554

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GPO 16—53001-1

Pol 9 10

THE

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, Silversmith, and Optician.

VOLUME XVIII.

JULY, 1892—JUNE, 1893.

LONDON:
HEYWOOD AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
68, FLEET STREET, E.C.
Birmingham: Princes Chambers, Corporation Street;
and other Business Centres.

68215

TS
540
W3

INDEX TO VOLUME XVIII.

PAGE

Aberdeen Watchmakers and Jewelers 172
Advertising Cutting Prices 148
Advertising Prices 23
A New Trade Agency... 101
Aluminum, Price of 149
American and Prescot Rivalry 168
An Interesting and Important Point 240
Answers to Correspondents ... 8, 39, 64, 71, 123, 143, 218, 269, 342
Association, New Trade in London... 126

Bankruptcy Record 19, 42, 63, 81, 103, 121, 142, 164, 182, 225, 270, 332
Bankruptcy, The Scott 188
Beating the Kew Record 327
Beating the Record at Kew... 98
Birmingham Notes 7, 27, 48, 68, 89, 108, 128, 151, 171, 196, 248, 308
British Horological Institute, Annual Meeting 30
Burglaries, the Increase of 168
Buyers' Guide ... 144 and 145, 166, 185, 231, 287 and 288, 360 to 364

Chronograph, Messrs. Stauffer, Son, and Co.'s New ... 96
Chrysoprase, Imitation 304
Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum 247
Clocks, Import of 18, 67, 149, 243, 300
Compliments, A Chorus of 141
Copper Market 29, 47, 67, 86, 109, 127, 148, 169, 191, 243, 300
Country Notes 10, 32, 49, 91, 152
Correspondence ... 8, 39, 64, 71, 123, 143, 218, 269, 342
Copyright, The Law of 45
Courts, In and Out of the 14, 37, 61, 79, 100, 118, 139, 163, 181, 221, 264, 338
Coventry Association and the M.M.A. 187
Coventry Watch Movement Manufacturing Co., The ... 17
Creditors, Notices to ... 43, 64, 83, 104, 122, 142, 165, 183
Cycle Trade, The 73

Decimal Weights and Measures 247
Determinative Gemmology. By the Editor 4, 35, 55, 75
Diamond Cutting, A History of 315
Diamond Exchange for America ... ...
Diamond Field Notes. By Vaalite 12, 34, 54, 77, 97, 116, 135, 154, 177, 208, 255, 324
Diamond Market 29, 47, 67, 86, 109, 127, 148, 168, 191, 242, 300
Dichroscopy, Practical 4, 35, 55, 75

Emeralds, Australian 41

PAGE

Gazette, The 19, 42, 63, 81, 103, 121, 142, 164, 182, 225, 270, 332
Gemmology, Lectures on, at the Polytechnic 180
Gems, Montana... 60
Gems of the Hour and their Imitations 304
Gems, Parti-coloring in 75
Gems, Why some are Noctichroic 4
Gold, the World's Output of... 217
Gold, Remarkable Specimens of 37
Goldsmiths' and Jewelers' Annuity and Asylum Institute 76, 95, 172
Goldsmiths' Class at the Polytechnic 135
Greenwich Observatory, Annual Visit to 8
Greenwich Observatory Trials 214
Guye Auguste, Death of 159

Hall Mark, Value of the 24

Imitation Chrysoprase 304
Imitation Turquoise 304
Imperial Institute, The 295
Important Prosecution under the M.M.A.... 239
Integrity of Committeemen, The 117
Inventions, Some Recent 57, 78, 119
Items of Interest 59, 99, 109
Ivory Market 67, 180
Ivory Supply 180

Jewelry Robberies, Gigantic... 30
Jewelry Trades, Trade Union in the... 167

Kew Observatory Report for 1892 327
Keys, Gold 62, 101, 208, 300
Knowledge in the Trade Journals 111

Lancashire Watch Company 172, 247
Lancashire Watch Trade, The 66
Lead Market 29, 47, 67, 87, 109
Letters to the Editor ... 8, 39, 64, 71, 123, 143, 219, 269, 342
Look at this Picture and on this 107

Manufacturing Past and Present 195
Markets, The 18, 29, 48, 67, 86, 109, 127, 148, 168, 191, 242, 300
"Materials" and Cutting Prices 167
Materials, Unwrought 36, 60, 76, 160, 217
Merchandise Marks Act, The 296
Merchandise Marks Act, The, in the Future 29
Mint, Royal. Annual Report 14
M.M.A., Important Prosecution under 239
Montana Gems 60, 160, 256
Monochroic Gems 55
Mother-o-Pearl 62, 127, 191

PAGE
New or Noteworthy Things ... 16, 56, 115, 136, 158, 178, 203, 259, 320
New Trade Protection Society in London... 126
North Light, Why Best for Viewing Gems 4
Notices to Creditors 20, 43, 64

Obituary... ... ... 71, 159
Opals, Australian 180
Opal Mines of Queensland 36
Our Lack of Enterprise 188
Our Special Edition 295
Our Special Plate 127, 149, 169, 188, 248, 299
Our Trade at the Great Exhibition 316
Our Unwrought Materials 36, 60, 76, 160, 217

Patents, List of 20, 58, 81
Pawnbrokers' and Jewelers' Association, Limited ... 87
Pearl Fisheries, New 66, 180
Pearls in Western Australia 25
Pearl, Mother-o-, Trade 62
Performance of the Twenty-two Watches which Obtained the Highest Number of Marks during 1892, at Kew... 328
Performance of Complicated Watches at Kew, in 1892 ... 328
Prescot and American Rivalry 168
Prescot Festivities, The 161
Prescot Watch Industry, The 147
Progress of Prescot Watchmaking 138
Platinum, Production of 180

Quicksilver Market 29, 47, 67, 87, 109, 127, 148, 169, 191, 243, 300

Random Brieflets 15, 39, 78
Recent American Patents 18
Recent Inventions, Some 57, 78
Representative Windows 126, 133, 176
Reviews :—
  Almananach des Horlogers. Chas. Gros., Fils. ... 222
  A Manual of Photography. A. Brothers 222
  Deutscher Uhrmacher-Kalender fur 1893 222
  Handbook for Opticians. W. Bohne 222
  Handbuch der Galvanoplastik, etc. 222
  Jeweler's Assistant in the Art of Working Gold, The G. E. Gee 53
  Kelly's Directory of the Watch and Clock Trades ... 6
  Le Pays de l'Horlogerie Indicateur-réclame des Fabriques Suisses d'Horlogerie, etc. 222
  Watch and Clockmaker's Handbook. F. J. Britten... 6
  Workshop Notes for Jewelers and Watchmakers ... 53
Rights in Registered Designs 126
Rubies, Burma... 36
Ruby Mines, The Burma 25, 67

Safe Bind, Safe Find 105
Salvation Pawnshop, A 126

PAGE
Sapphires, Dichroscopy of 75
Sapphires, Optic Axis of 75
Scotch Trade, The 331
Sheffield Notes... ... 6, 28, 50, 70, 90, 109, 131, 153, 173, 196, 251, 307
Siam Rubies in the Dichroscope 55
Silver Market 29, 47, 67, 86, 109, 127, 148, 169, 191, 242, 300
Silver, Bar 16
Silver Question, The 39
Silver Trade Pension Society 2
Silversmiths' Cricket Match 29
Spelter Market... ... 29, 47, 67, 87, 109, 127, 148, 169, 191, 242, 300
Spinels in the Dichroscope 52

Tariff, What it can do 86
Tasmanian Notes 200
Technical Education, What is it ? 214
Technical Education in Coventry 11, 116
Technical Education, Possibilities of 69
Telegraphic Addresses... ... ... 184, 228, 277, 366 to 369
Things New and Noteworthy 16, 56, 115, 136, 158, 178, 203, 259, 320
Tickets and Ticket Writing. By the Editor 134, 156, 174, 213, 260
Timing and Repeating Watch Company of Geneva ... 92
Tin Market 29, 47, 67, 87, 109, 127, 148, 169, 191, 243, 300
To What are Things Coming? 148
Town, Notes about 26, 66, 87, 106, 128, 150, 170, 191, 243, 303
Trade in 1892 126
Trade Union in the Jewelry Trade 168
Transatlantic Notes. From our New York Correspondent 5, 33, 51, 74, 93, 114, 132, 157, 175, 207, 251
Treasure Trove... 46
Tourbillon Escapement and the Going-barrel 296
Turquoise, Arizona and others 36
Turquoise, How to Tell a True 304

Unwrought Materials, Our 36, 60, 76, 160, 217

Verification of Instruments at Kew... 328
Volume XVIII. 1

Watch-and-Clock-Makers' Pension Society 113
Watches, Import of 47, 67, 149, 300
Watchmaking, Progress of, at Prescot 138
Watchmen Watch Watchman 240
Watch Trade, The Lancashire 66
Windows and Window Dressing. By the Editor 9, 31, 52 72, 94, 112
Windows, Representative 155
World's Fair, The, Our Trade at the Great Exhibition ... 316

The

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Edited by W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] *[Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

Vol. XVIII.—No. 1.] JULY 1, 1892. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith

— IS —

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st OF EACH MONTH
BY THE PROPRIETORS,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICES—
68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES—
BIRMINGHAM - 22, HYLTON STREET.
MANCHESTER - 3, BOOTH STREET (Corner of Piccadilly).
LEEDS - - - 24, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, PARK ROW.
Also at BRADFORD, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, and DUBLIN.
NEW YORK - - - - 37, COLLEGE PLACE.
(A. R. ELLIOT, Agent for the American Continent.)

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current Numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.) Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

Volume 18.

WITH this number the Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith enters upon its eighteenth year. During the many changes which have characterised its past, those of the last two years have been the greatest and most important, and we are pleased to say the most appreciated by the trade. Every number brings new subscribers, not only in England, but throughout the Colonies, where we have a circulation of several thousands, reaching parts where no other trade journal is known, and where an occasional failure on the part of the Post Office gives an opportunity to our readers to express their appreciation of the journal, their letters often being couched in such language as "I could not possibly do without it," "I count the days as they near mail time," "It contains valuable and useful information not to be found anywhere else." These are not the expressions of members of the trade who by chance are away from almost everything and to whom almost anything is valuable; they are only selected from the letters of gentlemen in good positions, and might be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*. Perhaps the best argument that our contents are more than shoppy gossip and indiscriminate scissors and paste, is the fact that numerous technical institutions and societies connected with Science and Art are amongst its subscribers, who appreciate the reliable scientific matter that it contains. It is not often we bring these facts before our readers, but they force themselves to the front as we ponder over our new year's resolutions. A trade journal is a very different thing from some peoples' idea of it. All the literary training in the world would not qualify a man to edit, say, the *Lancet*. This paper appeals to men practising the art and science of surgery, medicine, medical jurisprudence, and so on; it reviews and gives opinions on all questions affecting or affected by these. When a new biological discovery is made, such as, say, the real or imaginary obtaining of the germ of this or that disease, which up to the present has not been considered a zymotic disease at all, its opinion upon the matter will be taken as almost the first authority. Imagine instead of this, mere paste and scissors, and the insertion of a cutting of "Remarkable cure of epilepsy by spiriting away the demon," "Extermination of cancer by Mother Allgul's tincture," "Extraordinary shower of new legs and arms," "Grand discovery of how to melt down the elements and redeposit them as new human beings." And yet this latter procedure is often adopted by so-called trade journals. There are sciences and arts underlying our own trades no less than the medical profession; and for men with but the faintest connection with, or knowledge of, the trade itself, or of its corporate representation, to attempt to bring together matters of importance to the trade, is but to end in disaster which, to those who understand their business, would be equivalent to a doctor seeing any of the forenamed articles. Yet the very year that has passed has supplied in various trade journals articles of which these titles are but parodies. Fancy the insertion of "A remarkable shower of pieces of pure diamond exactly of the quality of the gems found in the Kimberley mine, agates and small crystals," with date, locality and other particulars! The whole thing probably grew out of the Arizona discovery of crystallized carbon (of which we were the only paper in England to give a personal account); but the introduction of agates—depositions from aqueous solutions of silica in a meteorite—is about as preposterous as a shower of arms and legs. Take again the case of the dissolving of mother-o'-pearl by an acid, and then redepositing it, like metal in an "electric bath," as pearls; a height of impossibility and absurdity not even equalled by the legends of the queen of gems! One could more readily believe them angels' tears caught by the oyster, and by it fashioned with those delicate, irregular, undulating, upturned laminæ, upon which its color, sheen, and appearance entirely depend. Yet these are only samples of what frequently appear in contemporaries professing to represent the trade. These are things which only appeal to knowledge connected with his trade, which any man ought to have, and may have by years of patient study; but there are other questions equally important (and some may think even more so), viz.: those which concern the facts and workings of and in the trade. Here again nothing but actual experience, actual connection and touch with the working of the majority of the trade will furnish reliable information upon these important questions. There are many determining factors at work behind the trade with which nothing but personal connection brings one in contact. No one realises the difficulty of giving fair and unbiassed opinions in matters that arise, without offending someone. It is the great difficulty of the historian how to give to each individual his proper share of the credit for what has been achieved. It is sometimes said that trade journals only advocate those firms who advertise in them, and there is doubtless some truth in the assertion; but our readers will observe that while we always try to do what we can for those who advertise in our columns, we are constantly referring to the productions of firms who never advertise, but whom we consider to represent the trade. In recommending wholesale houses we certainly feel that advertisers have a certain claim upon us, but we never go beyond what we fully believe to be correct; while we can say that from the last volume we excluded several accounts, and one a very large one, purely on the grounds of what we believe the interests of the trade.

With reference to our mass of correspondence, we regret we are not often able to publish it, although we have no doubt it would be interesting and valuable to many others. We shall always be pleased to give our readers the benefit of our experience of many years' connection with the best houses in the trade. That the Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith finds its way into channels traversed by no other trade journal in the best houses of the trade we are in position to affirm. Not very long ago one very old and important house wrote, "If we had known of your excellent journal in years gone by we should have been saved any amount of time, trouble and expense in finding out the makers of things we required from time to time."

If then we succeed in circulating valuable, useful, and reliable information amongst the trade, and in bringing together the producer who wishes to sell, and the buyer who wishes to procure, we feel we have a justifiable *raison d'être*, and we shall continue to strive after these legitimate objects to the best of our abilities.

The Annual Dinner of Heywood and Company, Ltd.

On Saturday last the literary and commercial staff of the above company participated in a day's enjoyment at the charming quaint old Crown Hotel, Broxbourne, whither they were driven in brakes. An excellent dinner was well served, and after a good game of cricket, Editorial v. Commercial, was thoroughly enjoyed. The prosperity of the Firm was proposed by Mr. Abbott, who pointed to the great success of the firm being due to the unselfish and considerate policy of the managing director. Mr. Heywood responded. In the afternoon boating and other outdoor sports were indulged in; while those of a more scientific turn enjoyed a ramble, studying the physical features of the country, as well as loading themselves with treasures of the flora and fauna of the district. It was not till the shades of evening had fallen that the company could be induced to take their last meal, after which a pleasant drive home brought to a close a day of unbroken enjoyment.

Silver Trade Pension Society.

The anniversary festival of this institution was held at the Criterion, Piccadilly, under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Garrard. About 130 gentlemen sat down to dinner, among them being Mr. R. Williams, Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company. The chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, said the Silver Trade Pension Society was fifty-six years old, having been established in 1836 The society was highly appreciated by the class for whose benefit it was mainly established. From inquiries he found that of the workmen employed in factories something like 80 per cent. subscribed to the institution. On the other hand, the charity was under the greatest obligation to the Goldsmiths' Company, which rendered to this and kindred societies in the trade the most munificent support. Notwithstanding this, it was to be regretted that candidates for the pension had often to be kept waiting for a long time for election. Lieut.-Colonel George Lambert, in responding to the toast of the trustees, said that when he first became connected with the society it had only four pensioners, and had just elected a fifth, whom it had no means of paying. Now there were sixty pensioners. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to £600.

Notes About Town.

It is more than one could legitimately expect to find business very much improved upon the eve of a General Election, when politics are absorbing people's attention more than the other affairs of life. Still, upon the whole, things are decidedly better. In more than one instance we have heard of perhaps non-possessors of jewels calling out against the vulgar quantity of them that are now indulged in in Society. The *Southern Echo* recently remarked :—"The craze for precious stones is really appalling this season. Nearly every woman in Society is wearing too much jewelry. At Lady Brassey's dance particularly, last week, quite young girls, who are in themselves the best adornment, carried thousands of pounds worth of gems, and looked like nothing so much as perambulating emporiums for the sale of paste. Even a pretty bride like Princess Henry of Pless is not free from suspicion of this fault, although her jewels are superbly beautiful. But it is a spectacle to be seen every night in town now."

I recently saw a most magnificent piece of jewelry in the form of old lace. It was made of light oxydized platinum wire and diamonds, and was a true copy, as far as possible, of one of those beautiful old patterns that charm so many amateurs and connoisseurs. I was told that several had been made, and that in some of them when the pattern was suitable a colored stone, either ruby or sapphire, was introduced into the centre of the conventionalised flowers or geometrical figures.

I could not help contrasting these with several heights of barbarism that can now be seen, not only in London but in Paris, in the form of irregular, uncut rubies, pearls, and even diamonds strung upon a string and called a necklace! Such an ornament might have suited our forefathers in Palæolethic days, before they had even learned to clothe themselves; but to drill and murder diamonds in this way ought to be actionable, and the perpetrators punished. Then indeed the diamond might rise to the words formerly put into its mouth—

> Were these rich qualities, this fiery hue
> And glistening lustre, never meant for view?
> Wrapt in eternal shade if I remain,
> These charming qualities were bestowed in vain!

These gem-bead necklaces can often be seen amongst Indian treasures, but the wily Indian usually employs such stones as will not "cut" for this purpose—dark emeralds, thick rubies, and such like things, as often as not interspersed with green and red enamels, when the enamels absolutely look better than the gems, and have more life and color in them. If, then, we can get better effect from enamels, why should we sacrifice gems?

I am pleased, however, to notice that transparent enamels are being very much used, which with pearls give some charming results. I have recently seen this beautiful and chased combination revived in a number of articles, and I also hear it is being revived in several of the European capitals.

I heard of a firm the other day who had to mount over a hundred diamonds in screw-back collets, to be fastened into the buckles of a lady's shoes; and in several instances diamond bonnet-ornaments have been seen. One wonders where the next place will be in which they will be lodged. We have already got them in the dresses, umbrellas, fans, head-ornaments, bonnets, and slippers!

The excursion in connection with the Goldsmiths' and Jewelers' Annuity and Asylum will take place on July 2nd to 4th, to Herne Bay. The return tickets are only 4s. 3d., and as Herne Bay is our nearest seaside resort, and possesses such a charming air, I hope a great many friends of the institution will avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded.

The directors of Sir John Bennett, Limited, are doing all they can to make the business a going and paying concern. Alterations are now complete, and the new City dragon is hovering over its roof like the old serpent-god in a familiar cosmogony. They are cutting down needless expenses, and making alterations in the articles of association so as to suit what they consider the needs and justice of the case.

Rubies and ruby companies are still the talk about the trade. I have not yet heard one single broker with a good word for Montana. Many of them affirm that stones have been brought from there for many years, but that no one has ever seen anything offered worth the buying. By-the-bye, if they were to be had by the thousands of carats in a barrow-load of gravel, we ought to have had some twenty-caraters by this time; but no! all inquiries are met with the same grin.

This month sees the miserable end of another (the North Burma) Ruby Company—ruined completely, turned out of house and home, with not even the money to pay for the printing of circulars to summon its shareholders to its last meeting.

The Sapphires and Rubies of Siam, Limited, although in existence over two years, have only recently presented their first report, up to November, 1891. Unfortunately, although shipments of stones to the extent of 210,000 carats are set forth in the report, there is no item of sale; so that we cannot tell what the company is really doing. It is very curious, however, that such a report should have been passed; but, probably, there is more in it than appears on the surface. If the shareholders are satisfied, that is everything. I do not think, however, that the directors should be drawing their thousands until it is seen if the thing is going to pay.

The Gold and Silversmiths' Company are making a remarkable clock for America, which when finished will be almost or quite unique. It will contain a large number of working figures representing all grades of society and life, as it is for a well-known journalist, whose business it is to interest himself in everything, from the installation of an archbishop down to a prize fight. It will cost ten thousand dollars, the figures for the most part being silver. It was designed by Mr. Gibson, the well-known head of this enterprising firm, and will be a piece of work of which we may justly be proud in more ways than one.

The last of the City Markets erected by the Corporation under the Act of 1875, at an expenditure of nearly two millions, was recently opened by the Lord Mayor, who attended in State, and was accompanied by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Tyler and Mr. Sheriff Foster. On arrival, Mr. Greenwood presented his lordship with the gold key, with which he requested him to open the market gates. This having been done, a procession was formed, and the civic dignitaries, preceded by the Sword and Mace Bearer and the City Marshal, were conducted to a platform erected at the northern end of the market, and after an address by Mr. Greenwood, the Lord Mayor declared the market open, and the proceedings terminated amid the cheers of the spectators. The gold key presented to the Lord Mayor was designed and manufactured by Mr. George Kenning, whose masonic productions are so well known throughout the trade.

Determinative Gemmology.

THE PLEOCHROISM OF GEMS.

By the Editor.

(*Continued from page* 215.)

The Sort of Light Necessary for the Examination of Gems.

IT requires very little experience with gems to discover that the one important element (in addition to knowledge) is *light*, which, under all circumstances, should be as nearly *pure white* as possible. The purest light we can get is from the sun; but it would be impossible to view a gem by direct sunlight, as the stone, like any other polished surface, would only reflect an image of the illuminating orb. As a matter of fact, we do not view an object by direct sunlight. The light comes streaming in at our front windows, but the sun itself is at the back; the light thus comes across or even against the direction of the solar rays. Obviously, then, they have rebounded from the air, and instead of reaching us directly, are first received by something up above the surface of the earth, where they are modified according to those laws of polarization, reflection, and transmission with which we are now fairly familiar. A moment's consideration will show us that if the solar rays impinge upon the small particles of our upper atmosphere, first, the light will be polarized, and secondly, that part of it which is reflected to us will not be *white* at all, but that it will vary in color according to the obliquity of the solar rays, and that the transmitted part of the ray will also be of a different color from the reflected. If we direct our dichroscope to the blue firmament over our heads, towards various points, and turn round the prism, we soon observe variations of brightness. In fact, we find the light is polarized, and most perfectly so at right angles to the direction of the sun's rays. If this were not so, revolving the prism would have no effect whatever upon the intensity of the light. This beautiful blue, which our forefathers thought was "the solid vault of heaven," we thus find to be only the blue light reflected from above. The other part of the ray, which would be transmitted to the west of us, would reach our brethren on those meridians, not as the noon-day blue, but as the evening red. It is scarcely necessary here to go into the details of this; sufficient to say that it is the relation of the size of the particles to the wave-lengths of the ether that determine the color of the daylight that reaches us, as can be shown by an "artificial sky," where the light can be made of any hue by varying the size of the suspended particles. In the case of the atmosphere, experiments show that the particles are small in comparison to the ether waves. It therefore follows, that as the light reflected directly from the zenith is not white but blue, unless it can be shown that blue light is the most truthful, this light cannot be employed for the exact examination of gems. But we shall presently see that no *colored* light can be employed for this purpose, and that we must have a light where the constituent proportions of white solar light are very little, if at all, altered.

Why a North Light is so Much the Best.

Hitherto we have dealt with the reflection from the sky. We have now to turn our attention to the ordinary clouds, and, judging from analogous results in experiments, we are led to conclude that the size of the particles of the clouds are too large to effect the dichroitic action exhibited by reflection from the sky, but that they reflect all the rays alike. One gramme of clean mastic dissolved in eighty-seven grammes of absolute alcohol, dropped into a beaker of clear water, and briskly stirred, will produce the blue of the sky; but a puff of smoke, in which the particles of black carbon are very much larger than the particles of mastic in the water, reflects nearly all the light, and appears white. There are numerous beautiful experiments, which have been publicly performed by Professors Tyndall and Stokes, showing the passage from the polarized blue light of the sky overhead to the white cloud non-polarized white light, depending solely upon the augmentation of the size of the suspended particles. We thus see why the north light, which is reflected from clouds reflecting the solar white light in constituent proportions, is much whiter than that from other parts of the extended vault of heaven.

Seeing Gems by a Dominant Light.

When we speak of viewing a gem by yellow gaslight or blue sunlight, it must be understood that neither of these lights are absolutely monochromatic—such, say, as we should obtain by isolation from the solar spectrum. With the latter we should expect to be able to see only objects of identical hue with the dominant light. There have been numerous experiments undertaken, both in this and other countries, with a view of tabulating the results obtained by viewing objects under variously colored lights. Of these, perhaps those of Chevreul are amongst the most important; but as his experiments were performed upon materials not possessing the optical qualities of some of the gems, they help us little.

Without stopping to deal with each colored light *seriatim*, we will confine our notice to the one with which we are brought into the closest contact—*i.e.*, *yellow*. Most artificial or night lights are yellow, some very much so. An ordinary gas flame emits a superabundance of not only yellow but orange rays, under which conditions we get a two-fold result. First, we are led to regard white objects as yellow, consequently our judgment is warped by the use of a wrong standard of whiteness; secondly, by the light being deficient in certain rays, and in excess in others, we see nothing in its true hue.

Why some Gems are Noctichroic.

It is owing to the former that a pair of pale yellow gloves cannot be distinguished by gaslight from white, and what is more important to us why yellow diamonds apparently "draw" so much less color by nightlight. Indeed, many affirm they look whiter and more lively than pure white gems under similar conditions. With the latter assertion we do not altogether disagree, as the dispersion of otherwise white light, which has already been broken up, might be more visibly performed under such conditions; the other assertion is, of course, an exaggeration. But it is an undeniable fact that "off-colored" diamonds in a ball-room, lit by gas, are extremely difficult to recognise. In viewing a cinnamon sherry topaz through the dichroscope by gaslight, one is struck by the monochroic aspect of the squares; but the orange loses some of its red when thus viewed, and tends towards yellow, which is the color of the other square. Consequently the dichroscope cannot be used by gaslight with very marked results with this or approximate hues. The other colors are also affected, and owing to the excess of red and orange rays, and deficiency of blue and violet, numerous gems alter materially in color when seen by gaslight. Thus many sapphires of a lovely blue by day become violet or even crimson by night; dark rubies, under the same illumination, become a much lighter brighter red; so also with the amethysts, many of which are of a lovely purple color by day—the true amethystine purple—by night lose much of their blue, and consequently appear much redder; sometimes, indeed, they approach a garnet in redness, from which they could not be distinguished. There is also one great fact in connection with the hues of gems, of which we must never lose sight, viz., that their hues are very rarely, if ever *simple*

LIBRARY JUL 12 1892

but are the result of poorness or richness of certain rays, so that the absence or excess of certain rays in the dominant light give different results from those which would be obtained if the hues of the gems were simple. From the whole of the foregoing, two things become absolutely certain: first, that to use the dichroscope scientifically and accurately daylight should be employed, all dominant and artificial lights should be avoided, or if used, the results should be kept by themselves; and secondly, that a north white and unpolarized light is the only true standard to employ.

(*To be continued.*)

Transatlantic Jottings.

(From Our New York Correspondent.)

THERE is not the slightest abatement in the zeal of anyone throughout this vast Continent to make the Chicago Exposition a thing of undreamed-of greatness. I can congratulate your manufacturers who have been wise enough to secure space, for surely all the world, his wife, and belongings, will visit this climax of human achievements. There are 6,000 men at work, and from 1,000 to 5,000 visitors pay twenty-five cents to see them at their work every day.

The souvenir spoon fad is still high with us: cities being exhausted, persons are being fallen back upon. I suppose you are running your Gladstone and Salisbury and Chamberlain spoons, especially in this political crisis.

At the last meeting of the Canadian Institute it was resolved to take necessary steps to induce all railroad companies of Canada, the United States, and Mexico to adopt twenty-four-hour notation on 12th October, 1892, the anniversary of the discovery of America.

The Early Closing Movement is spreading, and city after city through the United States is weekly falling in, especially since the incoming of June; the usual hours being one on Saturdays and five on other days.

I do not see orange spoons in any of your lists, although they are just as common here as coffee spoons; they are usually just a little larger than a teaspoon, coming to a point in front, and the bowl is flat-bottomed.

An advertisement which is now running on this side of an anti-rheumatic ring, "a boon to sufferers from this painful disease," might lead one to think that the talismanic properties of gems is still believed in; but this is not exactly the case; it is a magnetic ring.

Number five million was recently turned out at Elgin, their present output being about 2,000 complete movements per day. They are about increasing their capital to 6,000,000 dols. although probably it will not be all at once. Its present capital is 2,000,000 dols. this will just possibly be increased first to four million; its capital will then be more in keeping with its business and plant. The fact is, they have allowed a surplus capital to accumulate to 3,000,000 dols., and paid a dividend upon the 2,000,000 only at the rate of 30 per cent.; this, or most of it, will now go to capital, and new certificates will be issued to the present holders. The plant is probably worth 3,000,000 dols. and its roll pay 2,000,000 dols. a year to 3,100 employés, averaging over 2 dols. a day all round. Of their new machines, one for separating jewels of different sizes has been placed in the jewel-room. Another is said to have cost 24,000 dols., and has been in course of construction for three years; it is for pinions. The new balance-making machine is said to be the greatest marvel of all.

Watches to-day can be turned out in America at less than one-fifth the price they cost thirty years ago. Thirty years, it is true, may sound a long time, but look at the fraction of cost. Fancy a one hundred dollar watch for twenty dollars! But there will never be another similar period of reduction. The late cuts have seriously affected many other houses, who, determined not to be outdone, have even attempted greater things. I shall soon begin to think our manufacturers are following in the steps of some English retail houses.

The Dueber and several others have cut the six size, and the United States Factory has also cut several of its most important movements.

The Wandsworth Watch Case Company have taken part of No. 1, Dueber Buildings, now owned by the Standard Carriage Company.

The United States Company are running satisfactorily, turning out 160 movements a day.

The Watch Dial Company, Waltham, are at their wits'-ends to keep pace with work in hand; but fresh arrangements for extension are in contemplation.

There are fully half-a-dozen companies starting in different places, but I should like to see what they are going to do before I say anything about them.

Rough and uncut diamonds during April were imported to the tune of 122,840 dols., half again as much as the corresponding month last year. For the ten months to April 30th 913,082 dols. worth of diamonds and other precious stones were imported, which is also just about the same increase. The imports of clocks were 9,845 dols., against 15,343 dols. Watch movements and materials were about the same—122,877 dols; gold and silver jewelry, etc., 29,840 dols., against 50,079 dols.; precious stones and imitations 910,404 dols., against 732,784 dols. From this it will be seen that except precious stones, and more especially uncut gems, imports are not so great.

In exports, clocks for April were only 61,467 dols., against 117,447 dols. for the preceding April; watches 19,682 dols., against 11,132 dols.; gold and silver 70,232 dols., against 87,615 dols.; plated ware 17,432 dols. against 28,859 dols.

For the ten months, compared with the last five years the imports show a decrease of clocks and watches of 129,172 dols.; precious stones and jewelry increase of 141,873 dols. Watches and clocks exported show a further decrease, viz., 181,222 dols.

I hear of the discovery of some enormous caves of fine onyx in Missouri, the description of which outdoes all previous finds.

Fall in the Prices of American Watches.

The American Waltham Watch Company wish us to notify the fact that the fall in the prices of American movements, referred to by our New York correspondent in last May's issue, relates entirely to watches made for the American Market; and not to those supplied to the English Market, which are made upon other lines, specially for us. We regret this notice was crowded out from last month's journal.

Sheffield Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

THE Telephone crisis has been passed through with a result which has given satisfaction to manufacturers. The revised tariff submitted by the National Telephone Company has been accepted by the subscribers, and Sheffield now possesses a telephone service which will bear comparison in point of cheapness with that of any town in the country. The rate as now fixed is £8 per annum within a mile and a half from the parish church, and an additional £2 10s. for every half-mile beyond that limit. The rates of the Sheffield Telephone Exchange Company were £7 per annum within the first mile, and £3 per mile for every mile over that distance.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb's new showroom, which has been for some time in course of erection, and the progress of which has been noted from time to time in these columns, has just been opened. The exterior supplies a notable architectural feature in the line of Norfolk Street, a thoroughfare which ought to be re-named Silver Street, if the number and importance of the silversmiths' showrooms it contains affords any reason for the change. The building has been constructed in a most substantial manner, and the combination of red brick, stone, and polished granite, together with its quaint Elizabethan outline, supplies a welcome contrast to the somewhat matter-of-fact buildings in its immediate vicinity. The entrance hall, paved with black and white marble, with its oak and walnut panelled walls and ceiling, and decorated with handsome bronze statuary, great ivory tusks, and richly-executed trophy challenge shields, forms a worthy vestibule to the showroom proper. This apartment is of quite a palatial character, and is fitted entirely in American walnut and oak. The chandeliers and electroliers in wrought iron of elaborate design, the Oriental rugs on the polished floor, the numerous show-cases filled with the firm's most artistic productions, combine to make up a spectacle which it would be difficult to match. The contents of the cases are thoroughly representative of Sheffield silver-work. Athletic trophies, cups, two and three handled bowls, worth each a hundred guineas, flagons in ivory and silver, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, constitute a display which give the impression of boundless wealth. The ivory alone in one case is valued at £800. Nor are the articles of every-day use wanting. Gold and silver-mounted dressing-bags, silver dessert ware, epergnes, candelabra, and all the other usual contents of the stock-room, are to be found here in great variety, and of the most artistic design. It is safe to predict that Mappin and Webb's will be not the least important of the showrooms round which distinguished strangers are trotted when they honor Sheffield with their presence.

The writer of the "Trade Notes" in a local contemporary states that very much more than the usual quantity of Sheffield manufactures is being exported to Sweden just now. In this he is quite right. But he goes on to remark that the Swedish market is a growing one, and in this he is quite wrong. The fact is that Sweden, like some other countries, is going in for protection, and the day when the new tariff comes into operation is rapidly approaching. Sheffield goods are being poured into the country in anticipation of that event, and many firms are busy in consequence. Orders are still being received with the rider attached that if the goods cannot be delivered in Sweden before the 20th of next month they are to be considered as cancelled. Travellers who covered Swedish ground for years do not anticipate making any more journeys there for the present. We therefore look upon Sweden as one more to be added to our list of lost markets.

The approaching General Election is not responsible for the whole of the trade depressions which exists. It certainly is the cause of some of it, and without doubt there will be no improvement until political affairs have settled down into their normal state. But that trade will improve to any great extent even then is scarcely to be expected. One does not need to be a pessimist or a croaker to hold to this view. Replies to inquiries as to the state of trade all leave the same impression—namely, that of damning the situation with faint praise. There has been a tolerably general exodus of manufacturers and heads of departments this Whitsuntide. The glorious weather has doubtless had something to do with it, but even fine weather cannot draw managers and principals to the seaside when there are arrears of orders on the books. On the whole, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that hostile tariffs are at the bottom of the whole mischief. It is clear, however, that manufacturers do not anticipate that the present state of affairs will be permanent, otherwise the enlargements and alterations of premises now general throughout the silver trade would be supreme folly.

Reviews.

Watch and Clockmakers' Handbook, Dictionary, and Guide. By F. J. Britten.

We are pleased to welcome the eighth edition of this well-known handbook, for as might be expected, it is brought up to date, and if we might be allowed to say so, is a great improvement upon former editions; not that we wish to reflect upon the predecessors. No book is absolutely perfect, and we may also say no book contains so much useful and indispensable information about the principles of construction, the enumeration of the scientific laws upon which they are based, the tables from which calculations are made, the tools and methods of manufacture we employ, what we have turned out in the past, who has done it, what it is possible to turn out in the future, general nomenclature, their French and German equivalents, and a host of other things in the space occupied by this profusely illustrated work. We advise all our readers to get a copy of this excellent book; it is retailed at 5s., postage 6d.

Kelly's Directory of the Watch and Clock Trades.

This handsomely got up volume has once more been brought up to date (1892), and will doubtless prove of great value, not only to the wholesale houses, but to retailers also. It includes the London and County trade, which is divided up into over 400 divisions. Some years ago an enterprising firm offered £200 if a Somerset House official would give them a list of those who simply paid a plate licence, but here for about the same number of pence one can have them all classified. It might, however, be criticised on this point; but after all we suppose it would require one thoroughly conversant with the trade to be perfect in this respect, which is more than we can expect of those whose business it is to make directories. We would, however, suggest that in the future editions the editors should find out who are manufacturers, what it is they absolutely make, who are wholesale, and who retail. This departmentalisation would add considerably to the value of the work.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, or necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility

Birmingham Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

The best I can say of the state of trade here to-day is that it is no worse than it was a month ago. I have made exhaustive inquiries, both among the manufacturers and the wholesale people; and while I do not get any enthusiastic reports, yet I do not find that utter stagnation of which everyone seems talking. I am afraid that grumbling runs fashionable, and the easiest reply to give to the query, "how's trade?" is an ominous shake of the head, and a despondent "bad!" So far as I can gather there is a fair undercurrent of trade being done, both throughout the country and here at home. Is it an unusual excess of modesty or a fear of piracy that at first prevents people acknowledging the fact that they have a little business to go on with?

On the other hand I do not wish to paint too bright a picture. I am bearing well in mind that we are now at our very quietest time, when even in good years things are quiet, and I must ask my readers to also remember this in reading the foregoing paragraph. Thus when I speak of the "fair undercurrent of trade" I would not imply that we are in a state of autumn activity; but that for the time of the year there is not much actually to grumble at. I feel certain that we shall get through the summer without collapse, and, so far as I can judge, the prospect for the fall is no worse than usual.

Here, as elsewhere, we are in the throes of electioneering, and all surplus energy finds a ready vent in the work. The jewelers' favorite, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, seems to have lost some little of his prestige, but there is little doubt that he will secure a majority. Many of our prominent jewelers are earnest workers in the election, and their names are to be seen on the bills of either party, with which the streets are placarded.

There has been another loss of stock by a Birmingham manufacturer, this time in London. The matter seems to have been hushed up by those concerned, so I am unable to give particulars. I believe, however, that it is likely to lead to, if it has not already led to, a dissolution of partnership.

The safety of one's stock while away from home is becoming a serious matter, there being so many risks of losing it. Whether it is undue carelessness on the part of those who have charge of it, or whether there is any systematic raid being made by a gang of thieves, I do not know. From the number of cases within the last few months, I am inclined to think that there is something in this latter idea.

The enterprising burglar, too, is making his presence felt among us. His last visit was to the establishment of Mr. Henry Woolf, of Worcester Street, from which he abstracted some £100 worth of goods, in addition to a bottle of whisky which was appropriated and consumed on the premises.

Messrs. S. Blanckensee and Sons, of Frederick Street, are pioneering the early closing movement among the wholesale trade. They have sent round a circular to their friends in which they say—"In order to give our employés the benefit of the Wednesday early closing movement, we have determined to close our warehouse every Wednesday at 5 p.m. All goods must be delivered before that time, as the doors will be closed and nothing will be received later." This is a capital idea and is likely to be well taken up by the employés. It should speedily spread, too, to other firms in the district. As a rule the jeweler's warehouse hours (especially factors) are extremely late, and in many cases life resolves itself into a matter of work and bed. I am glad to find that one prominent firm has grappled manfully with the difficulty, and that it has determined to give its people relief on one night per week at least.

My old friend the *Daily Mail* is again displaying its consummate knowledge of the jewelry trade. In the course of half a column it has two notes thereon. In the first note it refers to the present depression, and the fact that, for a time, fashion has been against the trade. It then goes on to say—"Precious stones now glitter upon almost every article of feminine ornament, and if this taste can be encouraged it will have a most welcome effect upon the jewelry trade of the city. I hope the matter will be brought prominently before those who have it in their power to revive so important an industry. Generations ago our ancestors would have stirred more actively in the matter; history records that when the steel buckle went out of use Birmingham was so affected that a petition was sent up to Royalty praying that they would set the fashion of wearing that particular article, or the prosperity of the town would be seriously crippled." Perhaps Mr. Councillor Jacobs will kindly take the hint and revive his abortive mission to the Princess of Wales.

Again the following extract well illustrates the sort of technical information that obtains in the ordinary newspapers—"A sidelight was thrown on the tricks of the jewelry trade by the confession of the individual who this week surrendered himself to the police. He had been filing sixpences for the purpose of getting silver solder for use in the manufacture of gold articles. The practice is one common to the small fry of the trade. Silver coins may be reduced by a third of their weight, and then put in circulation, but the illicit use of coins is generally confined to sovereigns and half-sovereigns. They are used in connection with the gilding pot, and from a sovereign as many as forty small articles may be gilded. This system of sweating money is, I am assured, very prevalent in Birmingham. The risk of the dodge is very great, but the profit is so substantial that plenty are found prepared to run the chance of escaping detection. The process of gilding does not in any way deface the coins, but it lightens them materially."

The *Daily Mail* may be eminently fitted to guide the political instincts of its partisans, but assuredly the mysteries of the jewelry trade are above its comprehension. I would advise it, for its own credit's sake, to abstain from them for the future.

I am sorry to notice that none of our local watch repairers appear to have applied for "Watch-repairers' Certificates." At any rate no local names appear in the lists of awards. Do our young men think themselves too good to try for this distinction, or do they not consider it of any value? I believe the time will come when all handicraftsmen will need to hold a certificate showing a definite amount of ability in their work, without which they will be unable to obtain a situation. The exclusiveness of the old "indenture" system may not have been without its drawbacks, but it had its advantages as well. It certainly tended to the production of workmen who thoroughly understood their work. The present day tendency, I am afraid, is towards speed of production, rather than perfect workmanship. This refers to the average worker. There are, of course, exceptional men in every age—men who give a distinctive character to whatever work they undertake. It will, I am sure, pay the learners of to-day to emulate these latter.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, or necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

The severe, and almost unprecedented, losses experienced since the beginning of this year by the Birminghan trade has seriously hampered several of our firms in their operations. I hear in more than one instance of administrative and personal economies being practised, as the only means of coping with the difficulty. This certainly is a wise policy, and is to be commended. Any attempt to override this temporary embarrassment would probably result in permanent difficulties. The best way is to look the situation straight in the face, and to take immediate steps to meet it.

Money is extremely tight just now throughout the whole country, and the utmost difficulty is experienced in collecting accounts. This adds much to the difficulties all round, as people who are willing and anxious to pay their way are unable to do so, unless they get their own outstanding money in. As a rule our jewelry businesses have no surplus capital on which to draw, and their ability to meet their engagements depends entirely on the state of their customers' finances. As a consequence the pressure of strikes among the manufacturing population, or of bad harvests in the country, is felt directly by the long-suffering jewelers.

I recently came across the following, which I thought might interest some of your readers:—

I do not sell my Hall-marked Alberts under cost,
And stick on fancy articles the profit lost;
I have no baits—my stock is known too well,
Small profits truly, but on everything I sell;
Just buy one all-round parcel, clearly you will see
The benefit is mutual if you deal with me;
And as our trade increases, you will but regret
That with A. Sydenham you much sooner have not met.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Sir,—Among the ill-fated passengers killed in the railway accident near Leeds, on Wednesday, June 8, was one Sidney Smith, a traveller from Birmingham. The unfortunate occurrence to one whose name, age, occupation, and town correspond so nearly with my own induced a general belief that I was the person killed, and in consequence I have been, and am still, in receipt of telegrams, letters, inquiries, and congratulations from friends in all parts of the country. As it is quite impossible for me to reply to these individually, I trust that you will allow me, through the medium of your paper, to assure all friends of my safety, and also to express how deeply I feel the kindly sympathy shown towards me.—Faithfully yours, Sidney Smith, of Messrs. Allen and Martin, Birmingham.

A Bull in a Jeweler's.—Messrs. J. E. Walker and Sons, High Street, West Sunderland, were recently favored with a distinguished visitor in the form of a bull, but after gazing around for a long time, and being unable to decide what to "go for," finally left without transacting any business, much to the disappointment of—not Messrs. Walker—but the crowd outside.

The Annual Visit to the Greenwich Observatory.

THE annual visit to the Royal Observatory was made on June 4, when the report of the Astronomer Royal was presented, from which we take a few paragraphs that may be of interest to our readers. The number of chronometers and deck watches now under test is as follows:—91 box chronometers, 47 deck watches, and 19 pocket chronometers. The annual competitive trial of chronometers commences July 2, and that of deck watches on October 22. The performance of chronometers at the annual trial was good, comparing very favorably with other years. The time ball was not raised on October 14, December 10 and 13 owing to the violence of the wind; on April 1 the springs failed; and on October 19 and November 22 connections failed. The return signal from Deal also failed several times during November, owing to the accumulation of grease on the piston. The Devonport clock failed no less than 51 times, and Westminster 14.

The magnetic observations were maintained; it was found that certain variations of potential, which take place every two or three minutes, up to one-third of a volt, were due to the City and South London Electric Railway.

Mean Magnetic elements for 1891:—

Declination 17° 23′ west;
Horizontal force 3·9587 (B.U.);
Dip 67° 21′ (6-inch needle).

There were five days of great magnetic disturbance, and about twenty of lesser; on several occasions these were closely connected in time with sun spots.

The sidereal standard clock underwent considerable disturbance from vibrations consequent upon fixing up a new shelf, changing its gain from one to that of two secs. Owing to the removal for repolishing of the object glass from the transit circle from August 10th to October 5 the number of observations has not been so large as in former years; during the rest of the year over 10,000 observations of the sun, moon, and planets have been made with great regularity. 1,813 stars have been observed and catalogued—over 1,000 observations with the altazimuth, a greater number than usual.

The solar activity has increased remarkably, there being no day during the whole year without spots; the group of February 5-18 being the largest ever photographed, and many others being extremely complex and long-lived. The mean temperature of the year was 1° 1′ below a fifty years' average; the highest temperature being 85° 1′ on July 17, and lowest 12° on January 10. The mean daily motion of the air was 278 miles, or four miles below the average for twenty-four years; the greatest 960 on December 10; the least 34 on February 13 and 14. The greatest pressure was on November 11, when it registered 31·5 lb. on the square foot. 1,222 hours of sunshine were recorded; 66 below the average of fourteen years. Rainfall was 25 inches, or ·2 in. above the last fifty years.

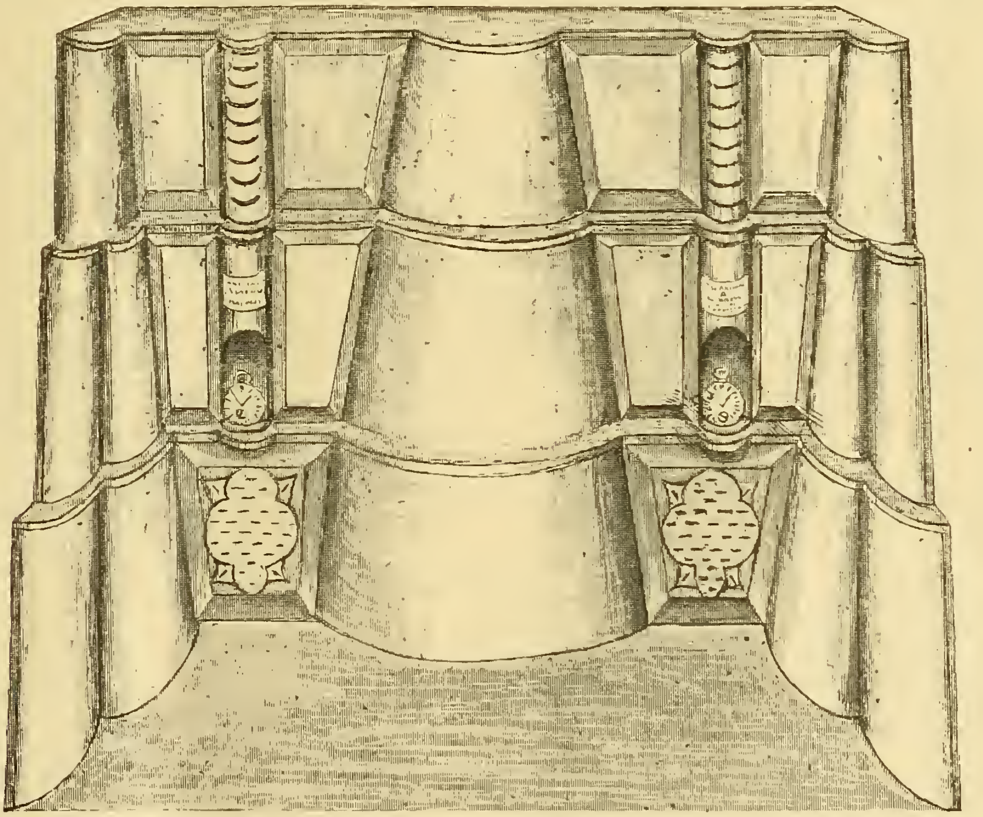
Excellent photographic work has been done, numbering 1,190 exposures, and determinations in connection with length of exposures made from 2,200 exposures, from which it is concluded that through a range of exposures corresponding to 8 magnitudes "the square root of the diameter increases as the logarithm of the exposure; and, further, that for equal photographic effects duration of exposure should vary inversely as the brightness of the star."

Diamonds in a Grass Plot.—News from Plymouth states that some children recently found several hundred pounds' worth of diamonds and other jewelry near the railway station; but further particulars are wanting.

Windows and Window Dressing.

By the Editor.

(*Continued from page* 239.)



OUR illustration this month shows a design for a jewelry window, in which panels play a prominent part. It is constructed upon a three-tier stand, as shown around its edges; the stand should always be taken out of the window with the trays out. The bottom board is separate, and raised a few inches at the back; it forms a prominent stand for diamond work, leading articles, novelties, or other small things in stock. The articles can be laid upon it direct, breaking up the area with the goods themselves, running a row of, say, fancy links or brooches from back to front, or keeping the diamond work to the centre, and enamel and other articles towards the sides. In this case the bottom board would be covered with velvet; if, however, trays are employed, the bottom board need only be covered with cloth, and the trays velvet covered. There are several advantages in trays. In the first place they can be dressed very easily without the window being taken out; and secondly, they can be readily removed to show a customer. The bottom side blocks are single, although they show a double curve. Breaking up a block in this manner differentiates the stock, and enables one to make certain articles appear more prominent. The centre bottom block has a sliding action, and should be made with a fairly stout back, say $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick, in which should be cut two hand holes, for lifting it in and out the window. Between the centre and end blocks there is a panel. This can be made either with the outside a fixture, and the inner panel alone moveable, or the whole to take out. It is shown as carrying a ring tray, which would be covered white, and could be made in some fancy design such as the one shown, or rectangular. The next tier somewhat duplicates the first, only that instead of the single panel we have two, separated by a circular pilaster, in which is a niche. This latter forms a very important place for an article of special note, such, for instance, as a watch with a Kew pedigree, the latter being shown on the ticket above it. In the absence of such a thing (although they are greatly in request just now, and are being shown by many jewelers, and are attracting numerous Press notices), it would form a good place for pearl pins, or the space could be employed for bracelets similar to the one above; or the new Duchess albert and watch would find a very suitable place here, if the pilaster was made quite plain. The panel-trays on either side can be well employed for rings, or they could be of a pretty contrast in color to the other part of the stand, and serve as panels for ordinary stock, such as brooches, sprays, and the like. It will be noticed there is a flange around the edge of the row. This is a very prominent place; it can be used for choice little articles, or here and there a loose gem in an ivory cup, pairs of diamond ear-tops, pearl studs, combination stud-and-pins, or any other speciality. The centre blocks are best suited for sweeping goods, such as necklets, either diamond or pearl. Flexible bracelets look well in this position, either arranged in two continuous curved rows, or in three rows, the centre of which is curved upwards and the side downwards. The third tier practically duplicates the second. The end block, however, consists of one single curve, as there is no advantage in splitting up an area into too small and sharply-defined divisions; in fact, it only causes confusion, rather than clearness. Owing to the decrease of the size of the centre block the panels become larger, and although still offering capital positions for rings, could also be employed for many other kinds of jewelry, according to the nature of the stock, such as half-suites, seals, compasses, charms, pencil-cases, links, suites, &c. They might also be employed for bracelets, with the forks described on page 198, vol. XVII.; or the stand frame could be pierced, similar to the piercings of a ring tray, and the bracelets put in along the edge; or they might stand in small separate blocks along the flange. If the whole of the panels are used for articles other than rings, the latter could find a good place in two prominent trays, brought close to the window about the line of sight and supported by an arm, which could drop into a metal bushed hole over the bracelets. A somewhat heavier arm is necessary for this than is usually considered sufficient for window fittings, owing to the great leverage. The trays should be taken off the arm when removed from the window. If two trays are not sufficient, a third one can be added from the centre of the centre block, and fixed similarly to the other two; all three trays can be the same size, and in a line; or the centre one can be larger or more elevated than the others. A considerable amount of care is necessary in dressing ring trays, so that the gems of one ring do not kill or neutralise those of another; but this is too large a subject to go into here. Suffice to say, that if a large stock of the articles are not kept, it will be found best to separate them up and divide them by neutral diamonds.

This window forms a rather high one; indeed, two members only would look very well, and make a useful and handsome display. When a name-board is added it becomes still higher, and is indeed eminently suited for a corner window. We often see corner windows disregarded, but one in New Bond Street lives to tell the folly of such conduct. There are many styles of drapery which lend themselves to corner windows, and make them look very attractive and unique; but further reference to these must also be left for a future occasion.

(*To be continued.*)

Country Notes.

WORK is progressing very favorably at Prescot. The watch industry is now growing of sufficient importance to attract the observations of those who study the commerce of the country, and the local firms are spoken of not only in the highest terms in connection with their present output, but a great and important future is enthusiastically predicted for them.

OF what I have seen myself I can speak with the greatest of confidence, having had some thousands of old Lancashire movements through my hands; but there is nothing that has ever come up to their full plate capped lever at anything near the price, nor would anybody a few years ago have believed such a thing possible; the clean, clear cut finish of this "unfinished" movement almost suggests putting together as it is.

BUT Prescot is not content in vieing with Coventry in the manufacture of watches, and last autumn (as I mentioned at the time) a company was formed to manufacture cycles. It is odd that watchmakers should turn their attention to this new industry; but there can be no denying that it is now one of the utmost importance, more so perhaps than your London readers may imagine. A visit into the country would show that nearly every hotel, whether railway or commercial aforedays, now adds Cyclists' Hotel. Since an unfortunate blow-down in last winter's gale the company have got their place up again, and for some three months have been successfully at work.

THE Committee of Technical Education at Coventry, in which the members of the trade play so prominent a part, have recently issued their report, in which they show how thoroughly Technical Instruction is appreciated. The good effects, however, are reaped not only by Coventry itself, but by other towns where the old Coventry boys are now to be found. One is tempted to wonder if the time will ever come when a British artisan will understand the technicalities of his trade, although I don't know that he is any worse than, say, an American, in whose country everything is made by machinery, thus turning the artisan to a machine minder. As the machines become more and more automatic, technical knowledge appears for a while to be less necessary.

A DEPUTATION from the Coventry cycle trade recently waited upon the Home Secretary, urging the necessity of exemption from Sec. 53 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878, stating that in the busy season there is always a glut of repairs, such as replating, polishing, etc., on which it was necessary for boys and girls to be employed. The usual promise was given that the points raised should be taken into consideration.

THE Coventry flying machine has absorbed considerable attention, especially as it is nearing completion. It is made to the designs of Major Moore, R.E., London. Oddly enough, he has not had recourse to aluminum, but the wings are made of weldless steel tubes, 17 feet 6 inches long and 8 feet 10 inches wide, and are to give 50 vibrations a second. It is built upon the model of the flying fox—which by-the-bye, Mr. Editor, I suppose you would say does not *fly* at all.

DESPITE the McKinley tariff, I am told in many places that our trade with America is decidedly increasing, and that after the stock is used up which was run in before the passing of the Act, we may expect things very much better. I have friends in America who assure me that many people are changing their minds with regard to the fortunes that were going to be made under the new Act; indeed, men from Carnegie downwards declare the Act financially a failure. In spite of this there is a certain section of the trade in this country calling out for protection in their moments of political fury.

IT is sometimes said "the jewelers' is a poor trade after all," but it hardly seems so when we see that Mr. John Silvani, whose business we all remember at Brighton, has left the Sussex County Hospital a legacy of £10,000, and, further, the residual estate, which will probably be twice that amount, to say nothing of other four figure legacies.

NEWS from Liverpool and Manchester is not very encouraging. In the watch trade things are quiet, although a few good indents are in hand. Retailers of every description have been grumbling most grievously for some time. Opticians found a little spurt before Whitsun, and although many did very well during Whitsun week, many others, not only wholesale, but retail, closed the latter part of the week.

IN Birmingham Whitsun has always been regarded as fair week, and the numerous excursions always bring in large quantities of people from the surrounding country; but still it is hard to say the resultant trade reached expectation. Everyone reports trade as very bad. In the optical trade reports show a little stir; but someone must be selling an enormous quantity of cameras, for they rate next to cycles in numbers along a country road.

I HEAR that most of the optical manufacturers all through the North were closed for the whole of the Whitsun week, and in several large places in Lancashire all agree to be dissatisfied. Everybody now is resigned to wait to see the Election over.

Technical Education at Coventry.

WHILE the committee of the Birmingham Association are actively engaged in trying to bring the young Birmingham lambs into the enviable fold of technical instruction, and gentlemen like Mr. Charles Green are making it a personal matter to inquire who is that poisons the young minds against attaining such instruction—which alone will enable them to hold their own when they have come to be men—the recent report from Coventry shows that despite the recent action of the Government the class rooms of the institute are inconveniently crowded. It was owing to the announcement of the Government that a portion of the grant would be withdrawn that the committee of the Technical Institute have drawn up a lengthy report, which, to our thinking, speaks in no uncertain sound for the future of Coventry. We make the following extracts from it—"The Technical Institute is rapidly growing, formerly existing departments have been improved, and others started. They are convinced that the Technical Institute should not only be continued, but extended consolidated, and improved by more advanced tuition and more complete organisation. They recognise the desirability of starting additional classes in various subjects having a distinct relationship to the local industries, in order to meet a growing demand. But the Government indicate that the local authorities must consider themselves independent of the large amount of assistance heretofore given by the former, and therefore the latter must look to local taxation and private assistance.

Briefly stated they come to the following conclusions:—

1st. It is desirable to maintain in full efficiency the Textile Department of the Institute, and to add to it from time to time

2nd. It is imperative that the Horological Department should be amply maintained, and also extended as occasion justifies.

3rd. It is desirable to sustain and largely extend the teaching of science, both theoretical and practical.

4th. It is desirable to continue with increased efficiency, and on a more substantial basis, the various commercial and general classes, which have proved a useful and popular department, and to add subjects for which there may be a real demand.

5th. Your committee strongly desire to organise departments for practical instruction in mechanical subjects, both in wood and metals, and thus to provide tuition in close affinity with the important industries connected with the modern development of the city.

It is a matter of extreme satisfaction to your committee that technical and scientific teaching is, on the whole, so largely and increasingly appreciated and made use of in Coventry, and that the Technical Institute is proving to be of the greatest importance and value to the trades and commerce of the city.

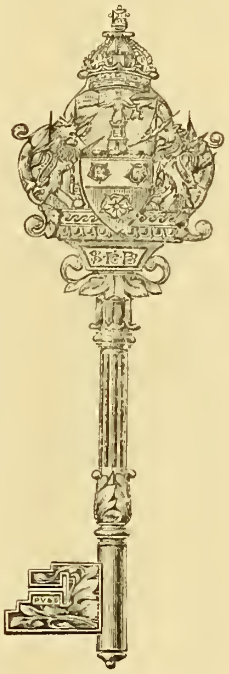
Your committee most respectfully intimate that, in their opinion, the time has now come when the Institute should be fully recognised as an essentially public and municipal institution, principally dependent, both for maintenance and the means of growth, upon public funds; and they would express their conviction that the more generous their expenditure in this direction, wisely controlled, the more solid and lasting will be the advantages obtained to the city generally.

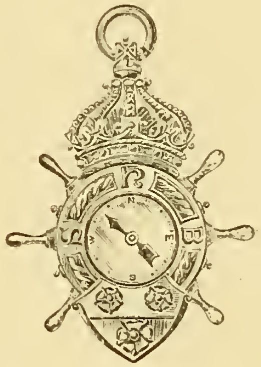
*

The celebrated "Hope" opal, well known to all our readers, has been the subject of litigation. It was imported into America by the enterprising Charles L. Tiffany, when the collector appraised it at 50 per cent. *ad. val.*; but the former justly observed that it is old and broken, and held together by a band of gold, and therefore appealed against the unjust and iniquitous tax.

New Gold Key for Southampton.

Messrs. P. Vaughton and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham, recently designed and executed for Mr. J. Blount-Thomas, jeweler, of High Street, Southampton, the gold key presented to the Duke of Connaught by the Southampton Harbour Board, on the 2nd ult., to commemorate the opening of the new pier by His Royal Highness. The top portion of the key is occupied by a carved and enamelled representation of the arms of Southampton, with supporters and crest. This is surmounted by a model of the Imperial Crown, jeweled and enamelled. Under the arms are the initials of the Harbour Board—"S. H. B." The reverse is occupied by the arms of the Duke of Connaught, enamelled in correct heraldic colors, and surrounding these arms is an ornamental scroll bearing the inscription: "Southampton Harbour Board.—Opening of the new Royal Pier by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. June 2nd, 1892." The shaft of the key is ornamented towards the wards by an acanthus ornament, and the tube itself is fluted. It is made of 18-carat gold throughout.





The Mayor of Southampton was also presented with an 18-carat gold badge to commemorate the event. It takes the form of the wheel of a ship, surmounted by a model of the Imperial Crown, enamelled and jewelled. The centre of the wheel is filled in with a transparent compass with crystal sides, and round the wheel are arranged the initials of the Harbour Board. The bottom part is occupied by the arms of Southampton in enamel.

The same firm also designed and executed twenty-five silver-gilt and enamelled badges for the members of the Harbour Board.

*

"Advance, Australia!"—Some enterprising Australian jewelers are advertising that they will exchange "duplicate" wedding presents for things of corresponding value. This is a capital idea! It beats the "forward on" system prevalent here. We heard of an instance of a father viewing his son's presents and exclaiming, "Well, there's that salad bowl back again. We have presented that to each of your brothers, and we have given it away again each time; I think we had better keep it now, or it will begin to be known."

Diamond Field Notes.

(By Vaalite.)

Kimberley, June 2nd, 1892.

We have had a new sensation, and that of a very exciting and unexpected character, lately, not only in its nature, but the way it came about. A clerk in the employ of the great combination succeeded in forging one or more cheques, and, having been found out, was apprehended without notice, upon the affidavit of Secretary Craven. When the young gentleman was searched at the police-station there were found upon him no less than 250 carats of fine white stones. It was quite a marvel how, within the short period of twelve months he had been in the employ of the company, he had got to be so good a judge of fine stuff. However, turning the white flag, numerous others have been arrested, and the whole thing ends in a perfect exposure of a state of affairs by no means thought to exist. Firstly, the way the fellow and another managed to draw cheques upon the company and pass them, and months to go by before it was found out, reveals a state of things by no means so satisfactory as could be wished. Then again, with the supposed rigor of weighing stones every night and morning, the wonder is how the rascal, together with the others, could have become possessed of gems of so large a weight, one being fourteen carats. He has been sentenced to five years for the unlawful possession, in addition to six months for the forgery, and fined £250. There are also others—how many I cannot say—who will be run to ground over this job. One of the bank clerks was charged on the information of the former; and although a letter was found at the clerk's lodgings which corroborated the evidence, as they found no diamonds in his possession, he was discharged. I have before alluded to the fact that in all probability litigation over the Premier was not done, and now Contat has actually commenced action against Ward and others for over £140,000. What will be the end of all this remains beyond conjecture. The man Wilson, whose name I have mentioned before as a leader of the dissatisfied, has come to grief at last. He has been found guilty with another man of the explosion at the offices of the De Beers Company some months ago, and sentenced to three years. But the greatest event of the month, perhaps, after all, is the settlement that has at last been made in connection with the *débris* heaps. Mr. Sievewright, the Commissioner of the Crown Lands and Public Works, has been here making numerous settlements, and this is included amongst the others; and as it is most important, I might perhaps give some details. The company surrenders all their right in Area No. 3, which, together with the *débris* it contains, becomes the property of the Government, the whole area to become part of the Voornikigt estate, which is held in trust by the council for the citizens of Kimberley. In exchange for this, they simply had their claims to areas No. 1 and 2 confirmed, which they are to retain so long as they are owners of Kimberley Mine. And I can assure you that almost everyone is not only satisfied with this result, but delighted, and are speaking of Mr. Sievewright in the very highest terms. Of course there was always a sort of socialistic element, whose members have regarded these areas as public property; but as their spokesman, Wilson, will now be quiet for some time, let us hope by the time he reappears they will have forgotten his pernicious teachings, and treat him as he deserves. Mr. Sievewright has also been helping us on with the exhibition, which I have no doubt will be a great success. Amongst the sufferers from the policy of the combination are the London and South African Exploration Company, who find themselves quite unable to obtain the ground-rents of the stores in Beaconsfield since the closing down of the Du Toit's Mine. But out of evil comes good, and they themselves are setting to work at prospecting, and what is more, they have met with a fair amount of success. They have let 150 claims to Mr. Lippiat, an old and experienced digger. In Belgravia, Dr. Cook and Mr. Reed are working 100 claims, and finding well. The water question is still a very grave one with us, and it is becoming public opinion more and more every day that De Beers ought to be made at least to share the expense of keeping the water out of the mine in which they hold the greater number of claims, but which, through their limitation policy, they are not working. The Gordon are now working some of their yellow by a new patent machine, the particulars of which I hope shortly to send you. Had it not been for the wretched water question this company would now have been turning out large quantities of diamonds.

Prospects in many places are certainly of the most encouraging nature; diamonds still continue to be found in Christiana, recently one of 7 carats and another of 15 carats were found. Brady's Prospect, Barkley West, has been proclaimed, and one stone weighing 14 carats has been found. The Jagersfontein output was 1,280 carats for April, valued at £1,600. The workings in North-east Bultfontein for the four weeks ending May 28th were 78,000 loads of mixed stuff washed, yielding 13,500 carats, with an addition of 4,400 loads upon the floors. We are contemplating a new railway from Kimberley to Bennfontein; and although the Government will not build it for us, Mr. Sievewright assures us that they will do nothing to hinder it being done, as it will be a great improvement upon the circuitous one now employed. Koffyfontein is to be worked again. I had hoped to be able to tell you that the May output of the Randt had reached the six figures; as a matter of fact, there is no doubt it did, but owing to losses by pilfering, the chronicled returns were 99,436 ozs. I ventured to prophesy three years ago that in four years the Randt would be the first gold-producing country in the world, and if the rate of increase is maintained I shall be within the mark. Advance South Africa—the source of gold and diamonds!

The New Postal Regulations.—Recently Mr. Lawson asked the Postmaster - General whether the notices sent out by a benefit society (such as the Goldsmiths' and Jewelers') were to be considered circulars or letters; and whether he would issue a general instruction so that a uniform practice might be carried out at the various offices, and thus avoid the inconvenience caused by different interpretations of the Post Office regulations. Sir J. Fergusson said:—"The notices sent out by benefit societies are treated in the post as circulars passing at a halfpenny, provided that the statement of account is distinct from the circular. The society in question does not appear to have conformed to this rule, with which I understand that generally the friendly societies are well contented. It is a modification expressly designed in their interest. The instruction issued is quite definite, but there has been in some cases a failure to comply with it. There is a substantial reason for the requirement, for if such circulars were allowed to contain varying particulars all others must be allowed the same latitude, and a considerable loss of revenue would result."

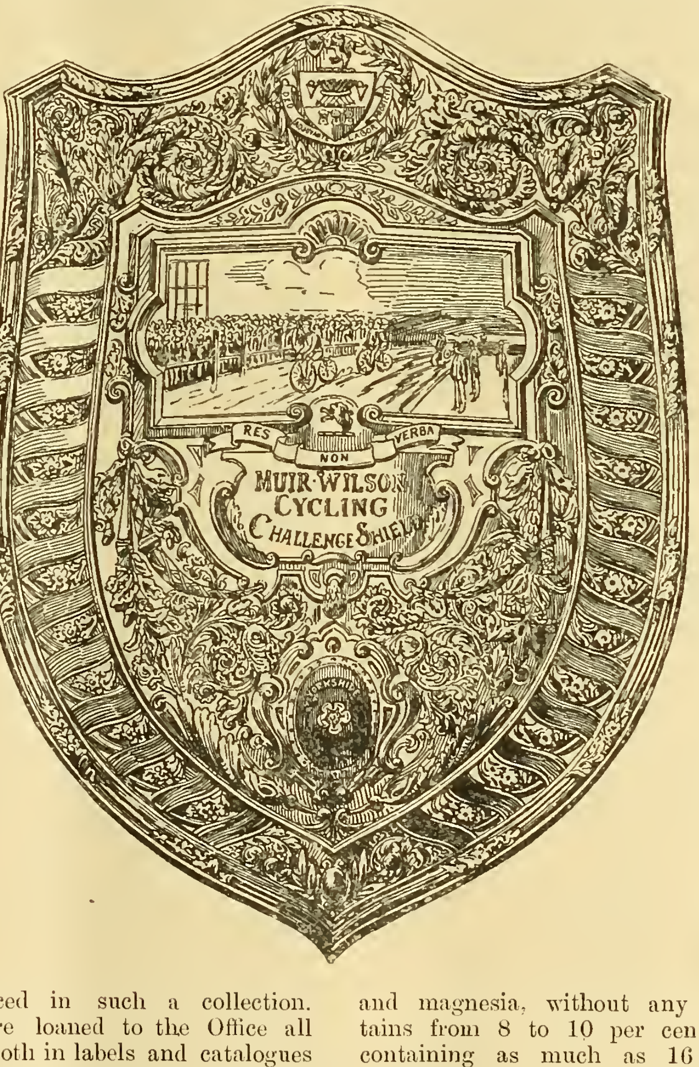
Index of Vol. XVII.—The Index for Vol. XVII. will be published with the August number, being crowded out of this one.

Models of Patents for the Chicago Exhibition.

W. P. Thompson and Co., Patent Agents, Manchester and London, have forwarded us the following received by them :—" United States Patent Office, Washington, D.C. To the Inventors and Manufacturers of the United States.—It is the intention of the Patent Office to make at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 an exhibit which will show that great advance in the several arts which is due, in large measure, to the encouragement and support afforded by our patent system. This exhibit is to consist of models of patented inventions, which will be carefully selected, to show as far as possible the inception of each art, the stages through which the art has advanced, and the final development reached at the present time. This display of typical inventions, embodied in concrete form and properly arranged, will, it is believed, constitute a grand historical exhibit of the progress of the useful arts, and one which will be of great interest not only to inventors and manufacturers, but to the public generally. The Office collection of models has been seriously impaired by fire, and is further incomplete by reason of the fact that models have not generally been required or received during the last ten years. The Office, therefore, is not in possession of the models of many valuable inventions which might properly be included in such an exhibit, and without which, indeed, the exhibit would be incomplete. The limited appropriation for this exhibit will not permit the Office to make such models. An urgent appeal is therefore made to all inventors and manufacturers to come to the assistance of the Office in this matter, either by loans of models already built, or by the construction of such models not in the possession of the Office as should properly be placed in such a collection. Of course, where models are loaned to the Office all proper credit will be given both in labels and catalogues to the parties by whom the loans are made, and such disposition will be made of the models after the close of the exhibit as the owner shall direct. Many inventors and manufacturers have already indicated a willingness to co-operate with the Office in this matter, and it is confidently expected that such a response will be made to this general appeal as will assure the unparelleled success of this attempt to graphically and concretely show the development of American invention.—W. E. Simonds, Commissioner of Patents."

The Muir Wilson Shield.

In these days of extensive cycling it is only reasonable to suppose that some very valuable prize should be offered to tempt these wonders of the wheel, but the most elaborate thing that has been produced for cycling competition is doubtless the Muir Wilson Shield, in connection with the Sheffield Cycling Tournament, of which the above is an illustration. The shield is of heraldic form and measures fully two and a-half feet. It is of sterling silver throughout. The ornamentation consists of richly-chased scroll and floral work, a number of suitable spaces for the names of winners being gracefully interwoven in the border of the design. In a large centre space is shown a cycling scene on the Bramall Lane track, the whole of the surroundings of which are perfect. The view has been engraved from specially-prepared photographs. The shield is enriched by representations of the Sheffield coat of arms, the crest and motto of the donor, and the white rose of York, all of which are enamelled in appropriate colors, and suitably relieved by being displayed on a gold background. The shield is shown on a groundwork of blue plush. The trophy, which is said to be the finest of its kind yet manufactured, weighs 150 ounces, and was made by Messrs. Walker and Hall, of Sheffield and London.



—÷—

The Nickel Production of New Caledonia.

From a recent report of the United States Consul in New Caledonia it appears that in an area of two million square kilomètres the nickel-producing area is about 800,000; that of this 80,000 kilomètres have been granted to mining companies, and that about 20,000 kilomètres are being actually worked. The composition of the nickel ore is hydrated silicate of nickel and magnesia, without any trace of arsenic. It contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of metal, some samples containing as much as 16 per cent. The value of the poorer ore at ports of shipment is now £4 per ton. The mines are said to be inexhaustible. The exports of ore last year from New Caledonia were: Nickel ore, 5,000 tons; chromate of iron, 1,500; cobalt, 700; gold quartz, 210; and small quantities of nickel, silver, lead, and copper. These exports, however, will increase, as orders have been received for large quantities, the Creusot works alone ordering 100,000 tons of nickel ore. Foundries and furnaces are being erected near Noumea for the treatment of the ore.

Annual Report on the Royal Mint.

THE report for 1891 of the Deputy-Master of the Mint, the Hon. Sir C. W. Fremantle, has just been issued. The Deputy-Master reports as follows on the issue of coin during the past year.

The following table summarises the issues of Imperial coins in recent years :—

	1891.	1890.	Mean of ten years, 1881-90.
Gold - - - -	£6,723,648	£7,680,156	£2,582,375
Silver - - - -	1,000,548	1,694,688	984,393
Bronze - - - -	89,535	90,285	53,401
Total - - - -	£7,813,731	£9,465,129	£3,620,169

There was a large increase in the number of colonial coinages executed as compared with the preceding year, and, although there was no falling-off in the number of pieces required for the Imperial currency, it was only found necessary to intrust a single colonial coinage to "The Mint, Birmingham." As in 1890, however, bronze "blanks" ready for coining, amounting to a total of seventy-five tons, were purchased in place of a corresponding amount of metal in the form of bars, in order to avoid any interruption in the issue of Imperial bronze coin, the demand for which was again more especially urgent towards the close of the year.

Coins of thirty-two different denominations were struck at the Mint during 1891, namely :—Imperial.—Gold : sovereigns, half-sovereigns. Silver : crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences, four-, three-, and twopences, (Maundy). Bronze : pence, halfpence, farthings. Colonial.—British Guiana and West Indies.—Silver : fourpences. Canada.—Silver : twenty-five cents, ten cents, five cents. Bronze : cents. Cyprus.—Bronze : piastres, half-piastres. Hongkong.—Silver : fifty cents, twenty cents, ten cents, five cents. Jamaica.—Nickel : pence, halfpence, farthings. Straits Settlements.—Silver : fifty cents, twenty cents, ten cents, five cents.

The total number of coins struck was 87,686,317, as against 70,894,045 in 1890, and was by far the largest ever executed in one year. Their nominal value was £8,325,302 9s. 4½d.

The gold coins for the Imperial currency were 66,192,780 in number, amounting to £8,025,407 7s. 1½d., as shown in the following table :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gold—						
Sovereigns - - - -	6,329,476	0	0			
Half-sovereigns - - -	539,643	0	0			
				6,869,119	0	0
Silver—						
Crowns - - - - -	141,598	10	0			
Half-crowns - - -	285,579	0	0			
Florins - - - - -	83,643	16	0			
Shillings - - - - -	283,267	8	0			
Sixpences - - - - -	175,568	7	0			
Fourpences - - - - -	188	7	8			
Threepences - - -	79,093	18	9			
Twopences - - - - -	83	6	8			
Pence - - - - -	90	11	11			
				1,049,113	6	0
Bronze—						
Pence - - - - -	74,524	16	9			
Halfpence - - - -	27,483	16	6			
Farthings - - - -	5,166	6	10½			
				107,175	1	1½
				£8,025,407	7	1½

In February, 1891, the Chancellor of the Exchequer requested a committee to consider and report upon the designs in use for the Imperial coinage. The committee consisted of the Deputy-Master; Sir John Lubbock, M.P.; Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy; Mr. David Powell, deputy-governor of the Bank of England; Sir John Evans, F.R.S., president of the Numismatic Society; and Mr. Richard Wade, chairman of the National Provincial Bank of England. Leading artistes were invited to submit designs, and the following six gentlemen consented to do so :—Mr. Henry H. Armstead, R.A., sculptor; Mr. Charles E. Birch, A.R.A., sculptor; Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., sculptor; Mr. Edward Onslow Ford, A.R.A., sculptor; Mr. Edward J. Poynter, R.A., painter; Mr. W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., sculptor.

The designs were sent in on October 31, 1891, and the report will shortly be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, together with the designs recommended both for the obverses and reverses of the coins. So soon as her Majesty's approval shall have been received, the work of preparing steel dies from the new designs will be proceeded with. It may meanwhile be mentioned that the committee are unanimously of opinion that it is undesirable to retain in circulation two large silver coins so nearly similar in size and value as the crown and double-florin, and recommend, after careful consideration, that the issue of the double-florin should be discontinued.

In and Out the Courts.

The Value of the Horological Institute Certificate.—A case recently came before the Under-Sheriff of Cheshire, at Chester Castle, in which it appears Clement Fox, an apprentice, sought the coveted honors gained a few months before by his employer, and accordingly sat for the examination under the conditions imposed by the Horological Institute, and which were fulfilled as vouched for upon affidavit by Mr. Aspinall, the apprentice being successful he gaining the certificate. His employer was not at all pleased with his success, and accordingly wrote to the Horological Institute through his solicitor that he fully believed that the work forwarded by Fox to the Council was the work of other persons, adding that he considered it an injustice to grant to Fox a certificate which had already been granted to himself. This constituted the libel, as under these conditions the Horological Institute threatened to withdraw the certificate unless the case was cleared up. The defendant's brother, however, thinking Fox in the right, stood responsible for him for costs. The jury assessed the value of the certificate at £50. "Out of evil cometh good," and the severe criticism the certificates have brought out, show clearly that they are rather difficult to obtain, rendering deception much more impossible than was thought by many persons.

The Hargreaves Parallel Case.—This case, to which we have drawn attention, is not likely at present to be brought to an issue owing to peculiar circumstances. The facts of the case are that a lady saw in a jeweler's shop her lost brooch. Upon inquiry it turned out that the brooch was sold to the jeweler by another lady who was a friend of the loser, and who she remembers was in her dressing-room where the brooch was last seen—the very day the brooch was sold. Correspondence ensued, followed by the comment of an action for libel. The principal witness, however, is now in Cairo, and cannot be made to appear in this country, although it is stated she could identify the brooch as being the property of her mistress before she sold it. It was therefore resolved to ask for a commission to proceed to Cairo with the brooch, in order that the witness might identify it. The judges considering it unadvisable, dismissed the appeal. What the case will end in cannot be said. Meanwhile, what about the unfortunate purchaser?

Lawful Lying.—The *Yorkshire Post*, in what appears an answer to a correspondent on May 20th, makes such a remarkable statement that we publish it in full. "J. A., Morley.—The tradesman who sold you the ring no doubt commended it too highly; but you bought it as you saw it, exercising your own judgment upon it, and then you kept it some months. Under these circumstances you have no remedy for what you consider the overcharge. The stones mentioned were there in fact, only they were overpraised. The only misrepresentation was as to their value. The rule of law is that the ordinary praise or commendation bestowed by a vendor on the wares he sells, though embodying statements of fact known by the party making them to be not strictly true, does not vitiate the contract of sale."

Pinter Again!—This rascal of "gold-making" notoriety is now under arrest, charged with bogus mining swindles. It will be remembered that as soon as the poor, ill gentleman had served his small sentence of three months' imprisonment in this country, he was re-arrested for dealing in bonds stolen from Barings in 1883, and committed for extradition. What will be done with him now?

Burglars Sentences.—A letter from Mr. McCann to the *Liverpool Courier* is of sufficient importance to reproduce *in extenso*. Eleven-twelfths of the Liverpool shopkeepers may not be aware that if they do not sleep upon their business premises, and such premises are burglariously entered and goods stolen therefrom, the law does not call it burglary, but simply breaking and entering. Under the latter category the thieves are not liable to be sent for trial at the assizes before a judge, where justice would be meted out to them (perhaps more than they desire), but are sent to the sessions to be tried before Mr. Hopwood, who will deal with the most notorious and guilt-admitted thief, who may perhaps be sentenced to a day's imprisonment, as in the case where my premises were broken into and £100 worth of jewelry stolen. The man, actually apprehended with one-half of the goods in his possession, and who at his trial pleaded guilty, was awarded the enormous penalty of one day's imprisonment. It is true that his accomplice got two months' imprisonment, but what encouragement is there for a man who pays rates in order to maintain an efficient police force, and who may spend a lot of his time and money in endeavouring to bring the malefactors to task, and then finds them treated with such leniency? If Mr. Hopwood thinks that in the case here alluded to the punishment fits the crime, I don't; for who knows but that even now the man who was awarded one day may not be plotting another burglary, knowing that even if caught red-handed he will suffer very little inconvenience? I must award great praise to Messrs. Bryson and Wareing, of the Liverpool detective force, who did not sleep in their beds for three nights in their efforts to bring to light the perpetrators of what is known as the "Lime Street burglary." In his charge to the grand jury, Mr. Hopwood propounded some startling theories with respect to the "unfortunate" class of women, but surely he must be dealing upon a somewhat similar basis with male thieves and burglars when he lets them off with a punishment so light as to be a mere flea-bite.

Robbery from Messrs. Martin and Hall.—Recently this well-known old firm sent twenty-four cases of stock to Mr. Crossley, their Irish representative, who was staying at the Central Hotel, Dublin. The cases were signed for by the boots, and put away in the store-room. A day or two afterwards, when a special case, containing silver goods to the value of about £500, was wanted, it could not be found, nor can any clue of it yet be traced.

Important Trade Mark Case.—Mr. H. Franks has been restrained from using the word "spectalette," "spectaclette," "specialette," or any other word resembling "spectalette," the latter being the property of Mr. John J. Wood, Liverpool.

Shakespeare and the Trade.

One of our correspondents writes: "I have lately come across an interesting relic, in the form of a trade catalogue issued some years ago by Mr. Oliver P. Martin. It is called the 'Illustrated Watchman Shakespearean Catalogue,' and it bristles with appropriate quotations from the immortal bard. For instance, 'Have you a catalogue?' 'Here is *the* catalogue,' 'Let me hear from thee by letters,' 'A jeweler—a most incomparable man,' 'He weighs time, even to the utmost grain,' 'Then my dial goes not true: to-morrow it shall be mended,' and so on. The idea is very cleverly worked out, and it seems a great pity that it should not have secured the success that its compilator undoubtedly deserved. There was one quotation that specially struck me as pointing to what we are apt to consider the modern development of selling goods by weight and fashion. 'Here's the note how much your chain weighs to the utmost carat, the fineness of the gold and chargeful fashion.' This seems to indicate that the weight and fashion system is by no means a new idea, while it also curiously illustrates the universality of Shakespeare's genius."

Random Brieflets.

A Clockless Tower.—A motion is on foot to place a clock in the clockless tower of the Town Hall, Newcastle.

Offer of a New Clock to Whitby.—Sometime ago Mr. Pannell offered the local board a new clock, but as yet no place is decided upon. The Town Clock Committee are now engaged upon settling the question.

Proposed Clock Tower for Ledbury, Hereford.—No less than fifty designs have been received by the committee who are dealing with the above clock tower. The first prize (£20) has been awarded to Mr. Benyon, Ipswich; the second (£10) to Mr. Lunn, Malvern.

Turret Clocks Increase.—Amongst the latest turret clocks put up by J. W. Benson, Ludgate Hill, is one at Hoo Church, near Rochester, and one at Aynesley Memorial Tower at Longton, Staffordshire, a town celebrated for the production of Wedgwood's inimitable wares.

Messrs. Potts and Sons, of Leeds, have been entrusted with the new Alnwick clock. It is to have three 7ft. 6in. dials, Cambridge quarters, and strike hours upon the tenor bell, 18 cwt. The firm are also making a Cambridge quarter clock for St. Hilda's, Hartlepool, the gift of Cuthbert Trotter, Esq.

Messrs. Smith and Son, Derby, have been entrusted with the new clock for Chertsey at a cost of about £200, the gift of W. A. Herring, Esq., churchwarden.

Nine Silver Dessert Bowls.—Two sugar muffineers and other things were recently presented to Alderman John Baker, J.P., on his retirement from the Portsmouth School Board. The service was supplied by Mr. J. Dudley, Silversmith, High Street, Portsmouth.

A Daring Robbery was effected on June 13th, at the shop of Mr. Robert Brown, jeweler, Bramall Lane, Sheffield. The shutters were removed by forcing an iron bar, and the plate-glass windows broken. Forty or fifty watches were taken from the window, with a large number of gold and silver guards. The thief escaped. Several attempts at similar depredations have taken place in Sheffield lately. —Another robbery was committed in the small hours of the morning of the 16th ult., at the shop of Mr. Palmer, Rolle Street, Exmouth, by means of smashing a window and extracting about £60 worth of valuables. It is supposed a woman is the thief.

Pearl divers are complaining bitterly against the use of the diving dress in water of less than ten fathoms, which they maintain must lead to the extermination of the "pearl oysters." It is only quite recently that this addition has been made, and then it was only under certain agreements, which the native divers maintain have been broken. The Chamber of Commerce consider that an entire and not gradual abolition of the diving dress and apparatus should be made, and maintain the French are in the wrong, and that the law of not employing the dress in under ten fathoms should be adhered to.

The Swiss Trade.—The watch and clock trade in Switzerland is in no way improved, and various suggestions are being offered to account for the low tide at which they appear to lie; certainly things have not been so really bad within memory. Many regard it as due to over supply consequent upon the introduction of machinery, forgetting that this very machinery was to a large extent responsible for the development of the watch trade as a national industry in Switzerland; and without for one moment thinking of how badly they would be able to compete with the rest of the world if they had nothing but home-manufacture to depend upon. Whether the question of large syndicates controlling outputs, prices, and labor will ever effect a remedy, is a query which few would care to answer in the affirmative.

The Mayor of South Moulton, having been presented with a son and heir, the Town Council and others presented him with a silver cradle, not exactly a duplicate of an old four-poster, but the cradle was engraved in the centre of a magnificent silver tray, upon which might have been handed round for admiration the embryo mayor.

Messrs. Geo. Edwards and Son, Glasgow and London, recently had the honor to supply the first cup which has been presented by Her Majesty the Queen to a Scottish club. It is Celtic in character. On one side is a representation of the antique, taken from the Bayeux Tapestry, belonging to the early part of the twelfth century, giving the form of the vessels then in use. On the other side is a representation of a modern yacht race. The handles are formed of sea monsters. The top is a Triton sounding the victory. The ornament on the various parts of the cup is composed of shells, seaweed, and fish. The shields are supported by allegorical figures; on one side is engraved the crown and "V.R.," on the other the inscription, "Royal Forth Yacht Club, 1892."

Mr. Edmond Johnson, of Grafton Street, Dublin, has recently had on view in his window the contents of a "tall order," supplied to the palatial Irish Hotel Metropole, which presented such a spectacle as few ever saw before, and would account for the very large crowd the magnificent display attracted.

Gold from the Sea Again.—Once more the question of profitable extraction of gold from sea water is brought forward, this time by a man of some scientific standing, C. A. Münster, of Christiana, who, upon the estimate that the sea contains 0·03 of silver and 0·19 of gold per ton, proposes to attempt to extract it electrolytically. It is proposed to select some channel between some of the rocky islands off the Norwegian coast, erect galvanised iron plates stretched across, and huge anodes of wood impregnated with graphite and carbonised tar, and so collect the gold. The current necessary being only feeble has not been decided upon; but, of course, the anticipated profit reaches a modest six figures per annum. It would be interesting to see with all our "modern improvements" if anything can be done in this line, especially as it is maintained that even should one-thousandth part of this be recoverable a handsome profit would be made.

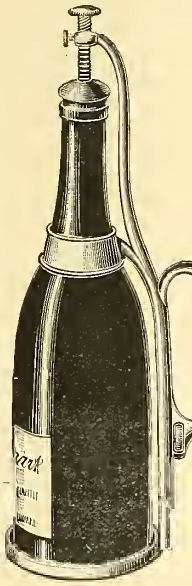
We regret that several important things in connection with the Coventry Watch Trade are unavoidably held over till next issue.

Things New or Noteworthy.

The New Waistband Watch.

"Anything for trade," remarks some of our enterprising friends, but there were always men conscientious enough to deprecate the wearing of watches on the wrist during tennis and other athletic games, as watches were never intended for such rough usage, although it may be desirable to have them where they can be seen. Messrs. Stauffer have entirely overcome this difficulty, whilst retaining the advantages, by introducing a new waistband watch. In this the watch is suspended in a leather case either from a special or ordinary waistband.

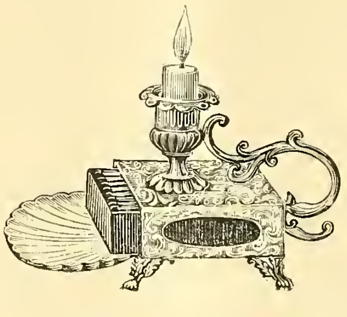
Patent Bottle Holder.

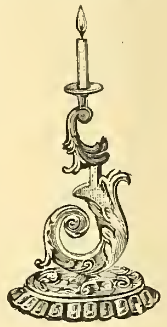


We have on previous occasions had the pleasure of noticing the novelties brought out from time to time by Messrs. Spurrier and Co., Holland Street, Birmingham. Their latest invention is a patent bottle-holder and stopper, the advantages of which are that a bottle may be opened before going to the table, put into the holder, and made air-tight with stopper, a consummation so greatly to be desired that scores of ideas have been wasted over trying to obtain it. There is practically no limit to the advantages to be derived from such an invention working successfully. It will under all circumstances enable one to maintain the perfection of a bottle of wine, and is specially valuable to invalids, members of clubs, and numerous others who do not wish to finish a bottle at one sitting. The illustration shows this arrangement, and the way in which the desired result is effected can be seen.

Five-Minute Candlesticks.

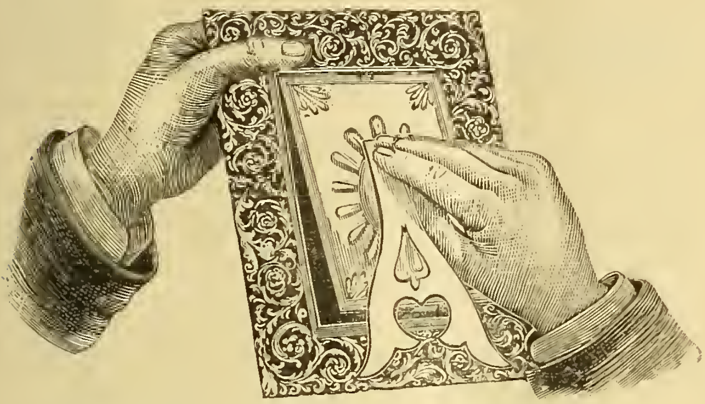
The popularity of these useful little articles, and the number of them that are selling, induces us to call special attention to them. They are, in reality, holders of large wax-vestas, which when struck a-light are placed into them. Amongst the numerous designs of these popular pieces of family plate, now within the reach of all, in the stock of Messrs. King and Sons, Goswell Road, we have selected one, also a new idea in combination candlesticks.



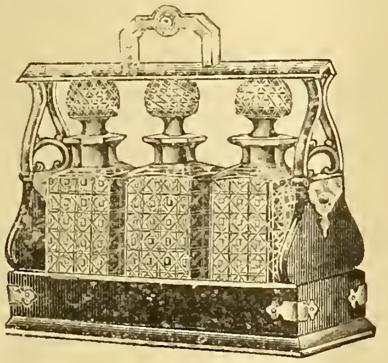


New Photographic Frame.

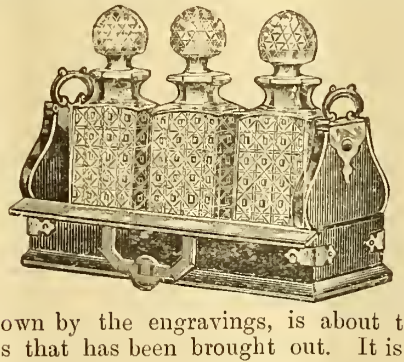
Amongst other articles of this firm reference must be made to a new photograph frame, which is undoubtedly the best thing ever brought out in this article. Generally speaking, the back part of a frame is ignored, notwithstanding the fact that it will probably be placed against a glass, by which it will become just as visible as the front. In this new frame the back is made and finished as well and as artistic as the front. It is jointed along the top, and has a spring bolt below, and another spring on the door keeps the photo in the place into which it is put, the whole of the operation of placing in, or taking out, taking only the smallest possible time, accompanied by no damages.



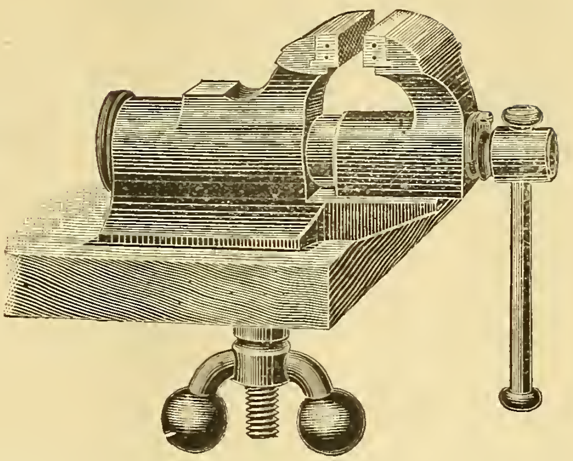
It is sometimes said demand is father to supply, a statement with which we are sometimes inclined to acquiesce, especially when we see the productions of such firms as Messrs. Chapman, Son, and Co., Charterhouse Buildings. If one wants to realise what ingenious little luxuries can be provided for those who require them, a visit to this establishment will have the desired effect; should, however, a visit be out of the question, the putting oneself in communication with the firm will be as effectual.



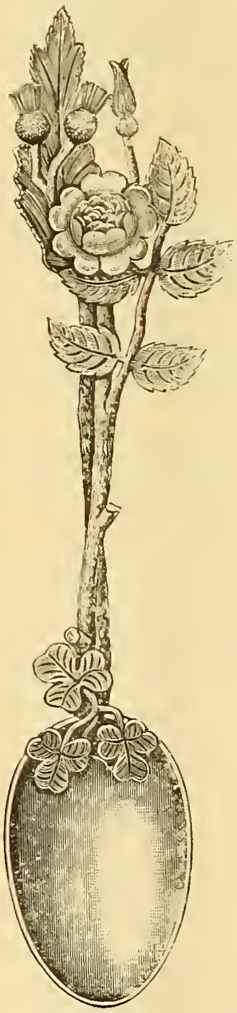
One would have thought by comparison with other things that come and go, the "Tantalus" had had its run, but fortunately this is not so. It seems to have acquired the power of the immortal brook of "going on for ever"—in fact, it will outlive some brooks under certain circumstances. Certainly the latest improvement in this article by this firm, as shown by the engravings, is about the best in many points that has been brought out. It is seen that the locking beam when open falls over the side, leaving the bottles quite clear and free, and also exposes two handles with which it can be lifted about at pleasure. This is only one of the many novelties we noticed in passing through Messrs. Chapman's warehouse and factory.



The "Kosmo" Vice.



The above illustration, the "Kosmo," is a new vice with special and commendable features. It has parallel action opening out 1¾in. It is a well made, substantial tool, weighing 4½lbs., and is sold at a very moderate price, 10s. 6d. Its chief advantages are that it can be readily revolved to any angle, or removed from the bench by the slight turn of the nut as shown above. It can be procured at any of the tool shops.



New National Spoons.

Amongst the new souvenir spoons that have been brought out, those of Messrs. Stokes and Ireland have been amongst the foremost. Recently they have registered a spoon which, in these days of political enthusiasm, is sure to meet with a great demand. It is a very fine piece of silversmiths' work, and is already commanding a good sale. The same pattern has also been successfully employed for fruit spoons. They have also several others which we think equally good.

The Coventry Watch Movement Manufacturing Company.

On the 13th ult. Mr. S. Yeomans presided at the annual meeting of the above company. There was a good attendance of directors and shareholders. The chairman spoke in high terms of the movements made under the present system, remarking that every week placed them in a better position—sentiments which were echoed by subsequent speakers. The year's profits are distributed as follows:—Reduction of formation expenses and loss account, £150; carried forward, £111; dividend on preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. Notification was also made of the additional capital. It was pointed out that with the additional labor-saving machines being introduced, and the curtailment of outdoor work, the quality of the movements was greatly improving and their cost lessening. The directors look forward to the future as being highly promising in the turning-out of high-class watches at lower rates.

The Markets.

IMPORTS.

The value of clocks imported in May was £33,349, one-fourth less than for the corresponding period of last year, thus continuing the decrease which has marked the whole of the year's imports.

The Watches imported reached £71,378, compared with £51,218 for the same month last year.

Plated and Gilt Wares exported also show a decrease, compared with May last year, of from £28,046 to £21,439.

DIAMONDS.

There is little probability of the diamond market being easier. The De Beers have sold out their produce for some months in advance at a five per cent. rise. Small well-cut stuff is in great demand; decent stuff up to six carats is also finding numerous purchasers. There appears on the whole a fair quantity of foreign buyers in the Garden, and large numbers of parcels are changing hands.

RUBIES.

We have not yet seen any influx of rubies which some would have had us expect. Neither of the Oriental companies are putting any upon the market, and as to the Montana productions, nothing can be heard, either good, bad, or indifferent. Fine stuff is in just as great or even greater demand than ever. There appears to be no lack of dark Jura-cut small stuff. I have seen large parcels of small dark, but useable stuff change hands at 5s.

SAPPHIRES

are equally plentiful in light stuff, but anything really good still finds a ready sale at a good price.

PEARLS.

If anything, there is a greater demand than ever for good pearls. There has been a fair number upon the market, but prices have been thoroughly maintained.

SILVER.

Upon the whole the price of silver has not altered much, keeping something over 40d., and averaging, perhaps, about 40½d. In sympathy with the exchange, it sometimes fell a farthing, and upon going to press is $40\frac{1}{16}$d.

TIN.

The upward tendency of this metal has been maintained and once the hundred was turned it soon passed up to £104 per ton. It is still firm.

LEAD.

Lead has remained fairly stationary, and owners of English lead mines are disposed to consider that with the remarkable deposits of foreign countries it will be a great while before £13 is reached again, if it ever is. During the month it has varied scarcely any more than from £10 15s. to £11. It is now down a half-crown below the latter amount.

SPELTER.

Spelter, upon the whole, has shown a little easing, as at the early part of the month it stood at £22 15s., but now stands at £22 5s.

MERCURY.

Mercury has risen a bit, and is now quoted at £7 1s. to £7 2s. 6d.

COPPER.

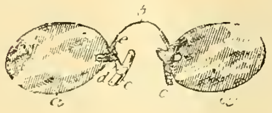
Copper has fluctuated slightly during the month, at times being dearer, then again quiet. Towards the end of the month it steadied down to £45 12s. 6d.

◆

Messrs. H. J. Cooper and Co., Limited, have removed from Oxford Street to more convenient premises, 22, Thavies Inn, E.C., seven doors from Holborn Circus.

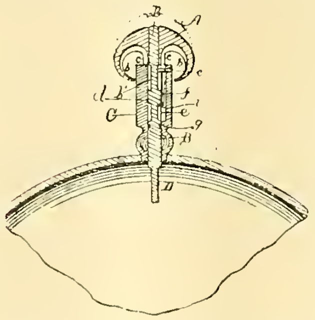
Some Recent American Patents.

Eye Glasses.—Anthony J. Bellati, Philadelphia, Pa. An eye glass frame provided with lenses, nose guards suitably connected with said frame, and a bow spring disposed obliquely to the plane of the lenses and having its extremities curved inward and extending forward, forming arms connected with said lenses.



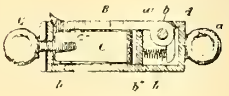
Watch Case Pendant.—Issep Sternberg, Savannah, Ga.

As a new article of manufacture, a stem winding and setting attachment for watches, consisting of a pendant having within central bore thereof reciprocating movable stem, B, said bore provided with interiorly slotted recess, having solid head of pointed spring, *f*, secured therein by screw, *c'*, passing through pendant and head of spring, the point of screw extending inwardly beyond the spring head, whereby an under open space is left in recess, into which lower leaf extension of the spring is free to move to and fro latterly, in combination with stem, B, having upper annular groove, *b'*, into which extends free end of screw, *c'*, limiting its vertical movement, said stem provided with annular groove, *c*, grooves *b'* and *c* being distance apart equal to length of spring, *f*, and lower V shaped annular groove, *e*, into which the toe *i* of spring, *f*, will be projected and withdrawn as the stem is moved vertically.



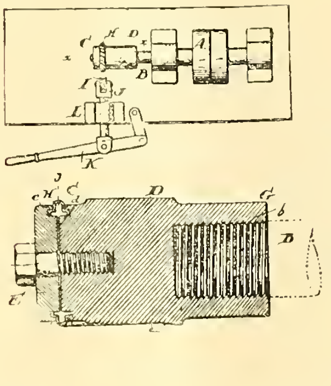
Necklace Clasp.—John H. Maxheimer, New York, N.Y., and George C. Beresford, Sound Beach, Conn.

The combination, in a necklace clasp, of a box, a spring catch adapted to be inserted in said box, and a clip to lock said spring catch in said box, the clip when in locking position passing through the spring catch.



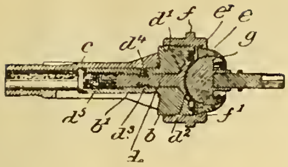
Machine for Ornamenting Watch Cases.—Fritz Mink, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the Keystone Watch Case Company, same place.

A clamp for holding watch case centres, consisting of the body portion D, having the annular rim *d*, the cap E, having the rim *e*, and the screw F, passing through the cap E and engaging with the body portion D to clamp the two together, the work being clamped between the rims *d* and *e*.



Watch Crown Holder.—Norman T. Mills, Boston, Mass.

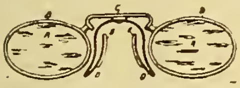
In a watch crown holder, the externally screw threaded block *b*, having a cylindrical stem, the longitudinally adjust-



able back rest provided with a concave head, and a yielding cushion thereon, combined with the hollow hemispherical shell provided with an annular flange é, and an opening, e^2, and the internally screw threaded flanged coupling ring adapted to be turned on said screw threaded block, the flange on said ring engaging the flange on the shell, the head and shell holding the watch crown between them.

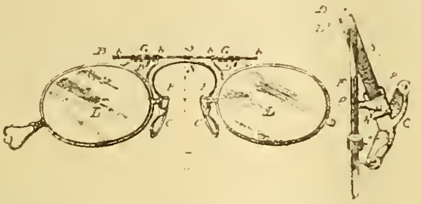
Eye Glasses.—Brainard E. Gregory, Brooklyn, N.Y. Filed December 10, 1889.

In a pair of eye glasses, the combination, with a rigid bar, C, of a curved spring, D, joined to the centre of said bar, and having a nose clamp, E E.



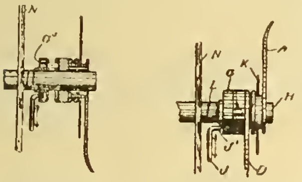
Eye Glasses.—Emil B. Meyrowitz, Ridgefield, N. J.

In eye glasses having a pair of lenses united by a bowed spring, and supported wholly upon the nose of the wearer, the combination, with the lenses, spring, and clips, of posts projecting rearwardly or toward the eyes.



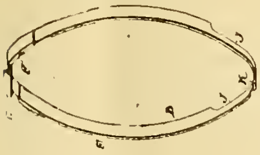
Alarm Clock.—Samuel N. Behrman, Covington, Ky.

In combination with the sleeve H for the hour-hand, and the sleeve E and the setting-hand A A_2, connected together and located around the sleeve arbor H, the ring B and the elastic ring C, located between abutment D and said ring B, the sleeve being provided with the notch E^1 and the discal sleeve G, provided with the sleeve G′ for engagement with the notch E^1, and the elastic mechanism for pressing ring B toward sleeve E and lever J in proximity to sleeve G.



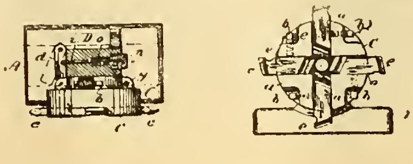
Watch Case Spring.—Julius Erbeau, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to H. Muhr's Sons, same place.

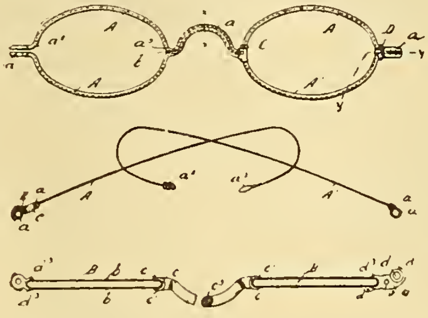
A watch case spring consisting of a lifting part and a locking part having shoulders thereon, the said lifting part fitting snugly in the case and having a cut away or recessed portion forming a spring strip with a lip thereon for engaging the front cap of the watch case, the rear ends of said lifting part being in contact with and bearing against the locking part.



Rotary Tool Holder for Lathes.—Isaac P. Richards, Providence, R.I.

In a vertically revolving head for holding tools used in lathe work, having open radial channels made in its face to receive said tools, the projections *h* made thereon, with screws, *g*, tapped clear through them to adjust the level of the tool while resting on the stop bar *d*, in combination with said stop bar made to operate automatically when the head is turned.





Spectacles.—George W. Meigs, Reading, Pa.

The improved method of attaching parts to spectacle channel wires, which consists, first, in forming a forked end on said part of greater depth than the channel wire; second, in bending the projecting prongs of said forked end over the flanges of the wire into the channel or groove between them, and, third, in clinching the bent ends of the flanges and spreading the joint to the normal channel.

Also a spectacle frame having the nose piece formed by a continuation of two channel wires forming the upper and lower portions of the eyes, respectively, said wires being bent in parallel lines and their grooved faces held in contact between the eyes to form the nose piece.

The Gazette.

CAUTION.—*It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.*

Bankruptcy Record.

Barnard, Morris, Watchmaker and Jeweler (late trading as James Pain, 66, Market Street, Ulverston, now as James Barnard), 5, Railway Street, Nelson. Receiving Order: May 21. Adjudication: May 21. First Meeting: June 22. Public Examination: June 22.

Bowman, Arthur Hart, Jeweler and Silversmith, 472, Brixton Road, 15, Camberwell Road, and The Limes, Tulse Hill, late 6, Broadway, Deptford. Adjudication: May 26.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Howard Bros.	London	198	15	6
Heath, Robert...	,,	100	0	0
Johnson, W. E.	,,	1,000	0	0
Nordman, Jules	,,	76	2	6
Prime and Son	,,	61	3	2
Saunders and Shepherd	,,	169	3	10
Tarling, Charles	,,	50	2	6
Unna, H. A.	,,	55	0	0
Vaughan, C. B.	,,	1,278	0	0
Payton and Son	Birmingham	363	8	0
Blankensee, Meyer	,,	273	2	8
Daniel and Arter	,,	82	5	7
Ambrose, Cole...	Ely	100	0	0
Brown, Benjamin	Hitchin	528	0	0
Brown, — (Trustees of)	,,	1,700	0	0
Loeke, Dr.	Ipswich	750	0	0
Forrester, —	Longton	86	1	0
Bowman, H.	Royston	1,000	0	0
Lees, Miss	,,	400	0	0
Lees, William	,,	350	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Farr, W. E.	Stevenage	212	10	0
Bankers' Claims		25	13	0

Bowman, Charles Samuel, Pawnbroker, Jeweler, and General Salesman, London Road, Croydon. Adjudication: June 9. First Meeting: June 8. Public Examination: June 15.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Davis, J.	London	251	17	3
Gent and Abbott	,,	30	14	0
Harman, H.	,,	40	15	7
Light, C. and R.	,,	25	6	5
Leaver and Breeze	,,	24	2	6
Myer, Horatio, and Co.	,,	177	11	3
Trice and Chapman	,,	148	0	0
Treliving and Smith	,,	25	6	7
Thackrah and Sons	,,	108	9	0
Sidall, R.	Batley Carr	23	13	0
Parkes, B., and Sons	Dudley	44	19	1
Brown, G.	Hitchin	51	8	0
Brown's Estate	,,	1,000	0	0
Bowman, T.		80	0	0

Bowman, Reginald, Jeweler and Pawnbroker, 291 and 293, late 193, Holloway Road. Adjudication: May 26.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Attenborough, J.	London	170	0	0
Davies, J.	,,	39	15	6
Hine, Parker, and Co.	,,	32	16	0
Tarling, Bagg, and Co.	,,	240	10	0
Thackrah and Sons	,,	23	12	9
Tapling, T., and Co.	,,	26	2	9

Bowman, Richard Thomas, Jeweler and Silversmith, 70, Goswell Road and Vernon House, Brixton Hill. Adjudication: May 26.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Appleby, Henry	London	255	10	6
Boyton, C., and Son	,,	96	13	3
Blanpain, V.	,,	62	3	6
Bennett, —	,,	95	0	0
Dymond, — (Exors. of)	,,	145	0	0
Ellis, H. R.	,,	1,992	0	0
Eades, Sophia	,,	206	11	1
Gratz, M.	,,	120	0	0
Gamage, J. E.	,,	186	9	0
Hansen, —	,,	500	0	0
Jobin, A.	,,	123	0	0
Jaannot, Paul	,,	220	12	6
Jones, J., and Co.	,,	116	0	0
Johnson, W. E.	,,	2,200	0	0
Jones and Sons	,,	100	18	0
Moran, William	,,	78	5	0
Murton, —	,,	250	0	0
Pierce, C.	,,	278	19	0
Minchell and Latimer	Birmingham	64	3	0
Payton, C., and Sons	,,	479	12	5
Perks, T., and Sons	,,	88	5	9
Walton, I. A.	,,	66	1	6
Willmott, W. H.	,,	92	2	11
Redges, G., and Co.	Coventry	88	7	0
White, J., and Son	,,	77	15	0
Bowman, Charles	Croydon	6,655	0	0
Hollington, T. W.	Enfield	1,571	9	3
Brown, G. (Exors. of)	Hitchin	1,250	0	0
Locke, Dr.	Ipswich	1,200	0	0
Sells, Charles	Lewisham	1,021	13	4
Russell, J. A.	Lower Hornwood	400	0	0
Merson, Mrs.	Molton	516	0	0
Bowman, J. C.	Royston	1,000	0	0
Lees, William (Exors. of)	Sandon	1,350	0	0
Atkin Bros.	Sheffield	164	19	10
Moseley and Co.	,,	153	7	2
Hudson, Miss	Stevenage	200	0	0
Eades, E. S.		204	9	0
Bankers' Claims		25	13	0

Fairbairns, Thomas Richard, Electro-plate, Cutlery, and Silver-plate Manufacturer, Montpelier, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, and 65, St. Mary Axe, London, and Cambridge Street, Sheffield. Receiving Order: June 4.

Hands, William Charles, Jeweler, in the petition described as W. C. Hands, Castle Street, Norwich. First Meeting: Official Receiver's, Norwich, June 20, at 3. Examination: Shirehall, Norwich Castle, June 20, at 11.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Eaborn and Hanow	London	29	0	0
Gay, E., Lamaille, and Co.	,,	16	0	6
Miller and Co.	,,	16	0	0
Tucker, W. E.	,,	65	0	0
Adkins, Henry, and Son	Birmingham	63	0	0
Skinner, John	,,	60	0	0
Preferential Creditors		13	7	0

Kenneth, John Thomas, Watchmaker, 67, High Street, Peckham. Receiving Order: June 9. Adjudication: June 10. First Meeting: June 23. Public Examination: July 8.

Simmons, Walter, Optician, 81, Gaisford Street, Kentish Town, late 18, Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn. Receiving Order: May 18. Adjudication: May 20. First Meeting: June 3. Public Examination: June 21.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Ling, Ed.	London	27	6	6
Simmons, Charles	,,	13	10	0
Simmons, A. E.	,,	500	0	0
Castleberg, A.	,,	10	0	0

Truscott, Thomas, Watch and Clock Maker, trading as Mrs. Truscott, 142, Westgate Street, and College Court, late 95, Southgate Street, all Gloucester, formerly Station Road, Hadfield. First Meeting: June 4. Public Examination: June 28. Adjudication: May 24.

Zimmerman, William, Jeweler and Watchmaker, trading as W. Moser, late 284, Stretford Road, Manchester, and 11, High Street, Colchester. Receiving Order: May 20. (Amended Notice.) First Meeting: June 15. Public Examination: June 20.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Dimier, Bros. and Co.	London	23	0	0
Faraday and Davey	,,	23	0	9
Maier, A.	,,	10	0	0
Richard and Co.	,,	10	9	0
Bouldstridge, E.	,, (about)	10	0	0
Deykin and Sons	Birmingham	10	0	0
Griffith, Henry, and Sons	,,	12	2	4
Molt, Thomas L.	,,	12	8	4
Straub, M.	Rothenbach	420	0	0

Deeds of Arrangement.

Beddow, Thomas, and Elizabeth (Spinster), Jewelers, Tobacconists, and Furniture Dealers, 10, Scotland Street, Ellesmere. Trustees: George G. Poppleton, 26, Corporation Street, Birmingham, Accountant, and another, with a committee of inspection. Dated June 18; filed June 21; unsecured liabilities, £423 6s. 5d.; estimated net assets, £205.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Lewey, J. and P.	London	10	14	0
Lambert and Butler	,,	16	17	0
Whitfield, S. B., and Co.	Birmingham	10	11	6
Kease, H., and Co.	,,	45	10	8
Round, Samuel	,,	32	9	5
Wills, W. D. and H. O.	Bristol	19	17	0
Williams, W., and Co.	Chester	12	13	10
Grindley, Mrs.	Ellesmere	30	0	0
Cope Bros., and Co.	Liverpool	10	16	2

Albo Silver Regd.
THE WHITEST ALLOY
INVENTED

THE
Critics on Albo Silber.

"The alloy registered under the name of 'Albo Silver,' is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains snd Jewellery; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & Co.,
186, 187, Warstone Lane,
BIRMINGHAM.
Silver & Gold Plated Chains

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered
"ALBO SILVER"
Chains & Jewellery,
The Whitest Alloy invented.
As durable in wear as fine Silver.
Regist'd "WARSTONE BEST"
Gold Cased Chains.
Warranted positively to resist Acids.
MIDGET. LADIES' ALBERTS.
COMPASS CHARMS, SEALS, AND LOCKETS.
N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.

TANDEM ALBERT REGD.

Albo Silver Regd.
AS DURABLE IN WEAR
AS FINE SILVER

THE
Critics on Albo Silber.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'Albo Silver' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewellery, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes, &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their facto goods bearing these marks and labels."

CHAS. HARROLD & CO.,
No. 2 & 3, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,
ASSAYERS, REFINERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION,
FINE GOLD IN SHEET OR GRAIN; FINE SILVER IN SHEET, GRAIN, OR INGOT;
STERLING SILVER IN INGOTS OR SHEET; FINE AND STERLING WIRES,
ANY SIZES AND PATTERNS.
Patent Watch Pendants, Blanks, Stampings, Beads, &c.
SILVER SOLDERS, ALL QUALITIES; PURE COPPER FOR ALLOYS.
GOLD, SILVER, AND PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY.
The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases;
ALSO
Jewellers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.
Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country,

---

W. BLOXHAM,
Watchmaker and Repairer,
183, HOCKLEY ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.
WATCH REPAIRS.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired.
SPECIALITIES:
PIVOTING & JEWELLING.
All kinds of Jewellery repaired.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE OLDEST SILVERSMITH FIRM EXTANT.
HENRY WILKINSON & CO.,
TRADE MARK
GRANTED 1784.
STERLING SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE
OF ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
Platinoid Spoons and Forks.
☞ 38, NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,
12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,
Importers and General Factors.
Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.
Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil; Paste, Steel and Jet Brooches and Earrings; Silk. Horn, Vulcanite, Steel and Black Bead Alberts; Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses; Table Cutlery.
THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—
Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.
N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys, Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.
E. P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands, Biscuits, Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E. P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, ETC.
HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES

		£	s.	d.
Hignett Bros., and Co.	,,	18	18	11
Goldberg, J., and Co.	,,	15	6	2
Mallalien, J. and J. H.	Manchester	12	17	0
Moorhouse and Co.	,,	10	5	0
Halliwell, Allison	Oldham	50	0	0
Singleton and Cole	Shrewsbury	17	19	9

Bradley, Arthur, Jeweler and Fancy Goods Dealer, 36, Newcomen Street, and 1, Queen Street, Coatham, Redcar. Trustee: Frank Brown, Stockton-on-Tees, Accountant. Secured creditors, £5; dated June 14; filed June 19; unsecured liabilities, £244 18s. 8d.; estimated net assets, £110.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Reynolds and Co.	London	19	0	0
Crozier and Mitchell	Birmingham	30	14	0
Austin and Steeley	,,	21	19	0
Brash, Isaac	Leeds	17	3	0
Boyd and Co.	Manchester	34	4	6
Myers, J., and Co.	,,	16	10	0
Bunn and Dick	Newcastle	17	13	0
Reid, L. B.	Redcar	25	7	0
Harrison and Co.	Sheffield	23	16	8

Eels, William, Electro-Plater and Manufacturer, 59, Caroline Street, Birmingham, and 131, Ombersley Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. Trustee: Joseph W. Blackham, 81, Corporation Street, Birmingham, Accountant, with a committee of inspection. Dated June 14; filed June 17; unsecured liabilities, £435 14s. 10d.; estimated net assets, £333 10s. 4d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Barker and Allen	Birmingham	80	12	1
Headley and Birch	,,	25	7	1
Hart and Son	,,	25	0	10
Jenkins and Sons	,,	12	4	3
Round, J.	,,	31	2	7
Stone, Tawdry, and Stone	,,	14	11	8
Smith, Henry	,,	12	0	0
Vivian and Co.	,,	24	13	1
Wiseman, Joseph	,,	23	14	2
Corbett, Wheeler, and Corbett	Manchester	11	0	0
Bankers' Claims		84	16	5

Jackson, William Edward, Jeweler, Crown Street, and 11, Greenhill Terrace, Halifax. Trustees: James Rooker, Warstone Lane, Birmingham, Gold Chain Manufacturer, and another, with a committee of inspection. Dated June 2; filed June 9; unsecured liabilities, £1,724 0s. 6d; estimated net assets, £810 16s. 7d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Bromett and Co.	London	40	4	1
Evans and Son	Birmingham	29	0	6
Horton, Thomas	,,	36	14	8
Rooker, James	,,	207	7	2
Round, Samuel	,,	79	15	0
Skinner, John	,,	30	4	9
Silverton, J.	,,	38	0	0
Newsome and Co.	Coventry	34	8	6
Jackson and Fox	Halifax	33	6	6
Wilkinson, B.	Leeds	90	0	0
Jerome and Co.	Liverpool	137	1	6
Wright and Co.	Manchester	130	0	0
Clegg, Henry	Sheffield	16	13	7
Nodder and Son	,,	34	10	0
Jacques, W.	Switzerland	193	9	6
Bankers' Claims		302	4	1

Dissolution of Partnerships.

Griffin, W., C., and L., Pawnbrokers and Jewelers, 50, Back Barclay Street, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, May 27. Debts by William Griffin and Letitia Griffin, who continue under the style of W. and L. Griffin.

Lazarus and Harrison, Manufacturers and Importers of Watches and other goods, 11, Kilvert's Buildings, Withy Grove, Manchester. May 26.

Loch and Demeaux, Dealers in Precious Stones, 39, Hatton Garden, London, and 39, Vyse Street, Birmingham. April 19. Debts of the London business by August Loch, and debts of the Birmingham business by Cæsar Demeaux.

Robinson, J. and Sons, Photographers, Artists, Opticians, and Dealers in Oils, Lamps, Prints, and Chemical Fancy Goods, Field Sports, Scientific Novelties, &c., 172, Regent Street, London, and 65, Grafton Street, Dublin. May 20.

Notices to Creditors.

Bowman, Reginald, Jeweler and Pawnbroker, 291 and 293, Holloway Road. Trustee: W. O. Clough, 89, Gresham Street, E.C. Appointed May 30.

Bowman, Richard Thomas, Jeweler and Silversmith, 70, Goswell Road, and Vernon House, Brixton Hill. Trustee: W. O. Clough, 89, Gresham Street, E.C. Appointed May 30.

Charlton, William, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 47, High Street, Ashford. Dividend of 7s. 7¾d. at Official Receivers', Canterbury.

Fraine, John Nelson, Jeweler, 16, Regent Street, New Swindon. Supplemental dividend of 7¾d. at Official Receiver's, Swindon.

Furtwangler, Francis Adolph, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 24, Green Street, Neath. Trustee: Official Receiver, Swansea.

Golyer, Allen, Watch and Clock Maker and Jeweler, Witham. Trustee: Official Receiver, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Haworth, William, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 13a, New Market Street, and 33, Heatley Banktop, Blackburn. Application for discharge: C.C., Manchester. July 11 at 12.

Isaacs Edwin and Albert **Wulfson**, late trading as the English Optic Company, Opticians, 135, Hatton Garden. Trustee: H. Brougham, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

Kleiser, Anthony, Watch and Clock Maker, 55, Oxford Road, Reading. Dividend of 6s. 8¼d. at Official Receivers', 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London.

Mitschke, Harold, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 76, Free Trade Hall, Lynn Street, and 13, South Scarborough Street, West Hartlepool. Dividend of 2s. 3¼d. at Official Receivers', Sunderland.

Tumpowsky, Judah Isaac, Jeweler and Outfitter, 26, Broadway, Cardiff, Pontlottyn, and Rhymney. Trustee: Official Receiver, Cardiff.

MONTHLY LIST OF PATENTS.

(*Specially compiled and contributed for this Journal by* Messrs. W. P. Thompson and Co., Patent Agents, 6, Bank Street, Manchester; 6, Lord Street, Liverpool; and 323, High Holborn, London, W.C.)

8,784.—"Improvements in spring clasp devices for caskets, jewel boxes, and the like," A. R. de Muralt, London, 9th May, 1892.

8,785.—"Improvements in safety locks for caskets, boxes, and the like," A. R. de Muralt, London, 9th May, 1892.

9,087.—"Improvements in watches," W. Reeves, King's Heath, 13th May, 1892.

9,322.—"A new or improved combined collar stud and scarf slide or holder, applicable also as a sleeve or cuff or dress stud or fastener," J. and J. Smith, London, 17th May, 1892.

9,391.—"Improvements in clock-winding mechanism," C. P. Smith, London, 18th May, 1892.

9,445.—"Whole watch protector," G. E. Cornioley, London (commissioned by F. Piot, France).

9,468.—"An improvement in or attachment to alarm clocks," J. Michels, London (commissioned by G. Schilling, Germany), 18th May, 1892.

10,000.—"Improvements in brooches," J. C. Smith, London, 26th May, 1892.

10,317.—"Improvements relating to spring hooks for watch chains and other articles," H. J. Latham, Birmingham, 31st May, 1892.

10,356.—"Improvements in watch bolts," C. H. Errington, Coventry, 31st May, 1892.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDITED BY W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] *[Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

VOL. XVIII.—No. 2.] AUGUST 1, 1892. Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith

— IS —

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st OF EACH MONTH
BY THE PROPRIETORS,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICES—
68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES—
BIRMINGHAM - 22, HYLTON STREET.
MANCHESTER - 3, BOOTH STREET (Corner of Piccadilly).
LEEDS - - - 24, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, PARK ROW.
Also at BRADFORD, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, and DUBLIN.
AGENT FOR NEW ZEALAND:—
T. J. SHUTE, Montreal Street, Christchurch, N.Z.
NEW YORK - - - - 37, COLLEGE PLACE.
(A. R. ELLIOT, Agent for the American Continent.)

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current Numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.) Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

Advertising Prices.

WE are pleased to announce that after the present issue we shall be able to discontinue the system of advertising prices. It has always been felt by the majority of the more thoughtful representatives of the trade that the system was open to very grave objections, which have been raised against it from many standpoints, and most of which are well founded. First, there are those who oppose it on the ground that it is only a vehicle of "cutting," and that all systems of "cutting" are sure to end in disaster. Others assert that they would not object to advertising prices amongst the trade in private catalogues, but to do so in public journals, which anyone can buy from a penny upwards, is to place a weapon in the hands of the public which they could only wield to their own or others' hurt. This argument, however, does not apply to the WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH, which is exclusively a trade organ, with no circulation amongst the ordinary public. Then there are others who maintain that the system of advertising the prices of manufactured goods is at best misleading; that mere verbal descriptions which may be ambiguously or catchingly employed are no criterion to sterling and intrinsic value; and that more often than not things enumerated and advertised at cheap prices are only baits to lure on the unwary to other lines, for which much more profitable charges will be made.

The first objection we feel is a little too general and sweeping, as many of our advertisers have made known the prices of their specialities in certain goods in which they were absolutely alone in the trade, and when the idea of "cutting" was entirely out of the question. Still, we do not deny there are many painful cases which fully justify the assertion. During the last twelve months we have again and again refused to insert large advertisements, because we considered they were unworthy of an organ representing the highest interests of the trade. How could any firm pay its hands, pay its way, pay interest on its capital, and pay its owners by manufacturing silver at "one and a penny an ounce above the current rate of raw metal"? That the next assertion is well founded we think none will deny. If during our lives we have watched those firms who have gone in for this "cutting" system, what a series of dire failures we could relate; while the irreparable harm these men have done to the trade that previously got them their livelihood, or bade fair to make their fortune, has caused them as a class to be simply detested. If we look around to-day at the firms who by their advertisements are doing the largest amount of business, we soon realise, however, that advertising prices by no means necessarily implies "cutting." It is not "cutting" that succeeds, but publicity, which is to be gained by free advertisement to the buyer. As to the value of trade catalogues, no one would for a moment doubt it. We know a firm who spend over £1,000 a year upon their catalogues, in which everything is marked at the net price, and the catalogues may get into the hands of anyone. This danger was recognised many years ago, and gave rise to the system of gross prices—and very gross they became, in some instances, being as much as a hundred per cent. above actual charges.

This practice was (and is) open to two objections: First, it facilitates a system of varying discounts, or irregularity of prices, which may or may not be put to bad account; and, secondly, it has the effect of making goods appear much dearer than they actually are. It might also be urged that it is not always convenient and desirable to be obliged to make numerous calculations before realising the actual price of an article. There doubtless is much truth in the statement that mere prices for manufactured articles are of little value, as an article may be made up in such a variety of ways. It is this fact, we think, which underlies the principal objection, because it enables a man to make up "verbal goods," which in themselves are very misleading, and, if he is unscrupulous, to make certain pretensions which may be still more misleading. We know this has been done with goods which it was impossible to estimate without seeing and handling. There are other goods of whose value one may perhaps form some more correct idea without seeing them, but these, by the unprincipled, may be, and usually are, employed as baits to trap the unwary buyer.

Such being the case, those even who advertise honest prices are likely to suffer for the sins of others, although their intentions may be of the very best. Viewing the matter comprehensively, we cannot help joining the large majority of the trade in concluding that, all things considered, it is far the better and the safer policy not to advertise prices at all. For seeing how the system lends itself to reprehensible practices, its avoidance immediately places one beyond the slightest suspicion, and gives one a position in the trade more immure and less subject to unfounded accusations.

Although we have reason to believe that our action will be endorsed by the great body of the trade, we do not, of course, expect that every advertiser will entirely agree with our arguments, and it is quite possible we may suffer some temporary monetary loss, but we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that what we do meets with the general approval, and will tend to the benefit of the trade whose interests it is our aim and study to serve.

The Value of the Hall Mark.

RECENTLY an action was brought by a British Columbian pawnbroker against a firm of wholesale jewelers for supplying him with goods stamped fourteen and eighteen carat, when in reality they were only about eight or nine carat. The jewelers protested publicly, before the commencement of the suit, that the goods had been unwillingly made to the direct orders of the pawnbrokers, who gave a satisfactory reason for his wanting such goods. Be that as it may, it reveals a state of things of the most unsatisfactory nature, and has drawn forth some strong condemnations from the public press.

The *Montreal Herald* says—"In the action alluded to it was shown that the simple stamp gives no security of value unless accompanied by the name of some responsible maker, and unless so accompanied may be more often relied upon as being *primâ facie* evidence of deceit than proof of superior quality. Now every purchaser of jewelry is not an expert as to the quality of the metal, so that in any trade, except with some firm of known probity, he is likely to feel at a disadvantage. The stamp may be there, indicating a high quality, but if that means nothing, what has he to rely upon? A practical jeweler, by means of touchstone tests, may be able to tell the carat approximately, but when dealing with fancy goods he would in nine cases out of ten be better satisfied to rely upon some certified assay mark. The present go-as-you-please system of jewelry manufacture is unfair to reputable firms, whose name and word may be relied upon, and is equally unfair to the public. It is easy to see that the storekeeper who sets no value upon his reputation, and who is satisfied to deal in eight carat goods, stamped eighteen for purposes of deception, is able to compete unfairly with the man whose word is his bond. The practice in other countries in this respect is more favorable to the public and also to respectable dealers. In France and Germany it is a fraud, punishable by law, to sell as gold any metal of less quality than fourteen carat. Anything lower can only be described as base gold. In England there are Government assay offices, established at different trade centres, where the quality of gold is tested and stamped on the metal along with a Government stamp, testifying to its genuineness, to imitate which is one of the most serious offences known to the law. No one is forced to have his goods marked, but the added value given by certainty of their quality is usually sufficient inducement to manufacturers to send them for assay. The Government stamp only guarantees the piece on which it is impressed, hence examination of an English watch-case will show the stamp on every separate piece of which it is composed. It would be a very simple matter to establish a Government assay office in each provincial capital, and the fees for stamping would in every case cover the cost of such establishment. With a security of this kind, those in future who would buy eight carat goods thinking they were eighteen would only have themselves to blame."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian *Trader*, complains of the English law, firstly, for not stamping every quality with the sovereign's head and crown; and, secondly, for not stamping every piece. We are glad these are the only things that can be urged against it, as a little better acquaintance with our system would have prevented these objections. The alternative which they propose may find favor with some, and has, indeed, been proposed years ago by the most *progressive* members of our trade in this country, viz., that every maker should have his name or trademark registered and stamped on every detachable piece of the article (of course the former would be impossible; it would have to be the latter). But this in no way amends matters; it only makes things worse so far as guarantee is concerned. With the hall mark we have the guarantee of the Government itself, whose business it is to maintain the standards of gold, and whose duty it becomes to prosecute all forgers. The standard thus guaranteed is of the highest order, and when duly stamped there is not the slightest chance of its being below that indicated. If, on the other hand, it were only the word of a maker, how different things would be! It might be the mark registered by some well-known firm, who might be quite as reliable as the Government, but there are hundreds of cases when this would not be so. Firstly, how many makers are able to assay, or give an *accurate* account of the quality of any manufactured article? What would prevent that which we know has occurred again and again where goods have not been hall-marked, and which has only been discovered by having an article sent to the Hall—viz., the manipulation of the pot by unprincipled workmen? Look, again, at the temptation it offers in these "cutting" days to be a little careless at first, and gradually to lower the quality. If what occurs is done in the face of the rigidity of the Hall, what might we expect if it were left to the elasticity of that curious quality we call conscience? But the worst feature, perhaps, would be that it would shift the duty of prosecution in case of fraud from the Government to the manufacturer, who, objectively, would not be injured by the fraud, and so might shirk the duty thrown upon him by such legislative measures. Then take the idea of trade-marks. How could a purchaser carry about with him the thousand-and-one marks which would be registered, and what *could* be their value abroad? If Mr. Jones's mark were a six-pointed star, would such a thing be distinguished from, say, three crossed bows? Even if a register of such marks were kept by all vendors of gold and silver, how often would new editions be brought out? If as frequently as every year, or every six months, a new manufacturer would have to wait all that time before his goods would be enrolled amongst the list of the genuine. Having spent the greater part of our business life in the very best houses, we might be tempted to think that the above advocated method would work thoroughly well. But if we reflect for a moment we realise that the bulk of the trade in hall-marked gold and silver is not done by well-known retail houses, but is spread over thousands of smaller ones, who neither manufacture themselves, nor could they have them specially marked for them. The majority of articles sold bear not the seller's mark, but the makers.' It would therefore follow that the public would have to know not so much the retailers' marks as the manufacturers', who are supposed to be perfectly unknown to the world. As it is, the public care nothing whether the letters which accompany an eighteen carat hall-marked chain are M. and M., or I. and T.B.; it is the Government stamp that guarantees. Under the other conditions the manufactures would all have to become known, and take public responsibility, or else an end would immediately be put to "selling from stock," and the familiar faces of the representatives of the various manufacturers would be known no more! There may be objections to the present system of hall marking—few who have had much experience in manufacturing will say there are not—but, taken in its entirety, we have very much in it with which not only to be very satisfied, but even proud.

*

PEARLS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A new bank of pearl shells has been discovered just outside Roebuck Bay, which is being actively worked by over 100 luggers. It is very curious how these banks are discovered, and still more so how they sometimes exist without being found. Some years ago in Shark's Bay the most valuable bank ever found was discovered quite in view of the shore, and the people stood on the shores and literally saw the fortunate ones hauling up their fortunes.

The Burma Ruby Mines.

ON the 22nd ult. the fourth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel—Sir Lepel H. Griffin in the chair. In submitting the accounts of the company the directors reported that they had continued to press upon the Government the impossibility of paying the present heavy rent of four lakhs of rupees per annum, and his Excellency the Viceroy had, pending the determination of this question, sanctioned, in his telegram of the 30th April last, the suspension till the 31st August next of the two lakhs due in February. The item of rent of mines in the expenditure account consequently included a sum of £8,888 17s. 9d., representing the unpaid rent for four months to the 29th February, 1892. The low rate of exchange had considerably decreased the sterling amount payable, but the directors had considered it necessary to distinctly notify to the Government that unless the rent be greatly reduced they cannot recommend the shareholders of the company to continue operations. Since the close of the year under review, work has been pushed on with great energy and varying success. Among the rubies found are some valuable stones, and one declared by experts at Mogok to be the best mined in the district for some years. The experience of this season's washing has, however, convinced the directors that they must look elsewhere than to the alluvial beds of the Mogok Valley for sufficient returns, and they are awaiting with interest the report of operations in the Pingutoung Hill, and at Kyouktoung, in the neighbourhood of Mogok, where new and untouched beds of byon exist of considerable extent. The question of a call, which would, in any case, be only 2s. 6d. per share, must depend on the decision of Government with reference to the remission, continued suspension, or the reduction of rent. In moving the adoption of the report, he said he was glad to see so large and influential a meeting, both as showing a continued interest in the working and prosperity of the company; and, secondly, because he very much hoped to obtain from the shareholders an unanimous expression of opinion as to the policy which should be pursued in the immediate future of the company. The report of the chief engineer, written with perfect fairness, clearness, and honesty, showed the position of affairs. For his own part he had at no time exaggerated the prospects of the company, but he had always his own belief in the future success of the company, if properly managed, and provided they were able to obtain from the Government better terms than the company possessed to-day. As he had pointed out to the Viceroy of India, the payment of four lakhs of rupees as rent was impossible, and if the demand were persistently continued the company could not succeed. Unless the Government met the directors half way in this matter of rent, and at any rate suspended the rent until such time as the company could show profits, after which a reasonable rent could be fixed for the future, another meeting of the shareholders would have to be held to consider the situation. In any case, when the reply of the Government was received, the whole case would be put before the shareholders by the directors. Already the company had paid upwards of £60,000; there was also a large sum still under suspense which the Viceroy had not called for, and which amounted to at least £70,000 altogether; and the company did not wish to put the whole of their resources into the pockets of the Government. (Applause.) The question, therefore, was the amelioration of the terms with the Government of India, and he hoped the meeting would unanimously adopt the report which contained the paragraph requiring a considerable reduction of rent, failing which the directors could not recommend further operations. The suspension of rent must precede the reduction of rent as a matter of course. The rent was a large one for an enterprise in a wild country absolutely undeveloped.

Notes About Town.

THERE is a good deal of all-round grumbling in the London trade, both in the wholesale and retail; few are keeping up their returns, and still fewer are increasing them. In one of the largest wholesale houses, however, the principal observed to me, "We are not much behind last year, and last year was a ripper," yet everybody was grumbling. There are few novelties about; in fact, nothing, which upon the face of it is likely to have an extraordinary run.

There are numerous topics in the mouth of the trade at the present moment, the most absorbing one towards the end of the month probably being the great robbery of Mr. Williamson's. The dissolution of the old firm of Messrs. Buller and Hutchinson appears to have surprised everybody, as no one seems to have thought it possible for those two old names ever to be disassociated, still they will no longer appear under their old combination, but will represent two distinct firms.

The state of affairs at the Burma Ruby Mines, and the proposed first call of half-a-crown per share makes those who were fortunate enough to receive any upon allotment, and still more fortunate to sell them out at a good profit, consider they have had the best of the bargain. Those who took a neutral side upon the Montana question are now calling out very loudly at the non-appearance of rubies and sapphires, as they consider sufficient time has elapsed for at least some show to be made.

I hear that we are likely to have another big gem mining company floated, or at least an attempt will be made to do so. There are now to be seen deposited for public inspection, at Mr. Streeter's, large quantities of emeralds in matrix, which appears to be a far more promising affair than any of the others. It is true that although the emeralds shown are not ideal stuff, worth thirty or forty pounds a carat, large quantities are good saleable gems; and if the thing is not swallowed up by large capital and accompanying expenses, it apparently is not without promise. Unfortunately, emeralds are not very popular just now, and to command a good sale they must be of a very fine color. There are few old families of importance who have not got huge emeralds from one to nearly two inches long, something below fine, which rarely, if ever, see daylight.

Coming from the same locality are also shown some really *fine* sapphires, which is saying something for Australians, as they are usually more or less Brunswick or Antwerp green, especially in one direction.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Sir John Bennett, Ltd., the proposal for the reduction of the capital was unanimously negatived, Probably the very nice appearance the old concern now presents, and the modern business-like aspect it has assumed, has inspired new confidence in the shareholders.

What lovely things are being turned out in aluminum in the form of photo-screens! As the metal has so many good features, and is somewhat uncommon, yet not extravagantly dear, a lot of money has been spent upon designs, and works of Old Masters copied with faithful precision. In silver mirror frames, too, considerably more art is being displayed in designs from those of Gustave Doré downwards.

In a glance round the West-end stocks one is struck with the number of novelties that emanate from the old firm in Newman Street. It is very remarkable that other firms do not employ the excellent finish to their goods which always characterise the productions of this firm. Some of the new Egyptian designs even excel their ancestors, and have a beauty which readily commands a sale. The pieces of Alpine jewelry are superb specimens of modelling to Nature.

Several houses are making a speciality of yachting jewelry, which, apart from its heraldry, forms beautiful objects, especially in the eyes of those who like colors.

At some of the sales at Christie's during the past month some fine pieces of silver have exchanged hands, numerous pieces realising upwards of £5 an ounce. One Elizabethan salt-cellar brought £8 an ounce; one double row pearl necklace, 146 pearls, brought £2,400. One of Essex's enamels of Tom Moore brought £52 10s.

Several houses are showing some rather elaborate gold work in the form of flowers, in which various pale—almost white—tints are used. They are very effective, and off the usual line of things.

I hear that drop earrings are once more being worn in Paris, but there has been no demand for them here yet. Several times during the last seven years we have been threatened with a return of these, but in each case it has been a false alarm. A still more unbelievable thing is said about the Parisians, viz., that they are introducing colored glass amongst gems! Surely this must be a mistake?

Messrs. Wilson and Gill, so long with Messrs. Gibson and Langman, have at last left the old firm, and have opened an establishment a few doors off, which reflects no discredit upon the house out of which they came. The place is elaborately fitted up, and well stocked with high class goods.

Amongst the taking novelties introduced, more especially by Messrs. Percy Edwards and Co., of Piccadilly, reference might be made to jewelled fans. These are magnificent ostrich plumes, with flying swallows, etc., fixed upon the edges of the "sticks," so that the fan can comfortably shut up.

I see that turquoises are now being added to the fine festoon chain necklets which I described some time ago, which with the dead gold forms a rich contrast; when the metal is nicely *colored* (not bright) it enhances the surface lustre of the turquoise, and to my mind forms its best kind of setting. They associate charmingly.

A new idea that seized many possessors of draped windows is to fix small enamel letters upon them, and, although they might appear in an incongruous position in the eyes of art critics, they certainly form an effective advertisement.

Walking through the large silver warehouses, there is not much new, which makes one doubt whether trade is quite as bad as some complain. If things were slack attention should be turned to novelties to stimulate it. Messrs. Atkin Bros. and several of the large houses are showing some fine specimens of the revived piercing work. How low that art had fallen! Where will the piercers be found, and what a long rest they have had! But is there anything, after all, that can be introduced with such effect? Good chasing, too, is on the increase in connection with piercing. It thus appears that the plainer patterns of Queen Anne, which have had such a run, are doomed to be ousted by the more elaborate designs of chasing and piercing.

Birmingham Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

In times like the present, when trade is bad, the writing of a monthly report becomes not only monotonous, but disheartening. There is so little happening that is worth writing about that one is almost tempted to give up the task in despair. It is disheartening not only to oneself, but to one's readers. What interest is there to me to write, or to you to read, a few dull commonplaces which mean nothing more nor less than that trade is not improving yet? I should be only too glad if I had a few stirring notes for you—a few interesting items respecting novelties in the market, sales made or good orders taken; but, unfortunately, I have nothing of the sort. We are still jogging on here in a listless sort of way, without enterprise and without pluck. The workmen are standing idle; the manufacturers and factors alike are resting on their oars awhile.

As to the more cheerful remarks in my second paragraph last month, I can only say that while they still hold good as a general prophecy their realisation is no closer now than it was a month ago. I have still faith that "the prospect for the fall is no worse than usual," but we have got to wait for it.

The only immediate ray of comfort that I have is that in the course of a week the last holiday of the year will be over, and the trade will be able to settle down to its autumn swing without further interruption.

Again referring to my last month's notes, it is scarcely necessary for me to chronicle the fact that "the jewelers' favorite," Mr. Chamberlain, has been again triumphantly returned to his seat in Parliament as the fitting representative of the jewelers' ward. It is satisfactory to note that now that the elections throughout the country are over, one of the clouds that has been hanging over trade all the year has passed away. I trust its unsettling influence has also gone.

In spite of the depression, the diamond dealers appear to have been doing some fair business in Birmingham lately. I have heard of several good parcels being sold recently, and at renumerative prices, too. This looks as though our manufacturers had not lost all hope for the trade. There seems to be a slight upward tendency in the prices of diamonds, so probably these lots were bought in anticipation of a further rise.

There has also been some little demand for half pearls; but whole pearls and colored stones—rubies and sapphires—are still very flat. These things are to a great extent matters of speculation, and just now traders will not venture out of the ordinary run of goods.

A new claimant to a share of the artistic metal work of the trade has just appeared in the person of the late superintendent of the Vittoria Street Technical School, who has commenced business in Tenby Street on his own account. He should be able to command a fair portion thereof as he has had long experience at the bench. I say *late* superintendent advisedly, as Mr. Warwood, owing to his time being fully occupied with his new business, has been forced to sever his connection with the school. His resignation, I hear, has been regretfully accepted by the committee, who are now seriously troubled to find a fitting successor to take up the work. It is no easy matter to find a man who has both the artistic culture and the practical knowledge to make a successful technical teacher. I have considerable knowledge of the working jewelers here, but I cannot call to mind one whom I could unhesitatingly recommend for the position. It will be a serious slur upon our local workmen if the committee have to go to London for an instructor.

I hear further that the students of the Vittoria Street School have done remarkably well in the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations, although I have not yet seen the actual report, so I am unable to give full details. One of the most promising students was unfortunately taken off by death a few months ago.

By many of our wholesale people their watch department is looked upon as a staple—always busy, always to be relied upon; but for the last few months even this has to a great extent failed them. The demand for better class watches has been especially slow lately. The cheaper makes of watches seem to be got up so well, and are such excellent timekeepers, that they are gradually taking the place of the more expensive ones formerly sold. This may be all right for the factor, but I do not know how it will suit the higher grade manufacturers.

I am told, too, of a lull in the small fancy clock trade, which has jumped to such large proportions during the last year or two. This probably is due only to the influence of the season, and will doubtless reassert itself in the autumn.

Another well-known veteran among the factors here has passed away in the person of Mr. William Lock of Hockley Hill, who died a fortnight ago. Mr. Lock was not an old man, but had been for some time in poor health. He worked hard as a young man, and established a first-class business, which had his personal supervision till within the last few weeks. He hid a sterling character beneath a somewhat brusk exterior, and while on a casual acquaintance he was apt to inspire dislike, those who knew him intimately had a deep and sincere regard for him. He had a conservative habit of sticking to his old friends, and those manufacturers who were "in" with him could rely upon his trade year after year; but it was not easy for a new firm to get "in." I have not yet heard what arrangements are to be made as to the business, but presume it will continue as before.

The robbery of a complete stock, including horse and carriage, in London last week comes as a remarkable commentary on my observations in your last issue. This wholesale robbery business is getting extremely serious, and is striking terror through all travellers who have valuable goods under their control, while the owners are almost afraid to trust their stocks out at all. The utmost personal vigilance on the part of those responsible for the safety of the goods will be necessary to prevent a continuance of such misfortunes. It is very evident that the jewelry stocks are being watched, and the slightest negligence is instantaneously taken advantage of to effect a capture. Let all travellers take a word in season.

The factoring business of Messrs. Evans and Brown, of Northampton Street, one of the oldest established in Birmingham, is passing entirely into fresh hands. Mr. William Brown, the surviving partner, is relinquishing the jewelry trade altogether, and has sold his business to three well-known Birmingham men. It will be practically a new firm under the old name. I wish every success to the new combination. They are all three men whom I know and esteem.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, or necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

Sheffield Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

THE annual official investigation into the working of Messrs. Martin, Hall, and Co., Limited, has resulted in the declaration of a dividend of 8½ per cent. on the amount of capital called up. This is the average annual dividend received during the last three years by the fortunate shareholders, who are mostly employés of the company. This, in face of the fluctuations of trade experienced during that period, speaks well for the healthy state of the Silver and Electro-plate trade of the town and for the efficiency with which these enormous limited companies are worked. In the case of Martin and Hall it is interesting to note how the same names crop up year after year—Mr. Ebenezer Hall as chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Peter Wragg as secretary, and so on—carrying our memories back to the time when these were all heads of departments in the original firm of Roberts and Hall.

The Master Cutlers' Forfeit Feast—which must not be confounded with the big feast later on—has this year come off with exceptional *éclat*. The presence of the whole of the borough members in town, in consequence of the General Election, has rendered it possible for all of them to be present. As is customary, the distribution of Hanbey's Charity, which is administered by the Cutlers' Company, took place in the earlier part of the day, and was accompanied by its usual picturesque accessories—the procession of ancient-looking men and women and bright young boys to the parish church over the way. In the evening, according to ancient custom, the Forfeit Feast was given by the Master Cutler in the old banqueting-room of the Cutlers' Hall. The Master Cutler (Mr. Robert Belfitt) presided, and the company was unusually numerous. According to a quaint old custom, six Hanbey boys from the Charity School took up a collection at the close, each shaking hands with the Master Cutler.

Mr. Benjamin Folsom, United States Consul here, has, with his usual courtesy, made public the statistics showing the value of steel and cutlery exported from Sheffield to the United States during the past quarter, together with the total exports from the Sheffield district. The result is satisfactory in so far as it shows an improvement upon previous quarters. It has also established the correctness of the anticipation that in spite of the McKinley tariff the best Sheffield cutlery would always sell in the United States. Though the totals are still far below the values exported before the McKinley tariff came into operation, there is still a substantial improvement. So far as cutlery is concerned the value exported for the corresponding quarter last year, viz., £21,666 1s. 11d., was the lowest ever reached. This year the June quarter shows a total of £33,090. The improvement, however, does not hold good in the case of steel, the total for the past quarter being £66,893, or a decrease of £1,500 as compared with a year ago.

The year of office of the Present Master Cutler, now fast drawing to a close, has not been behind any of its predecessors in the enjoyableness of the series of festivities which usually relieve the discharge of the duties more properly appertaining to it. At a recent "At Home," given by Mr. and Mrs. Belfitt, the guests numbered nearly seven hundred, and the whole of the rooms in the Cutlers' Hall were brought into requisition. The walls were hung with pictures by the leading artists of the day, while plants and flowers, from the nurseries of Messrs. Fisher, Son, and Sybray, contributed in no small degree to the attractiveness of the rooms. Art workmanship was represented by some charming Worcester ware, which came in for a good deal of attention, and also by the epergnes for the supper-table, lent by Messrs. Walker and Hall. When it is added that Mr. Peek's band furnished the music it is not surprising to hear the gathering described as one of the most successful ever held within the four corners of the Cutlers' Hall.

The other day I dropped into the works of Messrs. Hammond Creake and Co., whose speciality is oakenware mounted in silver, for the purpose of observing the process of manufacture. In this, however, I was disappointed, as the previous day happened to be the annual bicycle sports on behalf of the medical charities, and as it would have been unreasonable to expect the Sheffield artizan to have much inclination for work on the day following an affair of that kind the workshops presented a somewhat deserted appearance. Leaving my exploration of the industrial part of the premises to some future occasion I confined my attention to the showroom. The first thing claiming notice was a punch bowl of such ample dimensions as would have found profitable employment for some score of Father Pelicans for a whole evening. The body of the vessel was of oak and the mounting of silver. Three well-modelled wolves' heads looked out from different sides of the bowl, and three claws formed a tripod support for the whole. The general effect was substantial and graceful. Drinking cups of the same materials and in a great variety of designs abounded in the show-cases. Inkstands of all sizes, from the inkstand proper up to most elaborate affairs, with drawers and desks and gongs, suggested useful and ornamental articles for presentation purposes. In addition to specialities of this kind the show-cases contained the usual exhibits of a silversmith's showroom. A large tray with a richly got up saw-pierced border was conspicuous in one place, while a well-designed and ably-executed Louis Quatorze set was prominent in another. The numerous smaller articles all seemed graceful in outline, and were got up in a workmanlike manner.

A casual allusion in the daily press to Sheffield trade in the Turkish Empire has been the means of eliciting some interesting particulars relating to an old Sheffield firm. The present members of the firm of John Nowill and Sons, of Scotland Street, cannot give any information as to its origin, but it must have been in existence in the year 1700, for in that year appears an entry in the register of the Cutlers' Company of the trade mark now used by the firm in the name of one Thomas Nowill. In the early years of the present century the firm started an agency in Constantinople which, with an interruption during the Greek War of Independence, has continued to this day. As their trade before that event was solely with the Turkish Empire, the interruption was doubtless looked upon as a very serious matter at the time. Good, however, ultimately came out of it, as the firm was compelled to look out for fresh markets with an entirely different class of manufacture. It is interesting to note, as an instance of the conservative character of Eastern nations, that some of the patterns continue to be made to this day.

The regrettable strike among the cutlers of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons still continues, thereby preventing the execution of such orders as are to be had at present, besides affecting indirectly other industries whose workmen have nothing at all to do with the dispute. The difference has arisen out of a reduction in wages to the extent of 5 per cent., which the company maintain is necessary to meet the exigencies of the present industrial situation. The workmen on their part point out that a similar strike in connection with George Wostenholme and Co. resulted in the position of that firm's employés being improved in several very important respects altogether apart from the main point at issue. Be this as it may, a strike in the present state of trade is a risky step to take, and one which cannot fail to affect injuriously the old original staple trade of the town.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, or necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility

The virtual passing of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Extension to London Bill has given much satisfaction in business circles. Whatever good it may do us, we have set our minds upon having another line to London. The Midland Railway Company, on their part, have commenced the execution of a scheme of rebuilding at the Wicker Goods Station, on a most extensive scale, and involving the expenditure of a vast amount of capital. This may or may not be the fruits of the movement in support of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire scheme, but in any case it will greatly facilitate the dispatch of manufactured goods from the town.

The Markets.

DIAMONDS.

London, July 28th.—There has been little or no alteration in the diamond market during the month. A lot of stuff has apparently changed hands, and now and then prices asked for things *wanted* have been some bit higher, but, upon the whole, prices are about the same, certainly not less.

Amsterdam, July 24th.—Polishers have been very slack during the month. The Russians, who generally buy this month for the great annual fair of Nishni-Novgorod, were very sparing in their buying, as it was dreaded that cholera might reach that place, an anticipation which has since been realised. The prices they offered, too, were quite unremunerative at the present price of rough. A small number of United States buyers were in the market, but it was only the very best of stuff they required, and the very best of finish. Rough and Kopjes found but poor sale.

Paris, July 23rd.—The state of our diamond trade has not improved during the month. The North American buyers have not yet arrived in any great numbers. We expect, from advices to hand, that after their Presidental election is over we shall have a goodly quantity of them. The South Americans, upon whom we usually depend as buyers of a good quantity of middle-class goods, have failed us altogether. Their last new political trouble will also prevent them spending money in diamonds.

SILVER.

The American Silver Bill, important as it is, has had no influence upon the prices of the metal in our market, a phenomenon almost unaccountable. There has been a general downward tendency from the insetting of the month, when silver stood at $40\frac{3}{16}$d. It then began to fall, and within a week was $39\frac{3}{4}$d. It then experienced little change for nearly a fortnight, when it again eased, and at the time of going to press is at $39\frac{1}{2}$d.

TIN.

Tin has been falling all the month, with but a slight recovery about the middle, from £98 15s. to £99, to £94 17s. 6d. to £94 15s.

COPPER.

This metal has been steady and slightly dearer towards the end of the month, at about £45 5s.

LEAD.

Lead has been steady, at about £10 15s.

SPELTER.

Little alteration has taken place in the prices of spelter, remaining about £21 15s.

QUICKSILVER

Has remained at £7 2s. 6d.

The Merchandise Marks Act in the Future.

WHEN the turmoil and trouble of electioneering is over, doubtless attention will be turned to the long-looked-for issue by the Board of Trade in connection with prosecutions by the Department of offenders under the above Act. The Act provides that "The Board of Trade may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, make regulations providing that in cases appearing to the Board to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, *or of a trade*, the prosecution of offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, shall be undertaken by the Board of Trade, and prescribing the conditions on which such prosecutions are to be undertaken. The expenses of prosecutions so undertaken shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament." The President of the Board of Trade therefore submitted to the Lord Chancellor, and has obtained his Lordship's concurrence in the appended regulations:—1. The prosecution of offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, shall, subject to the condition hereinafter prescribed, be undertaken by the Board of Trade in cases which appear to the Board to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade. 2. Every application to the Board to undertake a prosecution shall be accompanied by the following documents:—(*a*) A statement showing the nature and circumstances of the case, and sufficient to enable the Board to form an opinion whether the case affects the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade. (*b*) A statement showing the facts which, if the Board undertake the prosecution, will be capable of proof, and setting out the proofs and names of the witnesses available to prove such facts. The Board may require the above statements to be supplemented, or additional evidence to be furnished. 3. If, on the evidence, the Board is of opinion that there is no reasonable prospect of a conviction being obtained, the Board will not, unless it thinks fit, undertake the prosecution. 4. If the Board is of opinion that the prosecution would be better or more properly conducted under some other Act of Parliament other than the said Acts, the Board will not undertake the prosecution. 5. The Board may, before undertaking a prosecution, require the applicant to give security for costs on such terms and in such manner as it thinks proper. 6. For the purpose of carrying these regulations into effect, the Board may, from time to time, prescribe the use of such forms and give such directions as it may deem expedient. It is thus seen that prosecutions under this Act will now be undertaken by the Government, and not by any private individuals or corporate bodies, and that its provisions are likely to be enforced.

The Silversmiths' Cricket Match.—The summer event of interest, viz., the Cricket Match, will be played the Tuesday following *Saint Lubbock's Day* (the August Bank Holiday) at Neasden. Last year both the cricket match and concert were a great success, and helped to swell up the funds of the charity. We hope those of our trade who take an interest in this national game will endeavour to be present on the occasion. While writing this note we look across the Sevenoaks ground and see a score of 390 up for the old Winchester team. We hope the Jewelers' will even exceed this. The charm of cricket grows upon acquaintance!

American Metal Combination.—Great efforts are being made in America to bring about a combination of all the great companies engaged in the copper, brass, and German-silver trades. Whether anything will come of it is premature to say. If such a combination on an extensive scale becomes an accomplished fact, it cannot fail to have a marked influence upon the price of raw materials.

Gigantic Jewel Robberies.

ONE of the most daring and extensive jewelry robberies on record was committed on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and one which probably took weeks to accomplish, although when the critical time arrived it was only the work of moments. Upon the day in question, Mr. Bell Smith, the traveller of Mr. Henry Williamson, Farringdon Road, E.C., on taking his lunch at a restaurant, left his trap in charge of the coachman, the latter being supposed to take his usual meal inside the phaeton, which had he done without moving, no doubt the robbery would have at least been delayed. But the promptings of Nature do not spare even a coachman, and accordingly he ventured to pop into one of Pearce's coffee houses, in Lambeth Road, to get a cup of coffee. When he came out a few minutes later his feelings can perhaps be better imagined than described, for, lo! the phaeton, horse, and between four and five thousand pounds worth of stock were gone! The only clue obtainable was from a boot-black boy who stood near, and saw two men jump up and drive the trap away. Whether the thieves really knew the contents of the phaeton, or only in a moment seized it because it happened to be unguarded, is not certain, but when it is seen how soon they left the phaeton, taking only the goods with them, the probability points to it being a planned affair. No one can but sympathise with Mr. Williamson under the misfortunes that have befallen him in the past, and one can only hope that he is fully insured in a burglary insurance. A reward has been issued in the following terms:—

"£500 Reward. Stolen, on Wednesday, July 20, about twelve o'clock in the day, a trap containing jewelry and watches. Was seen to be driven away by two men from the outside of Pearce's Coffee Tavern, Lambeth Road, whilst the coachman was inside having a cup of coffee. The trap was a box-shaped hooded phaeton, black body, red-lined wheels. Horse 14-hands high, light-brown chesnut, dark legs. Silver-plated harness, marked P.H. Any person giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the property stolen will receive the above reward, or any proportion of the amount recovered. Information may be given to Lockyer and Dunn, 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C."

It appears evident that some steps will have to be taken to render travellers' samples more secure when they are valuable. No doubt "familiarity breeds contempt," and ever handling goods obliterates the idea of their value. One has only to walk about London to see this. More than once we have seen the traps of wholesale houses left while the coachman went to get a drink, a state of things easily remediable. Coachmen must have something to drink, if it's only water, and some arrangement ought certainly to be made between the traveller and his man whereby the trap is not left for a moment. Then, again, one may often see the coachman, from necessity, retire to the head of the horse to arrange or alter some part of the harness, which absorbs his attention for quite a number of minutes, during which time abstraction from a brougham could easily be effected, unless the vehicle were locked. Not long ago we saw a light porter standing in charge of two heavy bags of stuff outside a jeweler's, into which the traveller had gone. The bags were upon the ground, his leg touching one; but the whole of his attention was bent upon the doorway, watching for the arrival of the traveller to beckon him. Knowing the house represented, we picked up the outside bag and took into the next doorway, and then returned to the man, telling him if he should want it where it was. Let us hope he will keep an eye on both bags in the future, rather than a leg upon one. But it is little use formulating an elaborate system of rules. What is wanted is something simple but always adhered to. The proverb for the traveller doubtless is, "Out of sight, out of safety."

Another instance of that contempt born of familiarity was furnished on the following day, when a lady and gentleman upon going to the theatre had their portmanteau, reputed to have contained £1,200 worth of jewelry, sent to the cloak-room, Victoria Station. At a few minutes to twelve at night the gentleman released it from the cloak-room and travelled in the same train to Carshalton. No cab being obtainable at the destination, the portmanteau was left the remainder of the night in the little country station, with directions for it to be forwarded in the usual way next day to the address of the owners. Upon unpacking the portmanteau it was discovered that nothing was left to tell the tale of the missing jewelry save their empty cases. The lock apparently had not been tampered with nor was there any one thing which in any way indicated to where the jewelry had gone.

The British Horological Institute Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the members of this institute was held on the 20th ult., Mr. Thomas Hewitt, vice-president, occupying the chair. The balance-sheet, read by the secretary, Mr. F. J. Britten, showed the income for the past year to have been £1,516 14s. 1d., and the expenditure £1,382 8s. 3d. The report stated that, considering the depressed condition of the horological trades, the statement of accounts must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The practical teaching undertaken twelve years ago at the suggestion and co-operation of the City and Guilds of London Institute had been brought to a close at Christmas by the termination of the City and Guilds grant. The council trusted, however, that ere long a fresh scheme might be formulated for the assistance of those young watchmakers who stood in need of workshop instruction. In the meantime the institute had reverted to the course for imparting a knowledge of mechanical drawing and the principles underlying the construction of horological mechanism. By correspondence Mr. Wright has been able to give valuable instruction in theoretical horology to many living at a distance, who would otherwise be unable to avail themselves of the institute. Another branch of work undertaken recently—the granting of certificates to those watch and clock repairers who satisfied the institute examiners of their competency—had made a rapid stride during the year. Formerly the examinations in theory had been confined to students of the institute, but the restriction had been withdrawn, and watchmakers throughout the country made eligible. In the drawing competition of the past year Mr. Arthur L. Perrett had gained the silver medal of the Turners' Company, while the silver medal of the institute for theory had been won by Mr. Walter Burton, of Louth, and the bronze medal of the institute, also for theory, by Mr. Walter Barfoot, of Hove, Brighton. Sixteen members and one associate had been elected during the year, there being now on the books a total of 401 members and fourteen associates. The report was unanimously adopted. Lord Grimthorpe was elected president; Messrs. Daniel Buckney, Charles Dunn, Thomas Hewitt, John Jones, F.R.G.S., and Julian Tripplin, F.R.A.S., were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Thomas Mercer was selected as treasurer, and a number of other gentlemen were chosen to form the council for the ensuing year.

*

Mr. Ernest Walker (younger son of the late Mr. John Charles Walker) has been admitted a partner in the firm of Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst, of Aldersgate Street.

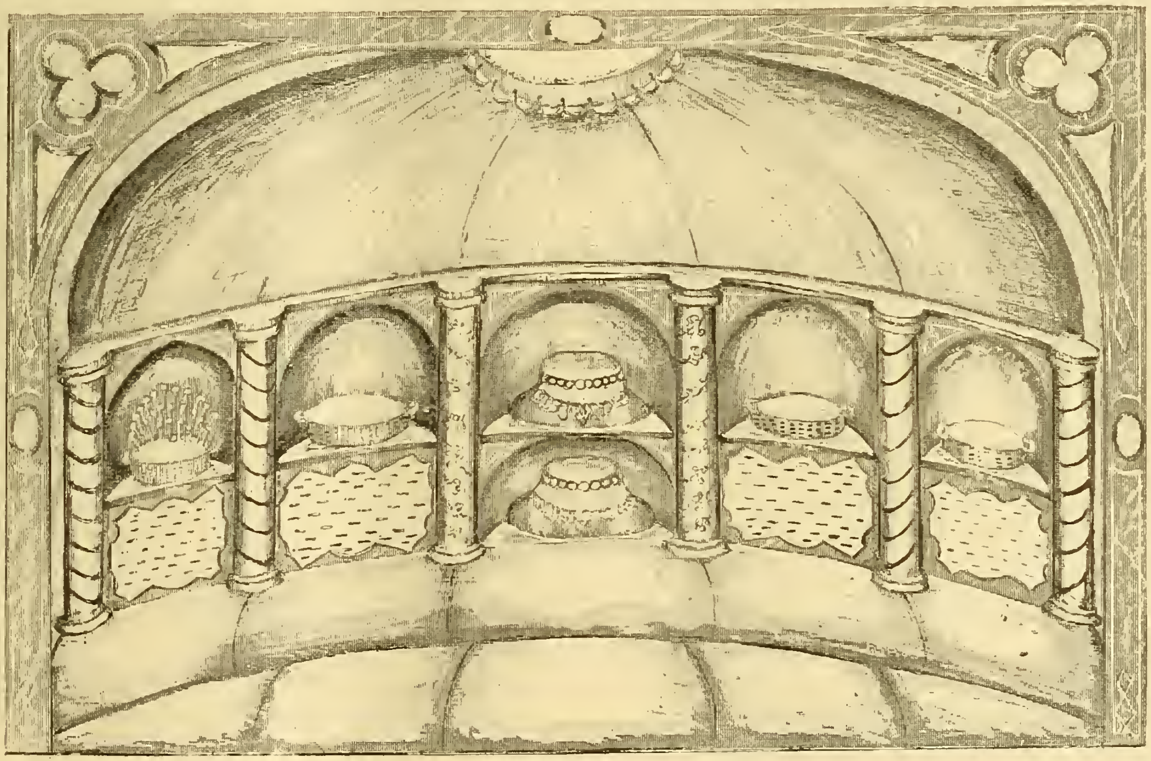
Windows and Window Dressing.

By the Editor.

LIBRARY AUG 9 1892 U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

(*Continued from page 10.*)

IN our design of this month we are introduced to an entirely new feature, especially so far as draperies are concerned, which, in this case, can be entirely dispensed with. It will be seen that the front is a paneled structure, forming a sort of proscenium, fitting closely up to the glass. It is made of three-quarter pine, and covered with velvet: panels are introduced at the corners, as shown, with beveled edges about half-an-inch thick; oval panels are employed in the centre of each of the three members; these latter could be replaced by medals, if such have been gained, and the whole velvet nicely "tooled," so as to give it pattern and finish. The panels can be either of the same color as the frame, or form a pleasing contrast with it; or, if desirable, the corner panels could be replaced either by enamel or gilt letters, or gilt scrolls notifying some speciality, such as "Watches with Kew certificate," "Precious stones purchased," or making some announcement, such as "Jeweler by Royal Warrant," "Maker to H.M. Navy." The whole frame is kept in place by a couple of screws in the upright rod at its back.



The framework of the stand consists of three shelves, sweeping inwards in a continuous curve. The upper one is shaped so as to form the top member of the capitals of the columns, and its front edge and top to a depth of three or four inches are re-covered with velvet. The middle shelf has its front edge covered, while upon its upper surface are velvet-covered curved mats. Two nine-inch by half-inch boards are now bent in a corresponding curve to the upper shelf, slightly behind it, and the upper half pierced with a row of niches, separated by pilasters about two inches wide. The bottom half is pierced for four ring trays and a central niche. Along the bottom, at positions corresponding to the capitals in the upper shelf, are curved bases for the columns. Below this is another shelf, which carries the next row of blocks, the front edge of which must be velvet-covered. The bottom row of blocks rests upon the floor of the window (either natural or false). Owing to the inward curve of the stand, the bottom blocks will be of various sizes, the largest in the centre, and smallest at the sides; the tops of these blocks are curved backwards and forwards, and slightly so from end to end. The tops of them can be got out of inch to inch-and-a-half pine, and their sides out of half-inch. The sides should not be so high by fully an inch as would be requisite to hold the blocks in their correct position; otherwise they cannot very well be taken in and out of the window when dressed. After their front edges are brought into position, the backs should be elevated, and wedges behind should maintain them in position. In thus elevating them an otherwise nasty gap is obviated, which occurring in a prominent position in the window is very undesirable. Of course, if it were wished, the shelf could be shown, or even projected and employed for any small articles. These bottom trays can be employed for diamond work, brooches, sprays, pendants, and what not, or they form excellent positions for rings, as they are well lighted; indeed, their position is the very best for these saleable articles. If the trays are used for rings they should be covered with white; the trays employed for other jewelry are, of course, velvet-covered, either "fulled" or tight; in the latter instance the tops should be corked, or some kind of brooch-holder employed.

The next row of blocks is far more circular in front, curved backwards and forwards, and from end to end. Their sides can be made exactly the size to slide them into their true positions, but it will be found the best to make them a little less, and wedge them up afterwards. The same remarks about corking and covering as used in connection with the bottom row, apply also to these. This row is an extremely imposing one to passers-by, catching the eye of pedestrians even more than the bottom; it forms an excellent position for sweeping sprays and other large articles, especially the centre block: necklets also find a very appropriate place here, leaving spaces which can be filled up with other jewelry.

The next row we have shown pierced for ring trays, and which here find a very perspicuous position; the trays need not be the shape shown, but in any case they fit tightly into the piercing, from which they are lifted out by a hook; rectangular trays might be employed instead of these, and other jewelry exhibited upon them. Behind the centre niche is a small shelf upon which lies a curved velvet-covered mat; upon this mat is a bust for the exhibition of necklets; the design shows one, not perched upon a plinth, of small size, with the necklet carried round to the back, and so more or less lost, but of such a size that the whole of the necklet is shown, which condition is often very desirable. A velvet-covered hollow dome nicely fits over the bust, fastened to the frame by a couple of hooks, which retains it in position; when backed by these domes the enclosed objects become differentiated and rendered very imposing.

A similar row of niches extends along the next row; the centre one carries another bust similar to the one below, upon which can be shown necklets and pendants; the space above the bust forms an excellent position for a tiara, or a set of stars so arranged. The backs or domes should all be made separate, and supplied with a handle by which they can be lifted off and on, and should be fastened into position with two hooks. In the other niches are shown gilt baskets, with velvet cushions, for pins; these can be sub-divided, the two end ones being, say, pearls, and the other two various gems. There is also a useful space on either side of each basket, which would lend itself to a multitude of articles, for which it would form a conspicuous place.

The next thing to consider is the half-dozen columns, which form such excellent positions for bracelets. They are formed by splitting pillars into two, except the side ones, which are further cut away a bit at the side. They are made to fit rather tightly, and by the help of two fairly long pegs they are kept in position and can be lifted in and out with the greatest of ease. There is a flange left along the top of this row, and a space at the top of the pillars upon which could be shown a number of things.

There is another entirely new feature in this window, viz., its top, which is composed of segments of a dome or dais, which fit against a semi-circular moulding, or coronet, fastened to the front frame. Around this coronet are arranged electric lamps, almost hidden from view, but so arranged as to shower down an effulgence of light. Each of the segments of the dais can be made separate, and as each is supplied with a handle, it can be lifted in and out of the window. They should be nicely tooled, not too deeply or with too much pattern, and especially anything floral or curvilinear should be avoided. If desirable, the dais could be left as undressed velvet, or it could be made to exhibit such articles as festoon well, in which case the direction of the festoons would be from back to front, and they would require proper fastening, or brooches and such like things with their points downwards and backwards might be arranged with novel effect.

(To be continued.)

Fresh Water Pearls.—The hunting for fresh water pearls has been prosecuted again this year with great energy, and some very fine specimens are reported from various localities, but this sort of thing is bound in time to almost exterminate the whole of the *unionidæ*, numerous and varied though they be, in the American rivers.

Country Notes.

WATCHMAKERS, whatever may be their politics, who have kept an eye upon Mr. W. H. W. Ballantine, the late member for Coventry, will be glad to see that he has been again returned for this ancient borough. Whatever happens of importance to the trade Mr. Ballantine has always shown an interest in; in fact, he is the sort of man for Coventry.

Talking about representation reminds me of how thoroughly our old Market Hall clock represents what we can do in Coventry, although no longer under the paternal care of the hands that so dexterously manufactured it, but of those of Mr. J. J. Farmer. Recently it showed a week's register that can never be beaten: the daily observations showed that it did not vary a tenth of a second the whole week.

As each election comes round, especially if it is separated by any length of time, it always reveals new facts concerning the electors. It has been pointed out that there are now over twenty thousand members of the Cyclist Touring Club; and thousands of innkeepers, etc., who find it worth their while to exhibit the flying wheel conspicuously. Consequently they represent an important element, and one it may be worth while to consider.

The Field Club in connection with the Technical Institute of Coventry had their second outing on the 9th ult., when a geological ramble round the Hurtshill and Mancetter quarries was indulged in, under the direction of Mr. W. Taylor, manager of the former quarries. An extremely interesting and enjoyable afternoon was spent, and the relating of its pleasures induced several new members to join within the next few days. I hope many members of the trade will join with their fellows in this the most admirable of the sciences. First, because it cultivates the reasoning faculties more than any other, and, secondly, because it is so healthy in getting one out into the country; when they can read "sermons in stones," they will then probably want a sermon with the diamond, ruby, or some other gem for a text. The greatest gem-expert of the day commenced by an interest in fossils.

I hear a good deal of grumbling in the Watch Trade, although looking all round one fails to see it as bad as some would have us think. In the cycle trade things certainly are very bad, especially in the export trade.

In Birmingham the optical trade have been grumbling frightfully. A few cameras have been moving, and small things, such as range-finders; thermometers for refrigerators, microscopes, and spectacles have been in more demand, and lens-grinders generally are preparing for the coming season. Great dissatisfaction is expressed amongst the opticians that the jewelers' party ousted such a widely-acknowledged good man as Mr. Councillor Lancaster, as so many who promised to vote could not have done so.

In Manchester during the fore part of the month everything appeared stagnated owing to the election, but the latter must have given some opticians work, as a great deal of lantern business was done. Towards the end of the month, after the election, things began to assume a more favorable aspect, and trade has really shown some signs of improvement in many quarters.

The optical trade in Sheffield have been grumbling, still they are keeping pretty well employed, especially in lens-grinding. I hear that in the retail trade a goodly number of cameras are moving.

Transatlantic Jottings.

(From Our New York Correspondent.)

A GREAT deal of speculation has been indulged in as to whether the amended Torrey Bankruptcy Bill would get through this session. It will be a most comprehensive measure, perhaps one of the most important ever passed, but as it may yet be altered before it becomes law, I think I had better let it rest till such time as we can say more about it. There are many English features contemplated in it.

The watch-club business, as formerly carried out, has been routed from most of the States, as it was maintained on lines nothing short of absolute gambling. But from its ashes has arisen a ghost, legally dressed, it is true, but of almost as objectionable a nature. The method now adopted is to issue numbered watch policies on payment of a dollar a week; as soon as number thirty-five policy is sold, number one gets his watch, and so on. This, I believe, is something the lines upon which the English clubs are run, but I don't see where the "draw" comes in.

I sometimes think that Americans are going to follow suit with their foolish cousins, and go in for "cutting" till "it can't pay." This time the cut is in sterling silver flat ware, which is always more or less regulated by the price of the metal, although alterations are not usually made until they reach about ten per cent. The other day, with the market quotations at 87·88 cents per oz., flat ware was reduced from 1 dollar ·30 to 1 dollar ·15 per ounce.

The jewelers in Elgin have not all kept faithful over the early closing movement, nevertheless others are firmly adhering to shorter hours, and hope to shame the truce-breakers. In other parts of the States the short hours are working well, giving the utmost satisfaction all round, with practically no loss to anyone.

There is a paragraph going the round of the American papers which tends to show what extensive watch-case businesses must have been carried on in London. It states that a retiring watch-case maker sold out his premises, retaining the sole right to everything except the outer walls, and that upon burning the inner walls and floors no less than 15,000 dollars' worth of gold was recovered from their ashes. One would have scarcely thought there were facilities for such extensive smelting operations.

An Optical Institute has been opened in Toronto, where in a course of two weeks' training students are claimed to be thoroughly qualified opticians, except in matters pertaining to surgery. If one has not obtained the requisite qualification in the specified time, extra lessons are given free. After this, who would not be an optician?

There is quite a talk in many quarters about the new idea of weighing diamonds by decimals, as being so much more facile than the binary system, and when one sees the amount of labor it would save it becomes one of the greatest mysteries of the trade how it is that people have clung to the old and roundabout method, which is so awkward, so clumsy, and open to such great mistakes. About three or four years ago a diamond merchant, struck by the importance of the decimal method, tried to introduce it, and forthwith set the example with his own stock; during that time only two or three customers have raised any objection to it, which says something for its obvious superiority. It is bad enough for England, with its mixed coinage, to add still to useless difficulties; but for a country like ours, with a decimal coinage, it is past comprehension. Fancy expressing 1·92 carat as 1 carat $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{1}{64}$, and then being obliged to calculate it at odd cents, such as, say, 32 dols. 75 cents, whereas with the decimal system 32·75 × 1·92 by ordinary multiplication, gives the desired amount in a few seconds.

The worst failure of the year is probably that of John Mason, whose short business career is a moral to all business men. About a couple of years ago this young gentleman, in his early twenties, became possessed of 100,000 dols., through the will of his uncle. At this time he was clerk in the palatial stores of Tiffany and Co., and forthwith he started with other borrowed capital to out-Tiffany Tiffany, beginning on lines suitable perhaps for the grand old development on Union Square; but altogether incongruous with a fledgling! The result was loss from the first, money lavishly wasted, and a gradual sinking, till at last the crash came.

Only last year I sent you word that the Waltham Company had turned out watch No. 5,000,000; No. 6,000,000 is now an accomplished fact. It's a remarkable thing where they all go to!

The suit by the Waltham-Elgin Companies against the Columbus, regarding patents, has terminated one and one, the former being successful over the Church patent, the latter in the Colby.

The Wadsworth Watch-Case Company, of Newport, Kentucky, will shortly be greatly enlarged. The Dubois Watch-Case Company, of Brooklyn, have also made extensions, but of capital, which they have increased from 12,000 dols. to 30,000 dols.

Charles D. Rood, a name so well known in the American watch trade, has joined H. J. Cain, and, with a capital of 500,000 dols., they have taken over the Lancater and Aurora Watch factories, removing the machinery, etc., from the latter to the former. They will manufacture high-grade movements, which, considering the reputation of both of these gentlemen, will meet with a good demand. They do not intend to commence with a flourish of trumpets, but with only 100 men, and increase as they find it necessary. Their productions will be on the market before the fall.

The Swiss mean to make a splendid exhibit at the Chicago Exhibition, and have applied for 10,000 square feet of space for displays pertaining to horology, instruments of precision, musical boxes, and jewelry.

The latest child of the American Waltham Company is to be designated "Royal"; it is a sixteen size, and will probably be made in several grades, one of which, I hear, is an eleven-jeweled timester of a very handsome model.

There are now about five-and-twenty students receiving instruction in horology engraving and ophthalmology at the Chicago Watchmakers' Institute, a well-equipped school in the Masonic Temple Buildings, Chicago, one of the most important buildings in the world. The instruction given is of the most practical nature, and the ophthalmic department is a very commendable one, although this science is not usually taught side by side with horology.

It is a usual thing on this side for all the factories to shut down for two or three weeks in the summer, and the plan is found very desirable for divers reasons. But the United States factory find themselves unable to do so this year, as orders are so pressing, and the factory is running to its fullest capacity; so much so that enlargement of premises and plant is in contemplation.

Diamond Field Notes.

(By Vaalite.)

Kimberley, July 2nd, 1892.

WE have all got Exhibition on the brain. Everybody is determined to make it a perfect success. Fifteen years ago who would have dared to have foretold such a thing? And who will dare attempt to say what will have taken place fifteen years hence? South Africa will at least then be the chief supply of gold and diamonds in the world. Under the able guidance of our wise legislatures, South Africa will have attained an importance not reached in many times the period by any other colony, and will be developing at a rate probably never to be overtaken. The staple industries of South Africa are those which know no or little fluctuation. It will not be many years before she is the principal source of gold on the face of the globe. Last month the known output was 115,000 oz., of which the Randt alone supplied 103,000 oz. It is true that a very clever London paper has suggested that these figures are made to order, but the Chamber has come down upon it rather more smartly than expected. The registration of gold found is so strictly enforced that we have chapter and verse for every statement.

The show which will be made from the Diamond Fields at the Chicago Exhibition will open the eyes of many. It is now being prepared, and will consist of no less than 10,000 carats of uncut diamonds, specimens of diamonds of all sorts of colors—reds, greens, yellows, browns, blues, and blue-white, the latter being also specimens of fine cutting. They will also send 100 tons of pulverised blue ready for washing; 50 tons of blue and yellow just as it is obtained, together with a whole washing plant and native workers. These will be supplemented by specimens of ostrich feathers, wool, etc., and probably accompanied by a Bushman and Hottentot in native attire.

The sensation of the hour lies thirty miles away, at Barkley West. Here have been found from time to time a number of diamonds up to nine carats in weight. Recently two men made a sworn declaration that they had found diamonds up to seven carats, at Schultz's Farm, Elandsdrift, bounded by Klipdam Holpan and Luydus. They have penetrated to a depth of thirty feet, of which twenty were yellow and lime, in which the diamonds were found. They are pretty sanguine that they have a second Wesselton Mine. As might be supposed, the manager's office has been besieged, and it would be interesting to know how many half-crowns were really paid down. The mine (if such it be) is said to contain a thousand claims, so that thousands are doomed to disappointment. Now it so happened that just as the discovery was made one of the greatest English experts was passing through the Fields, *en route* for Johannesburg, who was very wisely engaged to report upon a supposed mine in Barkley West. Whether he reported upon this particular mine, and did so favorably, I do not feel in a position to say; but this I can, that when the material was shown him he considered it similar to the yellow of the other mines, and in a few hours £100 each was being offered for claims in the first hundred; £50 for those in the second; £25 for those in the third, etc.; so that if a man was fortunate enough to have put down, say, £6 10s., without even seeing the spot, he could realise £5,000 for his chance. Needless to observe that in the quantities that rushed to the office few ever saw the place at all, but were content to pay down their half-crowns and return, and await the day of allotment. As things develop, of course, prices will rise; it may, or it may not, turn out trumps; but the indications are about as favorable as possible at this stage of development; and each of these discoveries confirms the advisability of what we suggested some time ago, viz., that the Government should thoroughly explore the place; if our own Legislative Assembly cannot do it, the mother country ought to. With the small hand machines, as used on the Belgium Survey, and latterly by the English Survey, some really good work might be done; but there ought not to be any half measures; it should be done thoroughly, even if it cost hundreds of thousands.

But this locality is not alone. Only about ten miles from here, not very long ago, at Warrenton, a good-sized stone and numerous small ones were found.

Turning to the centre of the diamond trade, the De Beers, things are still looking very well. They recently sold in one week to Kimberley buyers alone £150,000 of diamonds, and since then have sold out every stone at rather above former prices. They have paid a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share from January to June, and announced the numbers of 519 first mortgage debentures, amounting to £162,500, drawn for payment at £103 on August 2nd. It is further said they are negotiating to buy out Ward's five years' interest. They recently obtained judgment in the case of Reed and Cook. With regard to Wesselton, Contat is proceeding against Ward on the ground of prior concession. It is evident Mr. Wessels was either very unprincipled or extra good-natured and forgetful, and appears to have granted concessions to whoever asked. At the same time, even should it be shown that Contat's was the prior concession, seeing that he did nothing with it, nor came forward until Ward had practically spent his all in it, it is to be hoped that the claim of Ward will be maintained.

The Chartered Company have paid 2s. 6d. per share for the quarter ending June 30. They have placed upon the road between Tuli and Salisbury three first-class wagonettes for passenger traffic, which further adds to their development of the colony. Another thing of even greater importance is, we have been enrolled in the Universal Postal Union, so that we can now send a postcard backwards and forwards to the mother country for a penny. We should have had other postal reforms if the surrounding governments would have agreed, but they will come!

The New Jagersfontein have held their fourth ordinary general meeting at Kimberley. Mr. L. Breitmyer was in the chair, and, as might be anticipated from the notes I continually send you of the matchless stones found by them and the goodly quantities, the report was a very favorable one. The amount of blue ground washed was 1,159,095 loads, yielding 110,171½ carats valued at £195,271 4s. 9d., being an increase of 32,644 carats, valued at £49,969 17s. 7d. The manipulation has been reduced from 4s. 0½d. to 2s. 8¾d. per load. £11,112 was received on their De Beers shares, and £6,979 from the Jagersfontein Mine and Estate. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared, which equals 5s. per share.

Work still proceeds at the North-east Bultfontein, at an average of a little over 3,000 carats a week; for the four weeks ending June 25, 84,000 loads were washed, yielding 12,500 carats of diamonds, while 17,400 loads were added to the stock upon the floors.

You may remember that I sent you word of the good opinion of Mr. Leslie in regard to Otto's Kopji, and how he recommended proceeding in earnest building a compound for 500 natives, and the adding the necessary plant for washing 3,000 loads per day. Unfortunately, only £6,000 has been added by mortgage of the uncalled capital, and so we have not seen the expected return.

÷

It is said that the Nizam of Hyderabad is now anxious to get rid of the Imperial diamond, which has cost him about a quarter of a million, one way and another. There are few, however, who can lock up such wealth in a gem.

Determinative Gemmology.

PRACTICAL DICHROSCOPY.

By the Editor.

(*Continued from page* 5.)

Gems which show One Color only.

WE now understand numerous phenomena which take place when light impinges upon gems, especially those phenomena which originate what we call color. In Vol. XVI. we explained the origin of the beautiful rainbow hues of the opal, microcline, labradorite, etc.; the sheen of the moonstone, pearl, catseye, etc.; and in the study of the pleochroism of gems we have seen what it is that originates the other phenomena of coloration which differentiate the gems. We have seen that light passing through non-crystallized gems, or gems crystallizing in the isometric system, is unaltered save by absorption, and that it leaves the gem a more or less cold, hard, monotonous, monochroic hue. We can therefore pass over such gems as diamonds, spinels, and garnets so far as their positive qualities are concerned, as they do not, under any ordinary circumstances, exhibit dichroism. It might, however, be pointed out that it is within the regions of possibility for these to be subject to stresses which may strain their molecular symmetry, and so cause them to present a slight variation of elasticities in different directions. This may give rise to slight polarisation and consequent coloration. Although such a thing is rare, it has been observed in some garnets enclosed in very much altered rocks. Such garnets, however, are not those usually employed for jewelry. I do not remember having heard of or seen it in either of the other two gems, and is so rare an occurrence in the former as to be hardly worth attention; still, it is perhaps as well to know the possibilities of Nature. We may therefore say that no amorphous gem or substance, such as opals, pearls, obsidians, turquoise, or imitation gems, together with diamonds, spinels, garnets, and any other stone crystallizing in the isometric system, which allow light to pass through them without polarisation, give rise to two different colors in any position when viewed through the dichroscope. The whole of the rest of the gems, however, do in every position, except in directions which we have described. If a colored gem does not give two colors when viewed by a suitable light in any position, we may be sure it is one which either crystallizes in the isometric system or occurs in an amorphous form. There are also numerous other phenomena which characterise special gems, and we shall notice these in passing when we are dealing with these particular gems. We shall now proceed to the examination of various gems, noting their characteristic features.

The Dichroscopy of the Corundums.

Having terminated the theoretical part of our subject, we will now make a series of practical observations, and tabulate the results. It is taken for granted that readers are aware that the species corundum contains many varieties, each having a special name, according to its hue. Unfortunately the yellows, emerald-greens, and amethystine have been called after other gems, prefaced by the word "Oriental"; but, as an Oriental stone is usually considered to be one coming from the East, it has led to much confusion and depreciation of the importance of the corundums. In these articles we shall regard all corundums of ruby-red hue as rubies; if lighter than normal, we shall preface them by the word "pink." The fine true-blue we shall speak of as sapphires, and all the tints and shades of blue, together with all other hues, we shall employ adjectively to qualify sapphire. If this method were universally adopted it would be of great advantage, especially as there are such a number of hues of corundum found at the present time; and it would leave the words emerald, topaz, and amethyst for the gems of those names. When necessary, we can speak of amethystine-sapphire, emerald-green sapphire, yellow sapphire, and so on. Many corundums, too, are parti-colored, say commencing yellow and ending blue; but it would be nonsense to speak of such a stone as a sapphiro-Oriental-topaz; and the same might be said of other hues. Assuredly the time has come when it is indispensable to adopt some uniform and scientific nomenclature.

No one could possibly realise the difficulty under existing circumstances of describing and defining the thousands of hues which are met with in the study of the dichroscopy of gems, principally because our nomenclature of colors is so imperfect and poor that the hues best known of the hour are generally those in some way connected with a fashion in some particular industry, and are known by a French or other foreign word which gives no information whatever regarding the hue. Another difficulty lies in the fact that we have no color standards, and the same word means several different things in as many people's mouths. When we get the result of the Commission, and the adoption of its standards, we may be able to speak with more precision and certainty. If we adopted the colors of given positions in the spectrum the difficulty might be met; but to quote at present F b. 2 would be worse than Latin. We will therefore employ those words which we feel are best known, and most easily understood, although not always the most elegant. In America, flowers have been employed as standards, but we do not think that a geranium- or a rose-red would convey much meaning to an English reader—a fate, indeed, we fear, shared by our American cousins.

Fine Rubies in the Dichroscope.

Anyone who has had much connection with *fine* rubies worth, say, above £100 a carat, and has a knowledge of the members of the trade who make a speciality of these almost inestimable morsels, must have realised that there is no absolute uniformity in the ideal hue universally held. Some prefer what others would regard as a slight draw of violet, others what a third would regard as a slight approach towards milkiness; still, for all this, there is a hue which would be regarded as *true* by an overwhelming majority, and as *fine* by all. It is not a clear, glassy, staring hue, it is bright yet subdued, and after all is perhaps approached most nearly by the bright arterial blood of a warm-blooded animal. It is usual to speak of "pigeon's blood," but if one chopped off the head of a pigeon he would find the accompanying fluid very much darker than the ideal, as the blood would be a venous and arterial mixture. In such a ruby the twin colors as shown in the dichroscope are not widely separated, being aurora red and carmine red. In proportion as it deviates from this standard, the hues become more widely separated.

A number of rubies of various hues are now before us which we will pass through the dichroscope, and note what we observe in them, supplementing them by extracts from observations of bygone years. In viewing a good ruby through the dichroscope, one is immediately struck with the absence of transparency at once so evident with spinels under the same conditions, and with the lovely warmth of tone pervading the whole field of vision.

"R 268. I have here a fine ruby of four carats sold for £1,000; it is just a little thick (in color), and perhaps a little amethystine, but on the whole a very fine color, although the latter is not evenly distributed, one side being much more beautiful than the other. Through the upper part of one of its pavilions and the opposite templet it shows no perceptible sign of dichroism, being quite monochroic, but through the opposite pavilion and templet, or approximately so, it exhibits the most perfect dichroism. One square is a deep violet lake, and the other a rosy salmon-pink; the former position being along the optic axis, and the latter at right angles to it, and therefore the direction of maximum dichroism. In every position other than the first dichroism is very pronounced."

"R 59. I have here a two carat ruby considered by —— and —— to be of very fine color, which it certainly is towards the ends, but not quite so fine towards the sides. In the centre, however, it is violety, somewhat cold and monotonous; its twin colors show amethystine purple and rose pink."

"R 521. A superb ruby of fine pigeon's blood hue, three carats in weight, sold for £900, showed monochroic axis through table and culet, but through the girdle it exhibited a charming full aurora red and carmine red. Although the twin colors are not widely separated, they are well-pronounced through every direction in this lovely gem except the former."

Cat. 236.—I have now in the dichroscope an oblong step-cut ruby, which in some positions shows the whole of its long sides as a stream of *fine*-color fire, and this most especially when viewed at a slight angle with the girdle, and its longer axis pointing away. When viewed full-faced to the table it is rather dark, with a suspicion of claret, but upon the whole it is a very fine stone, although not quite so thick (in color) as many prefer. Viewed through about 30 deg. with the table it is perfectly monochroic, but at any other angle it shows dichroism, one square being magenta lake and the other light madder scarlet lake. Although these twin hues might appear at first thought very far removed from those of a true *fine* color, a comparison would show they really are not very much so, being rather deeper and more intense.

Cat. 702.—I have now in the dichroscope a very effective, pleasing, bright Burma ruby; it is rather pale and transparent, but by night is a really good color. Viewed through the optic axis it presents two squares of a uniform violet-magenta, but upon the light passing at the slightest angle to this, twin-coloration immediately supervenes; one square going an almost transparent glassy flesh color, and the other far more magenta. The colors are, however, absolutely uniform and evenly distributed; there is no decomposition of color, as we shall see in the case of the spinel. We have now before us a spinel found with this stone of as near as possible the same hue, but subsequently we shall observe how different this will appear in the dichroscope.

(*To be continued.*)

*

Our Unwrought Materials.

Burma Rubies.

The advices from the Burma Ruby Mines for the last few weeks are even rather worse than usual of late. This is owing to the early and excessive rains, which have suspended or prevented workings in many parts of the property. The rubies gained will be submitted at the next meeting, and will include one said to be the best found for years. But despite all this, financial papers, which previously spoke rather ambiguously in regard to these mines, are calling out in no uncertain sound against the enterprise, employing expressions we should consider libelous, stating that "the final collapse has taken place," and that "they were a frost, pure and simple." Still, the property has some value—shares are selling for four or five shillings; so that the mines, which at one time were worth considerably over a million, have now sunk to, say, £30,000.

The Upper Burma Ruby Exploration Company.

The genii of the Ruby Mines must indeed have been offended, and up to the present propitiation has not been successful. They are determined to keep from mortal eyes these precious morsels of living fire. And not only do they succeed in this, but they so work the actions of men that those who attempt to penetrate their secret haunts are not only unsuccessful in the attainment of their object, but bring themselves into disgrace with their fellow-men. Companies have been formed one after another for the avowed purpose of discovering the secret chambers where dwells serene the genii on their ruby thrones; but unless by the stratagem of the guardians the company's operations can be deflected into other channels collapse inevitably follows. Another illustration of all this is furnished by the above company, which at an adjourned extraordinary meeting on July 6th was called upon to wind up, but not without some severe censuring of the directors.

The Opal Mines of Queensland, Limited.

If the gems of the earth were really protected by genii, we should, after all, prefer those of the Antipodes, as they are far more socialistic and less chary than those of the Orient. In Queensland the opals have not been hid away from mortal eye in the secret of the mountain's heart, but have been so distributed that thousands of laborers have dug them up either with their potatoes, or in digging post-holes. But there is one thing about rubies that also applies to opals, and that is that it is not *quantity* but *quality* that is so necessary. It was shown by this company that upon their property there was any amount of opal, but not of sufficient quality to command either price or sale, and that after working the mine last year to the best of their ability there was a deficit of over a thousand pounds. Under these circumstances two courses became open, either to invest more capital and work the seams deeper with a hope of them becoming better (it being the opinion of many that they will), or to wind up the company and leave the treasures for someone else. Ultimately the latter was adopted, and so the death-knell of another gem company was tolled.

Arizona Turquoise.

Reports are to hand to the effect that at last some of the Indians have been tempted to disclose the locality of the turquoise which they so frequently barter. Although the color is not usually so fine as that from New Mexico it is said that specimens have frequently been obtained of a superb hue. Recently some large specimens of good color have been obtained from the new locality, and an expert is about to proceed to open up the mine. With the exception of the Los Cerrillos (N. M.) locality, little is known of the home of the turquoise. At a recent meeting of the Geological Society Professor Hull, so well known in connection with his geology of Palestine, inadvertently referred to the torquoise which occurs in Lebanon, so that this latter might have formed one of the localities from which the Turks and Arabs obtained their supply. We recently saw some "turqs." which might form a puzzle to our more intelligent and best of judges. They hail from the East and are manufactured from the dust and refuse of the turquoise workers, ground to the finest powder, and then submitted to *hydraulic* pressure, after the manner of compressed graphite. It is to this process that we are indebted for being able to obtain a good pencil for a penny, which otherwise might have cost us sixpence. It is well, however, to remark that minerals allied to turquoise have been found in the former locality, and until more is known nothing definite can be asserted with safety.

The Silver Question.

That remarkable measure, the Free Coinage Bill, by which any man can take any amount of sterling silver to the Treasury, and have it manufactured into the same weight of silver dollars, has become law in America. It was prophesied that upon this being the case the price of the raw metal would rise considerably, but, oddly enough, in our market we had a coincident fall, and in the excitement of the elections, and one thing and another, Europe has not paid much attention to this, in many ways, remarkable piece of legislation. America now proposes an International Conference on this question, which the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany have promised to attend; but promising to attend a congress is a very different thing from promising to accede to any of the proposals which the Silver Kings of America would like to thrust upon the world. Indeed, some of the American press practically demand that we should accept an unrestricted coinage of silver at a fixed rate to gold as a law of international policy. But that is all very well for America, which has now accumulated no less than 420,000,000 dols. of practically unsaleable metal, and perhaps for silver producing countries generally. Of course, it would be very nice to fix a certain value for this amount of material, together with as much more as could be produced. We wish the conference every success, and hope that some good may come out of it, if it is only the awakening in people's minds the question of the necessity of having a fixed standard whereby all business transactions and values shall be measured; or whether there shall be more, and if so, why and what they shall be. The most prominent school maintains that we might just as well have two yards for purposes of measurement as two standards of value. Another asserts that with a fixed value for these two metals the gold could still be quoted, and many evils from which we now suffer, especially in India, would be entirely eradicated. There is probably more to be said for the other side than either partisan realises, and it is by no means so easy and simple a matter as some would have us think. If, however, bi-metallism were accepted it would have to be done by the whole world, and nothing short of it, and some kind of security of faith given; for should it be adopted, and one country break faith—run out its silver and get in gold—there is no saying what might be the consequence, national bankruptcies and one cannot foretell what. But seeing that only some countries would be so much benefited by its adoption, we do not think it at all likely that it will ever become international law.

Remarkable Specimens of Gold.

As one reads over the almost daily published accounts of the wonders that are to be shown at the forthcoming Chicago Exposition, the more the fact is realised that it will indeed become Barnum's ideal—the greatest show on earth; but this must be taken as a whole. They are about to make the finest exhibition of gold ever made so far as rarity of specimens is concerned; but it is quite possible the Randt at the Kimberley exhibition will put on show a month's output, which will possibly be 110,000 ozs. or even 120,000 ozs., and that would require the whole United States output to exceed it so far as quantity is concerned. But with the latter there is nothing but absolute skill and hard work represented by the show. The gold occurs sparsely distributed through a conglomerate which below water level is hardly distinguishable from an unpromising quartz, and presents no special features of curiosity. With the exhibit from the Rockies in Summit, co. Colorado, things are altogether different. Here will be seen gold with a facial value of possibly £200,000, but as specimens it will be worth considerably more than this. It will include magnificent crystals both geometric and aborescent; forms which would rival in structure the magnificent microscopic beauties of the algœ—literal golden trees! Amongst the exhibits will be a matchless series of native gold wire, not specimens of the wire drawer's skill but of Dame Nature's. These will be bent into the words: "From Brekenridge, Colorado, Harvest," every feature of the harvest-field, shocks, sheaves, ears, and grains will be represented in natural forms, while not contented with these it is said the same old mother has fabricated a scythe, with flattened and curved blade and snaith, with two handles in their correct position. (We suppose she has honored America by adopting the pattern known as "the Yankee snaith.") This latter curiosity, although only five inches long and of about an ounce in weight, cannot be bought for 500 dols. Then follows a series in which by the help of the imagination (we should not like to say how much) nuggets are seen to form various pictures. As might be expected, one shows a placer mining stream, with miners at work, digging and washing in the bed of a creek; the lines of this picture are claimed to be absolute art. Another similar nugget portrays a mother nursing a child.

Accompanying these gold specimens will be others, equally interesting, of silver and silver lead. Perhaps few ever saw perfect fresh specimens of ruby silver. Before us at the present are examples, which in our idea are the nearest thing in nature to ideal "pigeon's-blood" rubies, so soft yet so rich a hue, and so like them in every respect; in fact, fine cut specimens are scarcely distinguishable from the genuine priceless morsel.

In and Out the Courts.

Action for Libel.—Not being satisfied with the former verdict, Mr. Simon Haim Nyburg, diamond broker, of Hatton Garden, has obtained a new trial against Mr. Solomon Ullman. The details of this case were given at the time. In the second trial Baron Pollock, in summing up, directed the jury to consider if the words actually used imputed theft to the plaintiff, and whether the defendant was honestly of opinion at the time of making the charge that the plaintiff had the parcel. After a deliberation of fifteen minutes the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Sale or Return.—An important case was recently decided in the Queen's Bench Division, in which Messrs. Alexander Bros., the well-known diamond merchants in Hatton Garden, sued Mr. Wenier, also of the Garden, for £220, the value of a sapphire and diamond bracelet, supplied under the following circumstances:—The latter received from the former a number of articles on approbation, on condition that they were not to be parted with to a certain person, who was a money-lender and an organiser of sales. The goods were all returned, but afterwards the bracelet was had again under the former conditions. Subsequently, upon being told that the bracelet had been entered in an auction catalogue, an invoice was sent in for it. The defendant urged that the bracelet was had upon the principle of sale or return, and that he in no way allowed it to get into the hands of the person objected to. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for £220.

Safe at Last.—The rascal, Charles Henry Wilson, who for some time past has succeeded in obtaining quantities of jewelry from various members of the trade by fraudulent cheques, etc., has at last been convicted. It was further shown at the trial that he was a bigamist, having married two women in fifteen months, both of whom are alive. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Something Wrong Somewhere.—Edward Samuel Reid, 52, was indicted for having maliciously damaged two windows, value £15, the property of Sophia Reid. On June 24th the prisoner went to the shop of the prosecutrix in

Oxford Street, where a jeweler's business is carried on. He inquired for Mrs. Reid, and was told by the manageress that she was not there. He then complained about a lawyer's letter he had received, and said he would have his revenge. On leaving the shop he lifted a heavy crowbar he was carrying, smashed one of the plate-glass windows, and cracked another, when he was arrested. The prisoner's defence was that the shop had belonged to his father, and he was entitled to a share of it, but the prosecutrix, who had married his father, had taken all. His brain was affected at the best of times, and when he passed the shop almost destitute, and saw what ought to have been his property, it made him worse. His father, who had left £65,000 when he died last year, had promised to provide for him, but he had not got a penny. Mr. Sayer (solicitor to the prosecutrix) said the prisoner had called upon him relative to the property, and used violent threats towards the prosecutrix, an elderly lady living at Tunbridge Wells. Upon making inquiries witness found that the late Mr. Reid had not been married except to the prosecutrix. Prisoner was not her son. Witness therefore warned him that he had no legal claim on the property, which had been left by the late Mr. Reid entirely to his widow. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labor, and ordered to enter into his own recognisances in £50, and find two sureties in £25 each, to be of good behaviour for twelve months, or, in default, to be imprisoned for a further term of three months without hard labor.

Other Similar Charges.—Thomas Nerney, 32, traveller, was sentenced to three months' hard labor upon a charge of obtaining by false pretences from Thomas Woolnough a watch of the value of £4 10s., by falsely presenting the card of his former employer. Detective Kydd said he had traced four other charges against the prisoner, but the people robbed did not care to prosecute.

A Fortunate Recovery.—The sample bag which was stolen on the 18th June from amongst the luggage of Mr. Healy, the representative of Messrs. Horton and Allday, Birmingham, on a journey from Liverpool to Leeds, has been recovered, and the possessor of the property committed for trial, through the instrumentality of Mr. McPhail, a Sheffield pawnbroker, to whom three of the lost articles were offered in pledge.

Charges of Fraudulent Appropriation.—William Marshall, watchmaker at Longbenton, was sentenced at the last Newcastle Assizes to twenty-one months' hard labor for fraudulently appropriating to his own use three watches, valued respectively £6 10s., £4 10s., and £2, of which he was the bailee.

Tallymen Get the Worst of it.—At the Wigan County Court the other day the judge, in commenting upon a transaction in which the defendant was supposed to have subscribed his mark to an agreement for a watch, said he rather thought the traveller had done it himself. In another case in the same court the judge not only refused to make an order for the defendant to pay the Jew for the watch, but made the latter pay 5s. expenses of the defendant.

Trade Dispute.—A case recently came before the Dorset Assizes the nature of which can be best imagined from the opening remarks of one of the counsel, who told the jury that before the trial was finished they would have to decide which party had committed the grossest perjury and fraud. The action was brought by Mr. Selfe, a retired jeweler of Weymouth, against Messrs. Cole and Courtney for £373 18s. 6d., in connection with some bills relating to the purchase of the business by the latter. After hearing the painfully conflicting evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Stolen and Found.—Early in July the offices of the Aberdeen Loan Company, Perth, were burglariously entered, and a number of watches, rings, etc., to the value of about £100, were stolen. A few days after, while some children were performing their Sunday morning diversions, digging in Barrack Park, Dundee, they unearthed a large quantity of jewelry, the proceeds of the above robbery. A man has since been apprehended, and committed upon the charge.

Tallymen's Profit.—At a case recently tried at the Manchester County Court, the defendant asserted that the two watches in question, which were sold for £2 10s. and £3 10s., cost 15s. and 25s. respectively. In one instance it was sold to a poor married woman, and the other to a man earning 15s. a week. Upon these two watches being pawned, the pawnbroker was sued for £4 and costs.

Receiving Stolen Property.—A. J. Hewlett, of 48, College Street, Chelsea, was charged on July 13, with five others, with burglary. A search warrant having been granted, resulted in the discovery of numerous articles, the proceeds of various robberies. Although Hewlett professed to have bought them from people unknown, a jemmy was found hid away in the chimney, which, together with other facts, cast a serious aspect upon the whole affair.

Looseness in Doing Business.—On the 22nd June a lad entered the shop of Mr. Feather, East Parade, Keighley, with a letter purporting to be from Mr. J. P. Heaton, Low Mill, and signed "G. F.," ordering a watch to be sent on appro. Upon the authority of this document they parted with a watch to the value of £4 10s., and were subsequently surprised to find that the gentleman indicated had not sent for the watch at all. Upon July 1st, while a traveller named Silvester Bakes was being searched in connection with another charge, the watch was found upon him. Another case occurred at Cleckheaton, where a firm in a large way of business sent a boy with a written note for some articles of jewelry to a well-known shop in the town. On the way the boy was stopped by a gentlemanly-dressed man, who asked him where he was taking the note, took it from him with an air of authority, and read it. He then added to the note a request for several gold watchguards, and told the lad to meet him at a coffee tavern in the town. The boy did so, and, of course, was relieved of the property. Contrasted with these might be placed the action of three Bishop's Stortford jewelers, into whose establishment a well-dressed apparently gentleman's servant entered, and gave instructions for some clocks to be fetched from Elsinham Hall for repair. Entering freely into conversation about the family, it became evident that he possessed an intimate knowledge of the family's affairs. Subsequently he asked to see some watches, but each firm refused to let him have them. No. 2, however, followed him, and saw him enter the shop of No. 3, where he was at the same old trick, but had given another name. No. 2 immediately charged him with being a swindler, which, of course, the fellow denied, and referred him to another tradesman. Although caught almost red-handed it was considered they had no charge against him, and so the rascal (who is now wanted for something else) was allowed to go.

Manufacturing Jewelers and their Workmen.—In the Birmingham Police-court, before Messrs. H. Payton and J. Wainwright, John Perks, lately in the employ of Messrs. B. H. Joseph and Co., of Frederick Street, Birmingham, manufacturing jewelers, was charged with maliciously damaging fifteen gold curb-chain bracelets, the property of the firm. Mr. Sydney Porter (Glaisyer and Porter), prosecuted, and Mr. Hemmant defended. Mr. Porter explained that on the 15th inst. Perks was dismissed by his employes, and was told in the ordinary course to weigh up his work and bring it in. Instead of so doing, he took up a draw-plate and smashed the fifteen gold bracelets. For the defence it was urged that the summons was bad, as it should have been taken out under the Employers and Workmans Act; and that it had not been proved that the damage was maliciously done. Several cases were quoted by the prosecutor to refute this, and ultimately the Bench found the defendant guilty, and he was fined 50s. and costs or a month's imprisonment.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

GOING-BARREL *v.* FUSEE.

Dear Sir,—Could you oblige me with full particulars of all watches tested at Kew during the last eighteen months? My object is to find the relative positions held by the going-barrel watch as against the fusee. Are you acquainted with any work bearing upon the question, or could you give me the opinions of any writers on the subject? I am quite aware this inquiry is outside your province as a journalist, and I shall therefore be pleased to pay you if you would look the matter up for me. I find in this district a tendency to cry down the going-barrel watch and extol the old type of fusee, and I wish to get all the information I can to combat these statements.—Yours truly, Jas. Preston.

[You will find a full account of all that is published in our journal for April, 1892, of the watches passed in the fourteen months ending 1891. The proportions of going-barrels over fusees are so great as not to require any further figures. Amongst the others whose marks are not recorded a still greater percentage of going-barrels would obtain.—Ed.]

Sir,—Will you kindly let me know some particulars respecting the examinations for the Horological Institute Certificate? W. J. B., Hastings.

[We have much pleasure in having these sent to you.—Ed.]

Sir,—Will you kindly inform your Birmingham Correspondent that there is a "repairer's certificate" in Birmingham? I am proud to be the possessor of one.—Yours faithfully, J. Farish.

M. N.—Unfortunately, we fear, there is nothing new in your stop work. We have seen it in French clocks 150 years old. No doubt it is an invention, pure and simple, so far as you are concerned. We shall always be pleased to give you our opinion upon anything you produce.

B. J.—Oddly enough, we have had another push-in winding action sent us; both yours and that of W. J. are somewhat like the one used some time ago for Geneva watches. The pull-out one is the better of the two, but neither take well, and we should advise you to try something else.

Sir,—I see there is an English paper now who speaks of opals being found in a vein in gravel. Is there, or is there not, such a thing possible as a vein in gravel? When our leaders differ, which of us poor know-nothings is to decide? It is very conflicting and misleading.—Yours truly, Opal.

[If you have seen this ridiculous statement, why not write to the paper in which you saw it? We have already pointed out its absurdity. When you heard of anyone being able to make a fissure in the sea and fill it in with silica deposited from solution, you may hope to be similarly successful with loose wet gravel, and may then, but not till then, expect to find a vein of opals in gravel.—Ed.]

Bowspring.—Your method of opening a case by the forward and downward motion of the bow, we fear would never answer, as it is necessary to have the pendant-bow joint quite loose, and thereby very weak—conditions the very opposite to those required.

Sir,—A customer of mine has a large white stone set in a brooch, which he says is a white sapphire, but will not allow me to try its hardness. I think it is a topaz. How can I tell for certain? J. F. B., Manchester.

[Next time he brings it in, cut up a piece of fine white tissue paper into strips $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch wide, and from the same length up to half an inch. Take the stone and wipe it along your coat-sleeve once or twice, and then hold it over the papers. If it is a topaz it will attract the paper, which will adhere to it. If you pass your fingers over a topaz the latter is far more slippy and highly polished than a sapphire.—Ed.]

Random Brieflets.

New Gems (?)—A Mr. Minton is said to have brought home with him from Zimipan, Mexico, some curious gems, very hard and brilliant, which he found on the surface, and which he has had cut by a London lapidary, but what they were still remains a mystery. As the son of the lap. simply observed, they were something different from anything else he had ever seen; but made no inquiries as to what they were from anyone who could have given him the information, which would have been very valuable, such as the authorities at either Jermyn Street or the British Museums.

A Tribute to Mr. John Hartnup.—Mr. W. B. Crisp, not feeling satisfied with the scanty notice accorded to the Liverpool Astronomer and Horologer, has written an excellent notice of this genius in the American *Jewelers' Journal*, which has drawn forth some very deserved admiration. We think that Mr. Crisp's forty years' acquaintance with the esteemed gentleman should have prompted him to have told the English trade something more about their distinguished countryman.

Watch Springs and Electricity.—The *Boston Globe* recently published a series of statements anent this subject, stating that, accompanying a vivid display of the Aurora Borealis, as many as three thousand watch-springs are estimated to have broken in one night; and that during these phenomena more watch-springs break than all the rest of the year put together. So violent is the action said to be that springs have known to fly into twenty-seven pieces. We hardly know which is the most American—the springs or the narrator!

Flexible Glass.—The number of collodion mixtures, more or less allied to xylonite are increasing, and these possess various physical properties. There is one recently invented in Austria—where so much has been done with these compounds—which is claimed to be as transparent as glass, but to contain the flexibility of thin horn. There are a number of them that are semi-transparent, but should this turn out to be absolutely so, it will have a remarkable future before it.

Dyed Gems.—One of our most esteemed American contemporaries says the fraud of dying gems is at present worked in Europe; and without offering any means of detection, asserting that solutions of aniline dyes possess the property of imparting "precisely the characteristic color of a genuine jewel," suggests that yellow diamonds might be dyed ruby red. We might, however, remind our American friends that there are such things as physical properties of gems, an acquaintance with which is so necessary to all those who deal in these treasured morsels; and that the dying of a fabrication would no more impart precisely the characteristic color of a real ruby in the eyes of one who knew what to look for, than painting a crown over a door would make the owner of the house king of England.

More "Onyx."—Companies continue to be floated for the purpose of mining this beautiful calcite; one has recently been incorporated in Milwaukee, called the Imperial, with a capital of 100,000 dols. Thousands of articles are being made of this charming material both in England and abroad.

The Divining Rod Outdone.—An American named Thompson has invented an unpretentious looking instrument, before whose divining powers those of our homely. rod pale. It is not said whether like ours it is a teetotaler, or whether it is from its love of a drop of something short that it refuses to do anything in the water question, but its power for localising gold and silver, whether in the bowels of the earth, or manufactured, beat all the whole legends of our hazel wand, for it is able to demonstrate to all comers the position of a hidden coin or piece of jewelry.

Conditions of Contract.—Recently the Yarmouth Finance Committee found that clockmakers could not be induced to sign just any conditions in regard to winding and keeping in order the public clocks. Mr. Pauchen, although tendering to do so for £12 a year, found himself unable to sign the parochial document; the result was that the tender of Mr. Lamb at £17 17s. per annum was accepted. But anticipating that the latter gentleman might also refuse to sign, the Town Clerk was empowered to close in with whoever would.

Pawnbrokers and the Police.—One of the most sensible articles upon this subject appeared in the *Globe* on July 15th, pointing out the unnecessary expense and loss of time incurred by a pawnbroker, should he give in charge a thief. In the case under notice, the knight of the golden balls was the means of the discovery of the proceeds of a burglary and conviction of the thief, over which he spent several hours in giving in charge and indentifying the culprit—four days at the police court, and one at the assizes. For all this loss of time and money he received the magnificent sum of 6s. 6d.

Greenwich Mean Time.—Numerous countries are falling in with the adoption of Greenwich time. On May 1s. the Belgium railways were added to the list, and on June 1st those of the Netherlands.

Suicide of a Diamond Broker.—A great sensation has been caused in Paris by the suicide of Maurice Loewy at the Hôtel Terminus, leaving liabilities of £120,000. On the day of the suicide Loewy left his house in the Rue Denfert-Rochereau, and called at the different places where he transacted business. He appeared gay and smiling as usual. The day after, a jeweler who was a private friend of the deceased, and had large dealings with him, received this message: "Before you receive this I shall have ceased to live. There will be searchings and questionings after my death, but nobody will know anything positive. My life has been nothing but lies, and nothing shall be discovered. Farewell.—M. Loewy, Hôtel Terminus." The jeweler hastened off to the hotel and asked for M. Loewy. He was told there was nobody of that name. He gave a description in which the clerk at the office recognised that of a man who had come the day before and given the name of "M. Laurent." His room was opened, and M. Laurent, now recognised as M. Loewy, was found lying on the bed with a bullet wound in his forehead. Death had occurred some hours before. The deceased had embezzled money right and left. The jeweler who received his last note has been swindled out of £20,000, another one of £48,000. A Berlin diamond merchant and two Paris publishers are also large losers. It appears that Loewy bought diamonds on credit, and immediately sold them for ready money below cost price. He did this on so large a scale as to depress the market in precious stones.

Liabilities of Hotel-keepers.—The proprietors of Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, W., have applied for a new trial in a case in which they were mulcted in some £800, the value of jewelry stolen from a lady and gentleman staying in their hotel. But the Court dismissed the appeal, and some of the remarks of Mr. Justice Lindley are well worth knowing. He said the defendants pleaded that the notice required by the Innkeepers' Act to relieve them from liability was placed in a conspicuous place in the hall of the hotel, but they called no evidence. Such evidence as there was went to show that the notice was not in a conspicuous place. The Innkeepers' Act by section 1 limited the liability of innkeepers in respect of the goods of their guests to £30, except in certain cases. Section 3 provided as follows:—"Every innkeeper shall cause at least one copy of the first section of this Act printed in plain type to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the hall or entrance to his inn, and he shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act in respect of such goods or property only as shall be brought to his inn while such copy shall be so exhibited." It was impossible to construe that section otherwise than in such a way as to make the exhibition of a copy of the first section in a conspicuous place a condition precedent to the immunity granted by the Act. The motion must be dismissed. Lord Justice Lopes and Lord Justice A. L. Smith concurred.

At the recent sale of the jewels of the celebrated operatic prima donna Madame Grisi, at Christie's, most of the things, although possessing historic interest, brought very low prices.

Extensive Production of Aluminum.—The Société d'Aluminium de Neuhausen are so actively engaged with the reduction of this valuable metal that their gross profits for the last year were £12,000, although the present price of the metal is about a third of what it was. They are now able to turn out 20 tons per month.

More Silver!—It is claimed that the Great Eastern Lode, which runs somewhat parallel to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, and which was only brought before the public a few months ago, promises to turn out second only to its neighbour. The ores are exactly similar, the lead in some cases yielding over 400 oz. of silver to the ton.

At last the Eastbourne clock is an accomplished fact, and its ponderous pendulum has been set wagging by the mayor. It has four 7ft. 6in. transparent dials. The following is an account of the bells:—

	Diameter.	Note.	Weight.			Hammer.
Quarter bells.	31½ inches	D	7	2	7	15 lbs.
	33½ inches	C	7	2	21	18 lbs.
	36 inches	B flat	9	1	14	20 lbs.
	44 inches	F	15	0	21	24 lbs.
Hour bell.	49 inches	E flat	20	0	0	50 lbs.
			59	3	7	

The jewelry business carried on for many years by Mr. Trimner, High Street, Canterbury, has lately passed into the hands of Mr. Fox.

A lad fishing in the Bute Dock, Cardiff, recently brought up a handkerchief containing a quantity of jewelry, including twenty gold and silver watches. It is supposed that these articles are part of the proceeds of an extensive burglary which was committed a year ago.

During the month of July there has been four or five cases of animals running into jewelers; in one case it was a runaway horse, in another an infuriated bull, in a third, it was an erratic cow. In each case the animals were left to themselves for a minute or two, and after admiring themselves in the mirrors were induced to depart in peace.

Early on the morning of July 11 burglars entered the officers' mess-room of the 88th Connaught Rangers, in the hut encampment at Pembroke Dock, and succeeded in getting clear away with regimental plate worth between £200 and £300. Some of the plate was of historical value. A number of other burglaries are reported from various parts of the country during the month.

Messrs. Walter Macfarlane and Co., of Glasgow, have presented the Corporation with an elegant clock tower and clock, situated in the centre of Saracen Cross. The ornamental Jubilee towers of this firm brought them into prominence amongst turret-clock makers.

A magnificent specimen of Venetian glass has been manufactured by Salviati's men at Olympia, and accepted by the Queen. It is in the form of a vase, 2 ft. 6 inches high. It is allowed to be a very fine specimen of the Venetian art, and to have made it here in the days of the Venetian Republic would have been punished with death. Both modelling and coloring are considered extraordinary examples of what can be done in this lovely ware. The jewels in the crown are all to natural hues, even the opals.

There is a motion on foot for the erection of a large public clock at Northfleet. Some three hundred pounds is the figure spoken of, but we believe nothing definite has as yet been done.

Messrs. George Edwards, of the Poultry, supplied the Royal Forth Yacht Club Cup, presented by H.M. the Queen. It is a splendid specimen of art.

There is a lot of quasi-scientific rubbish going the rounds of the papers about the origin and artificial production of gems, and the excelling nature in imparting physical properties to the newly-made products, some of which are appearing in papers which ought to know better. We trust, however, that the readers of the Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith are too well versed in the elements of gemmology to be influenced by any of the nonsense. We are in a position to say that Nature's laws are still unshaken, and the new productions are as great a myth as the wild theories that accompany them.

Great dissatisfaction exists in Cork at the absence of a really good public clock, and it is now being suggested in influential quarters that such a thing should be immediately obtained.

The American McKinley fight is being watched with keen interest by many of the electro-plate makers here. They are hoping for a breakdown of the protective system which shall give their branch of trade a chance of regaining its former proportions with the United States. Probably the silversmiths of Sheffield are indulging in the same expectations. Should Uncle Sam take it into his head to run to the opposite extreme (which he is quite likely to do) and plump for Free Trade, the jewelers of Birmingham might get a chance in the American market.

Australian Emeralds.

When the gems under the name of "Australian rubies" were introduced into the market some five years ago they were discredited, not so much, perhaps, from their not being rubies at all, as from the fact that no one had heard of such things; and when it ultimately turned out that these gems, though very beautiful, were not rubies, the opinions of many people that nothing new could be true of Australia so far as gems are concerned were strengthened. But that sort of argument, although it happened to fit in in the case of "rubies," might be altogether wrong when applied to other gems. Few people, perhaps, ever heard, and still less ever saw, Australian emeralds; yet that they exist in large quantities in good color is now beyond dispute. For many years we have received specimens of beryls from various places in New England, and in some instances they have certainly been of sufficient depth of color to call them very fair emeralds.

From the information we could gather, it appears that although usually occurring in river deposits amongst scores of other minerals, occasionally they occur in granitic detritus and even in gneissic dykes, also in felspathic rocks, and sometimes seated upon a crystal of tin. These latter indications to us pointed to the probability that in New England the beryl had been run very nearly to ground, and that a prolonged search or an accident might any day lead to the discovery of emeralds in their original matrix. This we have urged to several who have visited the locality, as we have also indicated the high probability that diamond pipes very similar to those of South Africa will assuredly be found, as the accompanying material in which they are now found in such profusion in river washings is just such as we might expect to result from a Kimberlite exposed for a not very great period to similar conditions.

As far as the emeralds are concerned, the recent turn of events have fully justified our conclusions, and not very long since, quite by accident, a vein of material was struck carrying bright green stones; but, although very beautiful, they attracted very little attention until their nature was discovered. A small company was then formed to prove the vein. This they have done by two shafts, one about twenty feet deep and the other forty, with an opening connecting them. In the descent the vein has opened out from a few inches to as many feet, and the emeralds are said to improve with descent. The small specimens that we have seen are as full of crystals of emeralds as plums in an ordinary plum-pudding. Without analysis, we should say it is a decomposed felspathick rock, with skeleton porphyretic crystals, the whole of which is now altered into a pulverent mass of kaolin, which would probably disintegrate when put into water, thereby liberating the emeralds. The surrounding rock is said to be a clay slate, and this matrix material occurs as a vein running through it. It has been proved in several places, and its strike is at a slight angle to that of the hills. The water line is about two hundred feet below the summit of the hills upon which the vein crops out. What the matrix will be like when it reaches a greater depth is a point of great importance. At present its easy mode of handling is extremely promising, as in every other locality where emeralds occur they have to be blasted out, thereby fracturing nearly every stone. No attempt has yet been made to drive in from the base, which would have been the easiest way of determining the extent of the vein, and also of knowing if the rock changed in its downward journey. It is evident that we have here an altogether unparalleled mode of occurrence of this gem and that we must therefore be prepared to hear other wonderful things concerning it, which it is hardly safe to prophesy. Certainly, from information to hand, a different origin must be claimed for it from that usually advocated. In New Grenada it occurs in a limestone of Neocomian age, which has been metamorphosed by eruptive rocks with which it is now in juxtaposition. In Siberia it also occurs in metamorphic rocks, and in the old "Egyptian" mines Mr. E. A. Floyer, in a recent paper before the Geological Society, made them to occur in a metamorphic schist resting upon intrusive rocks. It is only right, however, to observe that Professor Hull gives an entirely different reading to these last named, and makes them of Archæon age; if so, the metamorphic origin of the emeralds falls to the ground, and the gems are there, as they appear in New England, of eruptive origin.

When one sees the really good qualities of gems the New England mine has produced there can be but little doubt that further working will bring to light some of those qualities which delight alike the eye of merchant and connoisseur. A representative of this company is now in London, but whether the trade will form a syndicate, and find the necessary funds for its development upon economic lines, and work it and reap the benefit of it for the shareholders, or whether it will be made into a "big company," with the sixth figure unnecessarily large, which will eat up all preliminary workings, and do few any good, remains to be seen. Certainly our experience with large gem companies has not been of the most encouraging nature; and we fear the public have had enough of these colossal enterprises for a little while.

The Gazette.

CAUTION.—*It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.*

Bankruptcy Record.

Barnard, Morris, late trading as John Pain, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 66, Market Street, Ulverston, now as James Barnard, 5, Railway Street, Nelson. Receiving Order and Adjudication: May 21. (Amended notice.)

Clewer, Thomas Arthur, Watchmaker, 127, St. James' Street, Burnley. Receiving Order: June 22. Adjudication: July 4. First meeting: July 14. Public Examination: July 14.

Fairbairns, Thomas Richard, Electro-plate, Cutlery, and Silver Plate Manufacturer, Montpelier, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.E., and 65, St. Mary Axe, London, and Cambridge Street, Sheffield. Adjudication: June 28. First Meeting: July 8. Public Examination: July 21.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Burton, H.	London	26	5	0
Chapman, Son, and Co.	,,	177	16	0
Fairbairns, N.	,,	96	19	7
Holland, Aldwinkle, and Slater ...	,,	45	8	1
Kirby, C.	Arundel	116	16	1
Fairbairns, F. J.	Birmingham	194	12	3
Pembroke and Dingley	,,	196	13	6
Edmonds, T. W., and Co.	Durban	14	5	7
Old Hall Porcelain Co.	Hanley	62	19	1
Peet, J., and Sons	Mitcham	11	6	2
Bacon, Charles	Sheffield	255	5	5
Lee and Wigful	,,	250	0	0
Maxfield, J. and J.	,,	272	2	8
Millward, A., and Sons	,,	189	4	0
McLaurin and Sons	,,	260	0	4
Mosley, R. F., and Co.	,,	328	14	6
Fordsham, Barnes, and Studman ...	Streatham	50	0	0

Jessop, Matthew John, Wholesale Jeweler, 11, Hatton Garden. Receiving Order: July 15.

Zimmerman, William, trading as W. Moser, Jeweler and Watchmaker, late 284, Stretford Road, Manchester, and 11, High Street, Colchester. Adjudication: June 15.

Private Meeting.

Evershed, F. C., Jeweler, Preston Street and London Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Approximate List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Unva, H. A.	London	152	18	2
Carlhian and Beaumetz	,,	113	7	6
Faraday and Davey	,,	117	16	0
Jacobs, A. M.	,,	143	19	9
Miller Bros.	,,	122	3	3
Blanckensee, S., and Son	Birmingham	97	8	3
Gyde, E. L.	,,	188	1	8
Griffiths, H., and Son	,,	210	10	6
Manton and Mole	,,	926	16	11
Turnbull Bros.	,,	111	3	0
Deakin and Prancis	,,	310	9	0
Myers, W. and G.	,,	370	1	7
Alabaster and Wilson	,,	469	4	10
Joseph, B. H., and Co.	,,	216	6	1
Crossbee, A. W., and Co.	,,	203	4	7
Marks, —	Brighton	82	0	0

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Unsecured Creditors :—			
Birmingham	3,452	1	3
London	1,228	10	1
Sheffield	404	13	3
Brighton	192	10	0
Sundry Creditors	9	10	6
	£5,287	5	1
Balance	362	11	0
	£5,649	16	1

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stock at cost price :—						
Preston Street	£4,171	13	9			
London Road	738	2	4			
				£4,909	16	1
Fixtures, fittings, safe, etc. :—						
Preston Street	£450	0	0			
London Road	120	0	0			
				570	0	0
Book debts	273	14	9			
Estimated to produce				220	0	0
				£5,649	16	1
Less creditors to be paid in full				50	0	0
				£5,649	16	1

At a private meeting, held on 28th June, at Queen Hotel, Birmingham, Mr. Woodward in the chair, the debtor's proposition to pay 20s. in the £, by equal instalments at 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, and 48 months from 1st July, 1892, was accepted by creditors present, with a recommendation for absent ones to fall in with the arrangement.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Taylor, Charles, Cutler and Silversmith, 56, Fishergate, Preston. Trustee: T. Thorp, 47, Cannon Street, Preston, C.A., with a Committee of Inspection. Deed of Assignment and Inspectorship with a view to payment of a composition of 10s. in the £, payable by four equal instalments, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, from July 7, 1892, trustee to take possession and realise in default. Dated July 7; filed July 13; unsecured liabilities, £1,522 5s. 11d.; estimated net assets, £956 11s. 4d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Simmonds, E. and R.	London	22	4	10
Banks, J. M.	Birmingham	26	18	4
Heeley, J., and Sons	,,	31	1	3
Hill, Charles	Coventry	18	18	0
Schmidt, Peter Ludwig	Germany	11	3	10
Bell and Coupland	Preston	100	1	0
Gray and Co.	,,	24	13	6
Blyde, John	Sheffield	39	19	6
Cooper Bros.	,,	97	11	8
Deakin, Joseph, and Sons	,,	27	13	10
Ellin, Thomas, and Co.	,,	31	11	2
Petty, John, and Sons	,,	85	10	4
Nodder, John, and Sons	,,	88	16	0
Webster, William, and Son	,,	59	2	8
Bowies', W., Estate	,,	271	0	0
Bankers' Claims		28	15	1

Otley, Thomas and Sons, Electro-platers and Manufacturers of Britannia Metal, Meadow Works, Meadow Street, Sheffield. Partners: T. S. Otley, 109, Manchester Road, Sheffield; B. C. Otley, 364, Crookes Works, Sheffield; and J. Otley, 12, Parker's Road, Sheffield. Trustee: W. G. Hawson, Sheffield, C.A. Secured creditors, £3,850; dated July 4; filed July 13, by order on terms; unsecured liabilities, £6,347 1s. 3d.; estimated net assets, £8,345 14s. 2d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
McKaran, L., and Co.	London	140	0	0
Wood Bros. and Co.	Barnsley	10	11	2
Edwards and Co.	Birmingham	19	7	6
Walsh, John W.	,,	73	13	0
Woods, Williams, and Co.	Burslem	54	3	3
Midland Railway Co....	Derby	11	18	8
Taylor, Tunnicliffe, and Co.... ...	Hanley	157	6	5
Percival, Vickers, and Co., Ltd. ...	Manchester	138	11	11
Allan, C. and J.	Matlock Bridge	70	6	8
Shaw, G., and Sons	Rotherham	15	12	6

Albo Silver Regd.

THE WHITEST ALLOY INVENTED

THE

Critics on Albo Silber.

"THE alloy registered under the name of 'ALBO SILVER,' is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains and Jewellery; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & Co.,

186, 187, Warstone Lane,

BIRMINGHAM.

Silver & Gold Plated Chains

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered

"ALBO SILVER"

Chains & Jewellery,

The Whitest Alloy invented.

As durable in wear as fine Silver.

Regist'd "WARSTONE BEST"

Gold Cased Chains.

Warranted positively to resist Acids.

MIDGET. LADIES' ALBERTS.

COMPASS CHARMS, SEALS, AND LOCKETS.

N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.

TANDEM ALBERT REGd.

Albo Silver Regd.

AS DURABLE IN WEAR AS FINE SILVER

THE

Critics on Albo Silber.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'ALBO SILVER' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewellery, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes. &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their facto goods bearing these marks and labels."

CHAS. HARROLD & CO.,

No. 2 & 3, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,

ASSAYERS, REFINERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION,

FINE GOLD IN SHEET OR GRAIN; FINE SILVER IN SHEET, GRAIN, OR INGOT; STERLING SILVER IN INGOTS OR SHEET; FINE AND STERLING WIRES, ANY SIZES AND PATTERNS.

PATENT WATCH PENDANTS, BLANKS, STAMPINGS, BEADS, &c.

SILVER SOLDERS, ALL QUALITIES; PURE COPPER FOR ALLOYS.

GOLD, SILVER, AND PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY.

The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases;

ALSO

Jewellers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.

Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country,

W. BLOXHAM,

Watchmaker and Repairer,

183, HOCKLEY ST.,

BIRMINGHAM.

WATCH REPAIRS.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired.

SPECIALITIES:

PIVOTING & JEWELLING.

All kinds of Jewellery repaired.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Antique Silverings, Oxydizings, AND PARCEL-GILDING IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS.

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST

INTRODUCER OF THE

Sand-Blast Process

WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD.

AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.

"SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COUNTRY ORDERS."

9 & 10, NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,

12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,

Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil; Paste, Steel and Jet Brooches and Earrings; Silk, Horn, Vulcanite, Steel and Black Bead Alberts; Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses; Table Cutlery.

THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.

N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys. Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E. P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands, Biscuits, Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E. P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, ETC.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES

		£	s.	d.
Biggin, J. W.	Sheffield	548	8	5
Brown, George	,,	142	6	10
Hancock, James	,,	675	16	10
Maxfield, J. and J.	,,	272	19	9
Parker and Brown	,,	278	10	3
Rylands Electro plating Co., Ltd.	,,	889	14	2
Tugley, H.	,,	135	4	0
Copeland, W. F., and Sons	Stockton-on-Trent	36	19	4
Wedgewood, W., and Sons	Stoke	10	0	7
Castrey and Gec	Stourbridge	49	1	0
Broonhills Pottery Co.	Tunstall	93	16	0
Rollason and Son	,,	394	18	11
Bankers' Claims		772	4	3

Isaacs, A. and J., Diamond Merchants, 94, Hatton Garden, E.C. Partners: A. Isaacs, 12, Beresford Road, Canonbury, and J. Isaacs, 57, Beresford Road, Canonbury. Trustees and Sureties: H. Davis, 111, Vyse Street, Birmingham. Composition of 9s. in the £, payable 2s. 6d. November 7, 1892, 2s. 6d. March 7 and 2s. 6d. July 7, 1893, 6d. January 7, 6d. April 7, and 6d. July 7, 1894, the first three instalments secured by above sureties, with assignment to them upon trust to realise, and thereout pay the three secured instalments, etc. Secured creditors, £1,868 18s. Dated July 7; filed July 12; unsecured liabilities, £10,201 11s. 4d.; estimated net assets, £4,864 2s.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Meper, S.	London	153	4	3
Backes and Strauss	,,	582	15	10
Feldham, Gotthelf, and Co.	,,	1,095	16	0
Alexander Bros. Ltd.	,,	1,095	19	4
Lindenbaum and Werl	,,	635	12	10
Citroen, L.	,,	119	0	4
Falk and Levi	,,	788	6	8
Nersessian, N.	,,	184	10	10
Isaacs, E.	,,	100	0	0
Triefus, S. and E.	,,	571	12	3
Gratz, M., and Co.	,,	719	1	0
Afriat, H. and J.	,,	150	0	0
Afriat and Co.	,,	100	0	2
Tannenbaum, L.	,,	241	5	6
Sanders, M., and Co.	Amsterdam	480	19	6
Visser, D.	,,	110	16	3
Daniels, H. E., and Sons	,,	172	10	0
Walk, M.	Antwerp	94	1	0
Hallander, D.	Birmingham	135	18	0
Abrahans, S.	,,	168	11	10
Goldsmid, M. J.	,,	815	11	10
Davis, D. L., and Bus	,,	1,293	15	6
Nathan Bros.	,,	109	15	6

Ferguson, Henry, Optician, 38, New Bank, Halifax. Trustee: I. H. Skinner, Fountain Street, Halifax. Dated July 2; filed July 8; unsecured liabilities, £37 4s. 10d.; estimated net assets, £14.

		£	s.	d.
Lenton and Rusby	Sheffield	26	3	0

Bevan, Rees, Jeweler, 58, Hannah Street, Porth. Deed of arrangement, one, Gwenllian Scourfield covenanting to pay to the creditors a composition of 10s. in the £, payable 5s. on date hereof, 2s. 6d. at four months, and 2s. 6d. at eight months, from same date. Secured creditors, £237 4s. Dated June 24; filed June 29; unsecured liabilities, £599 11s. 2d.; estimated net assets, £232 2s. 8d.

Abrahams, David, Jeweler, 60, Grafton Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. Trustee: C. W. Nasmith, 69, Princess Street, Manchester, C.A. Dated July 4; filed July 11; unsecured liabilities, £497 12s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £300.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Mayer and Fulda	London	115	2	8
Abrahams Bros.	Birmingham	80	9	8
Hill, T., and Co.	Coventry	46	7	0
Bernstone, J. H.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	128	18	8
Bankers' Claims		48	9	0

Dissolution of Partnerships.

Buller, Hutchinson, and Company, Manufacturing Goldsmiths and Jewelers, Goldsmith's Buildings, 6 and 8, Charterhouse Street, E.C. June 30. By effluxion of time. Debts by Mary Rebecca Buller, Charles Yardley Dean, and Johan Wilhelm Ludwig Rohde.

Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst, Gold and Silver Refiners and Wholesale Jewelers, 80, Aldersgate Street. June 30. By effluxion of time as regards George Edmeades Tolhurst.

Larrett, Edward, and Company, Jewelers, 49, Holborn Viaduct, and J. J. Smith and Company, 93, High Street, Putney. June 25.

Oakes, E. W., and Company, Silver Refiners and Dealers in Gold and Silver, 270, Rockingham Street, Sheffield. July 1. By effluxion of time. Debts by Edmund William Oakes, who continues under the same style.

Richards, J. and A. E., Jewelers, Export Works, New Spring Street, Birmingham. July 1. Debts by Joshua Richards, who continues on his own account.

Van Praagh Bros. and Company, Diamond Dealers and Merchants, 17, Hatton Garden. June 30.

Notices to Creditors.

Bowman, Arthur Hart, Jeweler and Silversmith, 472, Brixton Road, 15, Camberwell Road, and The Limes, Tulse Hill. Application for discharge: High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy, August 10, at 11.

Bowman, Charles Samuel, Jeweler, London Road, Croydon. Application for discharge: High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy, August 10, at 11.

Dickinson, William Richard, and Charles George Dickinson, late trading as W. and C. Dickinson, Watchmakers, Gold and Silversmiths, and Jewelers, 20, Manchester Road, Burnley, and 26, Manchester Road, Nelson. Proofs by July 27. Trustees: J. Rawlinson, 7, Grimshaw Street, Burnley; and J. W. Barrett, 22, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Edwards, William Jones, Jeweler, Church Place, Penrhyndeudraeth, Merioneth. Third and final dividend of 7½d., at Official Receiver's, Chester, July 5.

Feran, Stephen, Jeweler and Jet Ornament Manufacturer, 28, Summer Hill Terrace, Birmingham. Proofs by July 25. Trustee: Official Receiver, Birmingham.

Furtwangler, Francis Adolph, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 24, Green Street, Neath. Composition of 9s., at Official Receiver's, Swansea, June 29.

Isaacs, Edwin, and Albert Wulfson, late trading as the English Optic Company, Opticians, 35, Hatton Garden. Dividend of 6¼d., at Official Receiver's, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

Medlen, Montagu, Jeweler, 144, Herbert Road, Plumstead. Trustee released: May 14.

Rosenberg, Percy Mark, trading as Percy M. Rosenberg and Company, Jeweler, 30, Little Horton Lane, and 17, 18, and 19, Manchester Road, Bradford. Discharge granted: May 31, 1892, subject to two years' suspension.

Seeley, George Henry, Jeweler, 25, Bridge Street, Llangollen. First Dividend of 1s. 4½d., at Official Receiver's, Chester, July 12.

Steventon, Frederick Riddington, late Watchmaker and Jeweler, Kirkdale House, High Street, Wanstead. Discharge granted (May 31, 1892) as from May 31, 1894.

Strawbaum, Maurice, Jeweler, 14, Reservoir Retreat, Reservoir Road, Edgbaston; and 33, Tenby Street, Birmingham. Dividend of 11d., at Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham, July 11.

Yeatman, George Thomas, Jeweler, 15, Castle Street, Salisbury. Dividend of 12s. 9d., at Official Receiver's, Salisbury, July 21.

Perhaps one of the most massive and handsome silver vases made for a very long time was that recently turned out by Messrs. J. Crichton and Co., George Street, Edinburgh, and which was presented to the Earl of Mar and Kellie on the occasion of his marriage, by his lordship's mineral tenants in Clackmannanshire, its total weight being 260 ozs.

SEP 12
U.S.

The
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDITED BY W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] *[Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

VOL. XVIII.—No. 3.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1892. Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler,
and Silversmith
— IS —
PUBLISHED ON THE 1st OF EACH MONTH
BY THE PROPRIETORS,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICES—
68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCH OFFICES—
BIRMINGHAM - 22, HYLTON STREET.
MANCHESTER - 3, BOOTH STREET
(Corner of Piccadilly).
Also at BRADFORD, LEEDS, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, and DUBLIN.
NEW YORK - - - - 37, COLLEGE PLACE.
(A. R. ELLIOT, Agent for the American Continent.)
AGENT FOR NEW ZEALAND:-
T. J. SHUTE, Montreal Street, Christchurch, N.Z.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current Numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.) ·Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

The Law of Copyright.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND SHEPHERD have been wise enough to secure a copyright for souvenir spoons of many characteristic buildings and objects in London, which form a kind of representative heraldry of the first city in the world. For this they are to be highly congratulated, as exhibiting a great amount of that quality which passes under the general term "business." It is also in some measure to be regretted that another firm have shown a less amount of the knowledge of the law of copyright, and have reproduced a design for the ornamentation and constitution of a souvenir spoon, originally registered by the beforenamed. There is not the least doubt that they felt justified in so doing, and correctly thought that for a person to be able to monopolise such a common object as Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, St. Paul's, the City Griffin, etc., is too unjust upon the face of it to receive the support of the law; and if it did, publicity of the fact would necessitate an alteration in the laws. The case, however, is not quite what the defendants and many others take it to be. It duplicates a case of our own, in which a firm served us with notice of action if a block we were allowing to appear in an advertisement were not immediately withdrawn. Now when we saw that the article was only a plain polished hunter, we, like the defendants in this case, certainly felt that the demand was insupportable. We therefore wrote and asked our client how long he had made that model watch, and if the engraving was really taken from one of his productions, and if he had ever supplied them to the firm in question. To this he replied indignantly in the affirmative! Investigating the case, however, we found that the only one who had registered a catalogue with this design was the firm who demanded its withdrawal, and we had nothing to do but withdraw it. We nevertheless might argue that it would be very hard indeed if a manufacturer supplies his goods to a retailer who forthwith enters them in his catalogue and registers it, and thereby precludes the very manufacturer from putting them in his own catalogue or advertising them. It does not, however, do any such thing; it only prevents the manufacturer from copying the engraving of the design as registered, or altering it in such a manner as to show that it has been copied. It must be re-drawn so that line is not coincident with line—in fact, it must not be taken from the thing already registered.

It is exactly similar to this in the case of the souvenir spoons. Mr. Justice Cave was very particular to point out that Westminster Abbey could be seen from many sides, and if the second firm wished to make Abbey spoons they must put upon them a view different from that used by the forerunners in the idea. Of course this is only right. If a firm goes to expense and trouble to model a complicated structure like the Abbey it would be a rascally shame that anyone else should be allowed to come along and just make a cast of it, at perhaps a hundredth part of the expense and trouble, to say nothing of the value of the idea. If we place ourselves in the position of the manufacturers we shall realise that even as it is the work of one's brains is none too well protected.

It has, however, suggested itself to us that in cases of public buildings a different view is one of the easiest of things to obtain, and in the case of an engraving a lense will easily decide if lines have been duplicated. But when we come to such things as the exact duplication by carving and chasing of the Griffin of the Law Courts "a different view" would not be quite so easy a task, and we are tempted to wonder how the difficulty would be got over. If it could not, then obviously it would hardly be fair to grant a monopoly of its use to anyone who might first apply for it. The figure would be isolated and alone, and not in anyway distorted or altered in shape by the laws of perspective. Two equally clever artists could in this case make two models indistinguishable from each other, without infringing upon each other's design. Of course this has no parallel with the production of Apostle spoons. Unfortunately there are no survivors or legal representatives of the Jerusalem Stereoscopic Company to claim a copyright, and we are not certain whether St. Paul was the Greek Mars that our great painters have used for him, or whether he was the little hump-back, weak-eyed, stammering, repulsive-looking individual that modern critics have made him. Of these men, about whom absolutely nothing is known, and for whom any twelve with different hair arrangements and Eastern costume will pass muster, copyright in design ought to be obtainable; but when it comes to a faithful duplication of a single figure, like the Griffin of the Law Courts, or the City Arms in true heraldic details, it may be a more difficult case than even Mr. Justice Cave anticipates, and one where he would not feel justified, as he did in this, in inflicting a nominal penalty of 40s.; against which, however, there will be an appeal. Meanwhile the notoriety of the case will give a publicity to souvenir spoons that they would not otherwise have had, and may make them become better known and more popular.

Mr. Tainsh, jeweler, of High Street, Cardiff, has been robbed of £300 worth of watches by a clever trick.

Treasure Trove.

RECENTLY we were amused by newspaper reports, which by hourly growth developed into the assertion that the tumulus of the Ancient Britons' Amazon Queen, with all its contained treasures, had been discovered. The facts of the case are that a little three-year-old boy and his mother, between them, had discovered certain articles of silver-gilt beneath the soil on Parliament Hill. Under such circumstances many people would have taken them to a dealer in such articles, and most such dealers would have considered themselves quite justified in buying such goods found under such conditions upon such ground. But it happened that the father of the lad was one of those few well-versed in the law relating to treasure trove, and accordingly communicated not with the police but with the coroner, a step which perhaps not another man in the country would have done. Even the police appear to have been ignorant of the exact law, but the coroner asserted his claim against the officers of lost and found, and decided to hold an inquest upon the treasure, which consists of five pieces, all of silver gilt and massive in proportion to their size, evidently having been cast. The two bottles are about three inches square and seven inches high, with loose-fitting caps; each bottle bears the Paris hall-mark of the approximate date of 1672, and were therefore made in the reign of Louis XIV. The bottles are hand-chased on all sides, but the work upon them is somewhat rough. The small flat cup of about four inches in diameter is a pretty little piece of plate with two handles, and chased round the lower portion in a similar style to that frequently found upon English silver of that period. This piece is unfortunately without a hall-mark. The two so-called candlesticks were only portions of either a candelabra or wall sconce, but probably the latter, and no doubt, from the appearance, have been roughly wrenched off from their other parts. The plate is very interesting from an antiquarian point of view. Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, considered that they had been in the Thames mud before their deposition on Parliament Hill.

At the inquest the coroner gave some details of the law concerning treasure trove, which we think all ought to know. In addressing the jury, he said that:—

Before banking was established, and even after the goldsmiths had carried on banking operations in the City of London, the coroner, with the assistance of his jury, was often employed in making investigations on behalf of the Crown into the finding of treasure. In those early days it was customary for people who had treasure to bury it, more especially when there was civil war or when the country was in a disturbed state. The treasure would be put underground, or at the root of marked trees, and sometimes under the floor of houses, or in holes in walls. It frequently came to pass that in the course of years the person who had buried the treasure forgot all about it, or died without making mention of the matter. Later on, when such treasure was found, it was the duty of the finder to give information to the head official or the constable of the parish, in order that he might communicate with the coroner, whose duty it was to investigate the case. After the facts had been gone into, if no owner appeared the find passed into the hands of the Crown. Within the last fifty years there had been several inquiries in connection with treasure trove, but in many cases he was afraid that coroners had somewhat neglected their duty in that respect, and as a consequence treasure of great value had been found which had been either dissipated or destroyed before the Crown officer could interfere. It was, then, the duty of the coroner to inquire into the finding of treasure, to take evidence as to such finding, and to hear the evidence of anyone who desired to make a claim to it. If no legal claimants appeared, the treasure became the property of the Crown. In the case before them the jury had no dead body to deal with, but it was incumbent on them to make an inquiry. The property had been photographed, and would be examined by the jury, after which evidence as to discovery would be taken. He would mention that the police had made inquiries with a view to ascertain if the articles had been stolen.

The oracle might have added that by the same law the coroner was expected to keep a sharp eye on riotous livers and haunters of taverns, and persons who had probably derived the means of indulgence from a lucky find– in short, to play amateur detective. The value of the find for old metal is about £12, and although under existing laws it becomes the property of the Crown, even against the owners of the soil, the representative of the Treasury stated that under such circumstances the latter usually give the bullion value to the finder. The jury found that the treasure trove belonged to the Crown. It is therefore as well to know that the unconscious breaking of this law, although not so severe as formerly, when it was punishable by death, is still a matter of fine and imprisonment.

÷

Another "talking clock" is reported, this time the production of a Geneva horologist, its vocal powers, as usual, being derived from phonographic discs, so that it can be made to call out and alarm the servants by telling them in their master's voice "It's time to get up." We fear that someone connected with this is unacquainted with the powers of the phonograph and the sleep of servants.

New Nickel-Plating.—We hear that works are in course of construction at Birmingham for the deposition of nickel by the Quincke-Monde-Langer process, which is based upon the principle that carbonic oxide gas will pick up metallic nickel or iron at a comparatively low temperature and deposit it upon surfaces heated to about 180C. Sir Henry Roscoe has pointed out that this is the origin of the red incrustation on steatite gas nipples. The process was described by Dr. Monde at the Royal Institution last year and reported by *Nature*.

At the sale of the jewels of the Duchess of Beauffremont by auction at Wiesbaden recently, thirty-four of the articles fetched about twenty-five thousand marks, and ten articles were withdrawn.

Mr. H. Mott, chief of the West Cowes Post Office, received from the German Emperor a very handsome gold pin with Imperial arms set in sapphires and diamonds, as a memento of his visit and an acknowledgment of the efficiency with which the telegraph and postal affairs of his Majesty have been conducted during his visit.

The *Dundee Courier* has been offering a prize for apprentices on "What a Jeweler has to Learn," which was gained by Wm. Ballersby, a Glasgow lad. We are glad to see the editor considered the art of the jeweler so important as to be of interest to the general newspaper reader.

Diamonds by the Bushel.—The *New York World*, of July 24th, contained the startling heading, "A police sergeant discovers a bushel of diamonds," and, as might be expected, went on to relate wonders, before which Sinbad's tale became commonplace; however, the carat is still our unit of weight, and our market is very little above demand!

A German has invented a new chronograph capable, it is said, of measuring the ten-thousandth part of a second. It is a sort of compromise between the electric methods usually employed and the ordinary chronograph.

A Town Clock for Gainsborough.—Mr. E. Pearson, J.P., Chairman of the Gainsborough Local Board, has announced his intention of presenting to the town the new clock which had been ordered for the new market buildings from Messrs. Potts and Son, of Leeds, at a cost of £85. He regretted that the structure of the building did not permit of the chimes being added. On the motion of Mr. Shipham the offer was graciously accepted, and an inscription was ordered to be placed on the clock commemorating the gift.

The Markets.

IMPORT OF WATCHES.

The total value of watches imported into this country for the months of July during the last three years has been as follows:—July 1892, £54,161; July 1891, £50,156; July 1890, £65,310. It will thus be seen there is a decrease of £11,049 as compared with 1890, although an increase of £4,006 as compared with July of last year.

DIAMONDS.

Amsterdam, August 24th.—During the past month our diamond market has undergone very little change, remaining practically stationary. To some extent, small parcels have been selling, but the prices obtained are exceedingly discouraging compared with the high price of rough, so much so, that it is a marvel that many manufacturers keep open doors. The buying has mostly been in the hands of the Russians and Poles, so that the great Russian Fair must have effected a larger clearance of stocks than has been believed generally, the trade maintaining that stock is only being laid in now that it is cheap. Some few buyers from the United States bought fairly well in better class goods. There is, however, a general complaint here that the London importers keep up the rough beyond all reasonable limits, and this precludes the manufacturers from making any profit, considering the risks they run in working; indeed, it is generally maintained that unless the price of finished goods increases, or the price of rough comes down, a general stoppage at the factories must follow.

Paris, August 23rd.—Owing to the intense heat, which has driven the greater part of our merchants to the seaside, trade during the month has not been so extensive. We have had a good number of Americans in our capital lately who have bought rather largely, both diamond merchants and private gentlemen, in travelling through France. All Americans are of the opinion that they will have a good fall trade, and that some good stocks will have to be laid in.

London, August 29th.—During the month there has been a fair sprinkling of foreign buyers; the demand is about the same as last month, and prices have altered but little.

SILVER.

The silver market has been very low indeed all the month; in fact, the lowest ever known. What the effect of the recent turn of events in America will have no one can say. All seem anxious to have the monetary conference with Mr. Goschen at the head, but even now there are advocates for at least a partial repeal of the buying-up laws. As the amount in the United States Treasury had reached £86,000,000. Before the passing of the Act, silver had fallen to 43d.; but after it rose to 44½d. During the month it has experienced numerous rises and falls, never reaching 39d., and more often than not below 38d., several times as much as ⅛d.

TIN.

Tin, which opened at £94 10s., showed gradual signs of fall touching £93 5s.; there is now a recovery set in, £94 having been reached.

COPPER.

Copper has been slow and easing all the month, and now stands at £44 2s. 6d.

LEAD.

Lead has been quiet, dull, and steady at about £10 10s.

SPELTER.

Spelter has been falling, being now 2s. 6d. below £21.

MERCURY.

Mercury has also shown an easing tendency, being now £6 15s.

Birmingham Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

It is in somewhat better spirits that I take up the pen to-day to give my usual monthly report of the Birmingham trade. During August there has been a decided movement, both among the factors and manufacturers here, and a fair amount of business has been done. Altogether there seems to be a healthier tone about, as though the wonted autumn pressure were just commencing. So far, of course, there has not been any great improvement, but I am pleased to note these signs of an awakening, as it bears out my prognostications of last month and the month before. There is now every prospect that the "fall" trade will not be below the average.

The worst aspect is in the shipping trade, which throughout the whole year has not been up to the mark, and which, unfortunately, shows little, if any, signs of improvement. With the exception of the Cape trade, the export markets for jewelry are abnormally quiet, and what demand there is, is principally for very cheap goods.

I am pleased to see Mr. J. Farish's letter in our last number respecting the "Watch Repairer's Certificate," and to know that Birmingham is not quite so behindhand in this matter as I had previously thought. I regret that Mr. Farish's name, as being a local man, had escaped my previous attention.

I omitted to mention last month, that on 1st July the Birmingham Assay authorities changed their dominant year letter. For the current year—1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893—the sign is a small Gothic "s." This information may be worth noting by my country readers.

I hear that an old-established firm of factors here has lately passed through a crisis in their affairs. Their matters are, however, now re-arranged, and they are safe and secure as ever.

The Jewelers' Art and Technical Schools in Vittoria Street, commence their new session early in September. The popular and energetic master, Mr. Frank Steeley, still retains the control of the Art section; while Mr. T. B. Wigley, of Warstone Lane, takes the command of the Technical department in place of Mr. Warwood resigned. I congratulate Mr. Wigley on his appointment, and I am especially pleased that a local man has been found for the work. Knowing Mr. Wigley and his work, I have every confidence that he will successfully carry on the tuition so well begun by the late superintendent.

It may be interesting to notice here that Mr. Frank Steeley, our art schoolmaster, has in an open competition secured the prize offered by *Tit Bits* for a design for a medal. The design, with description, was shown in *Tit Bits* of a fortnight ago, and doubtless most of my readers have seen it. In addition to the prize of three guineas, Mr. Steeley is to receive the first medal struck to his design.

I referred last month to the successes of students of the Vittoria Street Schools at the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations, and I am now able to give a classified list of same. Ordinary Grade: Class I., H. Turnpenny, third prize, the Goldsmiths' Company's prize of £1 and the Institute Bronze Medal. Certificates: John Ravenall, Walter Wheeler, Alfred Heath, F. Stewardson, W. Wyatt, G. Dickenson, F. E. Smith, Harry Edwards, George Shaw, William Harrison, F. Parker, W. Adams, Thomas Roberts. Class II.—Certificates: Edward H. Adams, John Roberts, Alfred Smith, Sydney Woodward, W. Darby, A. P. Adams.

The Birmingham Municipal Technical School is again, as last year, giving a special course of instruction for the gold and silver trades. The course is to extend over two years, and includes the following subjects:—1st year: Practical Electro-Metallurgy, Practical Metallurgy of Gold, Silver, etc., Chemistry for the Trade Groups. 2nd year: Advanced stages of above. A detailed syllabus is given, which includes the following:—Batteries; Grouping of cells; Proportion of potassium cyanide; Preparation of work for receiving deposits; Preparation of solutions; Remedies for defects; Silver-plating; Bright silver-plating; Deposition of red, yellow, and green gold; Parcel gilding; Stripping; Recovery of silver and gold from old solutions. Students with no scientific knowledge are recommended to attend the Preparatory Classes—Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Elementary Electricity—for one session before entering upon the first year's course for any trade. In the Practical Classes, each lesson will consist of half-an-hour's lecture in the laboratory, and two hours' practical work performed by the student under the direction of the teacher. The fee is ten shillings for the complete course for one session.

It may probably interest my worthy friends the proprietors and editor of this journal, to know that I hear their decision, *re* advertising price-lists, extremely well spoken of in the trade. From the universal tenour of the remarks I hear, I am certain that this is a step in the right direction, and it will tend to keep the "W., J., and S." in its proper position at the head of our trade organs. There has been much dissatisfaction on the part of the trade at this advertising one against another, for some time; and in refusing to print their price-lists the journal is strengthening its hold upon the trade.

George Cross and Co. is the style of the new firm who have taken over Messrs. Evans and Brown's business. The firm includes Mr. Cross and Mr. Bennett, lately with Messrs. E. D. Wilmot and Son, of Hylton Street; while Mr. Mitchell, of Messrs. Crozier and Mitchell, joins them in course of a month or so.

Mr. Lock's business, too, has been taken by Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loveridge, late traveller and manager respectively to Mr. Lock for many years. They will carry on under the style of "William Lock and Co."

I notice that a local firm of manufacturers are advertising in the *Times* for articled pupils to learn the whole art of gold and silver working. A premium required. Knowing well the firm in question, I can confidently recommend this advertisement to the careful attention of any of my country friends who may have sons to whom they wish to give a thorough training in the practical part of their trade. A few years spent in the workshop, under a competent master, is the best possible introduction to the management of a business.

Messrs. Stokes and Ireland are the latest addition to our local "Limiteds." They have lately converted themselves, and intend greatly extending their stock and business. Mr. Schwarck has joined the firm, and as he has been brought up to the trade, being besides a smart man of business, the firm may be congratulated on his accession.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, or necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

I am glad to find that several other wholesale firms have adopted the early closing movement, to which I referred some two months ago. This matter will be a great boon to the assistants, who as a rule are extremely late at nights. I hope the movement will soon become universal in the trade.

The new premises of the Birmingham District and Counties Bank at the bottom of Vyse Street were opened on August 8th. It is a handsome building, and its position will be very convenient for the jewelers, many of whom bank there.

There has been another big robbery of watches here. A repairing shop in Constitution Hill was broken into a week ago, and many watches stolen. Entrance was gained through a butcher's shop adjoining, a nine-inch brick wall being cut through. The robbery must have been effected during the daytime (Sunday).

The silver people are again suffering the throes of uncertainty in the value of their raw material. Within the last fortnight silver has touched the lowest price ever known, and so far as can be seen at present it is likely to remain at a low ebb. Still the uncertainty of this renders business difficult, as makers are doubtful whether or no to buy at once, while the consistent pricing of articles from week to week is impossible.

Country Notes.

THE extension of the Prescot Watch Factory's buildings is now practically finished, and will shortly contain an additional number of men, in order that the ideal of the directors—and I may add also, of their clients—may be realised, and the company absolutely able to turn out complete watches. The importance of this to the English Watch trade, I fear, is but poorly estimated. It is sincerely to be hoped that the young enterprise, which, if successful, will be such an important factor in the history of English watchmaking, will receive a good support at the hands of the trade, and so be able to tide over the experimental stage, and firmly establish themselves in such a position that they will be able to confer the greatest boons upon the trade in general. Notwithstanding this pushing forward with the new buildings, and the prospect of new trade, I hear that things in general are very dull, and that even at this factory some men are on short time. The tool trade also is very quiet.

In Coventry there is also an immense amount of grumbling, and there is no doubt that trade in general is very bad, and not only does not increase at a rate which one would naturally expect, but the volume of trade is actually less. Of course things have often been very much worse, and there is still a good demand for some lines, but there is not that general improvement which was reasonably expected at the black commencement of the year. No doubt the reduced dividends paid by so large a majority of companies last half have curtailed the luxuries of the money-spending part of the community.

There has recently passed away from amongst the familiar faces in Coventry one which has been well-known in the watch trade for forty years, that of Adam Burgess. His specialities in railway watches are known all over the world. In 1880 he started the cycle trade in Spon Street, where he carried on a successful trade with the "Sterling" machines; he also patented many inventions. He further represented Spon Street Ward in the City Council.

A cycle company, the "Centaur," has been registered with a capital of £50,000 to acquire the business formerly carried on under the same name by C. B. Townsend; qualification is set at £1,000. C. B. Townsend is to receive £350 per annum; E. Mushing £200 per annum and 9 per cent. of the profits; and G. Gilbert £150 per annum and 7½ per cent. of the profits.

The Lady Godiva procession has been revived this year, with all the pomp and splendour of a Lord Mayor's procession. The selection of an impersonator of the heroine fell upon Miss Alice Sinclair, the champion lady swimmer, whose natatorial habits had somewhat qualified her for the position.

One of the most imposing weddings that have taken place recently in Coventry—where things are usually done grandly—was consecrated on the 9th ult., when Mr. Charles George Cave Mallam, M.A., Oxon, and Miss Edith Rotherham, second daughter of Mr. John Rotherham, J.P., of Kersley Grange, were married at Kersley Church. Triumphal arches were erected across the road from the Grange to the church, which was also elaborately decorated. The breakfast party included the cream of the county for a long way round, and the presents amounted to about a newspaper column full, which speaks something for the estimation in which the two families are held.

Turning to Sheffield, in the optical and kindred trades I am informed, that although no great rush of trade in any particular line has occurred in the retail, there are many lines which have been moving well. The makers are now in full swing with winter season goods, and orders are coming in. Spectacles are a bit slow perhaps.

The general accounts from Manchester are of a more encouraging nature. The trade in photographic apparatus, especially hand-cameras, is certainly greatly on the increase, field-glasses and thermometers also being in request. Many of the manufacturers report a steady improvement all round, which I trust may be maintained, as it is quite a long time since I heard anyone speak in anything other than a most depressing tone.

Coin Counting Machine.—Messrs. Maudsley, Son, and Field have designed and erected at the Mint a new coin counter for dealing with bronze coin. This machine has four distinct sets of counting apparatus, each of which can be worked independently of the others, and when all four are in full work upwards of 3,000 pence can be counted per minute. The coin to be told is raised to the level of two tables placed on a platform by a lift worked by an electric motor, which also drives the counting machines.

Mr. Vassalli (late 32, St. Nicholas Street) has opened a high-class jewelry establishment in Scarborough Post Buildings, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.

The premises of Messrs. Barraclough and Son, Leeds, recently had a narrow escape from fire, which broke out in the adjoining premises.

In reading over the list of Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions one cannot help noticing the number of successful students educated at Birmingham. Out of a list of thirty from all over the kingdom, the jewelry borough claims no less than seven.

The structural alterations on the premises of the Sheffield Goldsmiths' Company at the corner of York Street and High Street are now complete, and there now only remains the internal fittings, including the electric light wires and lamps, to finish before the stock is moved back from the temporary premises in Fargate.

Sheffield Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

ALTHOUGH all the church towers in the centre of the town are furnished with clocks of more or less excellence, the same cannot be said of the suburban steeples, not a few of which still lack those useful adjuncts. The parishioners of Sharrow have reason to be grateful to the family of the late Mr. W. A. Tyzack, of Shirley House, who have chosen to perpetuate his memory among us by the gift to the church of a handsome clock, ding-dong quarters, and bells. By request of the donors the makers have so arranged the mechanism of the clock that the hours and quarter chimes will not be struck after ten o'clock at night until six o'clock the following morning; so that anyone living close to the church will not be disturbed by the striking, otherwise the clock is in every way similar to that of Alnwick, and made by the same firm.

The proceedings in the matter of Mr. E. Kaminski, recently adjudicated a bankrupt, show how easy it is for a man to get on in this world if he only knows how. There are difficulties to be encountered, no doubt, but Mr. Kaminski might have surmounted his, had it not been for a few obstreperous creditors backed up by an unsympathetic Official Receiver. Mr. Kaminski, however, has demonstrated the possibility of starting business with a capital of £80, and being able within three years to live at the rate of £500 a year. Mr. Lewis, who appeared for the debtor, claimed that his client was simply doing his duty by his family, but as there is now a deficiency of over £3,000 the Official Receiver did not see his way to accept this view of the matter. Yorkshire people are too much addicted to making game of almost anything, and this may account for the want of success which has attended Mr. Lewis' efforts, thus far, on behalf of his client, but the affair must really be no joke to a good many people. From the look of Mr. Kaminski's stock (he was an auctioneer and commission agent), I should say that the majority of his creditors hail from Birmingham. From which ever quarter they come, however, they probably won't need our sympathy, as their dealings with the bankrupt seem to have been prompted more by a spirit of philanthropy than of ordinary business. They seem, nevertheless, to object to any sort of whitewashing process.

The annual meeting for the reconstitution of the Cutlers' Company has just taken place. Mr. John Furness Atkinson, of the firm of Atkinson Bros., Milton Works, Milton Street, has been unanimously elected Master Cutler for the ensuing year. The Senior and Junior Warders are Mr. Geo. Howsen and Mr. C. H. Bingham respectively. Although, therefore, the Master Cutler elect is a cutler pure and simple the silversmiths will have their turn in due course. The constitution of the company in other respects remains the same as before, except that Mr. C. H. Bingham is advanced from the position of Searcher to Warden, and Mr. Marshall from Assistant to Searcher.

The present political situation will affect the Cutlers' Feast, which will, in consequence of the Parliamentary hive being in full working order, be postponed until November. It may also militate against its success in one important respect. The anxiety on the part of each succeeding Master Cutler to bag a Cabinet Minister is well known; but as this year the political party will be in office which, so far as Sheffield is concerned, can scarcely be called the popular party, the Master Cutler may possibly have some difficulty as to his specially-invited guests. Notwithstanding the well-known hospitality of the men of Hallamshire a member of a Gladstonian Administration will scarcely find himself in congenial company at the Cutlers' Feast.

The works of Mr. Mark Willis in Rockingham Street have within the last few months undergone some rather extensive improvements. The increasing business of the firm has rendered it absolutely necessary to increase the warehouse accommodation, and this has been done by the addition of several rooms opening out of each other over the offices. The stone-ware, glass, and other goods, which it is necessary for silversmiths to stock in large quantities, are now systematically arranged in the new store-rooms, and the eye of the manager can detect at a glance which stocks require replenishing. In this part of the works also a new finishing-room has been opened out, and the cheerful aspect of the place, filled as it is with the smartest of burnishers, shows little signs of the depression in trade which is supposed to exist. Mr. Willis, in point of fact, has no complaint to make as to the state of trade, being fairly well employed in every branch. One evidence of this is that there appears to be nothing new in course of being got up in the workshops. The warehouse contains a large assortment of breakfast cruets, tea and coffee services, Crown Derby, Worcester, Wedgewood, and Doulton ware; cake-stands, bon-bons, fruit dishes, honey dishes, grape-scissors of various descriptions and prices. These, with dinner cruet-frames of various patterns, combination toast and butter frames, afternoon tea sets and so forth, are all got up in a style that sufficiently accounts for the progress made by this house within the last few years. The accepted design for a football challenge cup, which I was shown, demonstrates that Mr. Willis does not confine his attention to the more utilitarian branches of the trade.

The honor of having brought out the latest infallible cure for the smoke nuisance rests with a firm in the silver and electro-plate trade, to wit, Messrs. Round and Son, Tudor Street. The appliance, which is the invention of their fireman, is now in operation at Messrs. Round's works, and it is claimed that the most eagle-eyed smoke inspector would fail to detect anything more than the merest film issuing from their engine chimney, and that only during the process of firing.

The numerous friends of Mr. Joseph Ridge, the energetic general manager of Messrs. John Round and Son, will regret to learn that that gentleman has been seriously ill. Mr. Ridge has been away from business for about a month, but a turn for the better has now taken place, which it is hoped will result in an early return to the active duties of his office.

The Sheffield Goldsmiths' Company have now finally vacated their temporary premises in Fargate, and returned to their enlarged and improved shop at the corner of York and High Streets.

Mr. Isaac Gutman announces his intention, owing to increasing years and the recent loss of his son, of giving up business. Mr. Gutman has been in business for a great number of years as a jeweler and watchmaker, first in Church Street, which he had to leave, owing to his shop being scheduled in connection with the street improvement scheme. A like fate overtook him in Fargate, and he finally settled down in his present premises in Angel Street. Mr. Gutman is father-in-law to Mr. E. Kaminski, whose failure is alluded to above, and made an offer in connection with the matter, which, being conditional on the creditor not being made bankrupt, was subsequently withdrawn.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, or necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility

It is quite understood that the supply of ivory can never be materially increased. Consequently, when the price of that article falls, as it has done recently, to the extent of £2 per ton, there must be some reason for it outside the source of supply. That reason, unfortunately, is not far to seek. The depression in the Sheffield trades has the effect of very much reducing the demand. Of course, if the price gets much lower, those who can afford it will stock, which may to some extent check the downward tendency. When the enormous quantities of ivory used up in Sheffield are considered, it is easy to see that a good deal of money may be made by judicious buying at present. However that may be, the price that ivory is selling at now is a bad sign, and, I am afraid, one more to be relied on than the result of inquiries among manufacturers, however carefully instituted.

Transatlantic Jottings.

(From Our New York Correspondent.)

A SOMEWHAT immoderate demand was recently made upon Tiffany and Co., by which they are asked to pay into the State Treasury nearly 200,000 dols. as taxes upon dividends paid to their shareholders during the last twelve years.

A grand seizure was recently made by the Custom-house officials through information received from Venezuela, by which a negro named Carlos Wiggins was intercepted in landing from the steamship *Philadelphia*. The amount of the jewelry seized was valued at 30,000 dols.

Chicago is now receiving a friendly visit from a set of old spectacle sharpers. It is just a little past comprehension how they can manage to spot out a soft place in the head of an otherwise sharp person, and "have" them over such an old trick. To see a fellow find a pair of "stirling silver real pebbles" in the road ought to be at once sufficient to recall the swindle in anyone's mind.

The demand for non-magnetic watches, I am well informed, is greatly on the increase, and the production of the Pailliard non-magnetic watches is greatly on the increase.

Enormous efforts are being made to complete the Chicago Exposition buildings in time for the dedication in October—so great, indeed, that they recently found themselves with an empty cash-box. The staff engaged was recently doubled. The total number of men now engaged is over 7,000, and it is thought that it will reach 10,000.

I hear it on the best authority that several of the large watchmaking firms do not intend to exhibit at all. Why this is, to me, is a mystery, and a most regretable circumstance. I can only hope for the credit on our essentially national industry that the authorities of the big concerns will see fit to alter their decision.

The buildings connected with the British exhibits are pushing along, and are well in advance of those of many other nations. The Swiss National Council in addition to the 120,000 francs voted, are about to subsidize other manufacturers. Almost daily news arrives of marvellous exhibits that will be brought from the ends of the earth and time.

Many of the large factories have not taken their usual three weeks shut-down vacation this year owing to over-pressure of orders.

The American Waltham Watch Company are running in conformity with the new labor law, which limits the working hours of women and children to fifty-eight hours a week.

The Waltham Electric Clock Company are progressing. They have recently placed one of their clocks in the magnificent store of Tiffany and Co.

Horological schools are a bit of a rage just now, and their institution is a step which all will admit must necessarily be in the right direction. Existing ones are doing well and new ones are starting. The Waltham Horological School is now in full swing and well attended.

Parsons' Horological Institute is progressing by leaps and bounds. I have before sent you word of their magnificent premises and machinery; but it is said they will have to increase these before long; they are sparing no expense and have plenty of funds behind them, and can accommodate 350 pupils under the present state of things.

Another Horological Society has been inaugurated, and numbers upwards of a hundred members, under the title of the American Horological Society of Chicago. Its objects, as set forth in Article II., are to secure concerted action for the purpose of mutual improvement in the practice of our profession as horologists by a study of the science and art of horology; the interchange of ideas in methods of working; the cultivation of a more friendly intercourse; the establishment of a library, where we may find the most advanced thoughts in the publications of the profession's literature; the founding of a horological museum, for the entertainment and instruction of the members; the reading of essays, delivery of lectures, and the holding of competitive exhibitions of horological work, and the granting of diplomas of merit to the worthy exhibitors in such competitions. The list contains names very prominent in the trade.

The greatest sensation at the moment, and one which is filling all mouths from Dan to Beersheba, is the peculiar position in which the National Association of Jobbers in American watches find themselves. You will remember that some time ago a law was passed prohibiting combines of any description, and that the Association thereupon took such steps as they thought placed them beyond the reach of the law. However, things have not been all serene for some time, faith having been broken on several occasions. There is no doubt that the Association was a very powerful and dangerous machine, and could easily make or break almost any firm. Such indeed has been their behaviour towards the Dueber Watch-case Manufacturing Company, that the latter have filed two suits against the Association, amounting to no less than 950,000 dols. The nature of the case can be gathered from the following extracts: "XIX.—That the said defendants deal with jewelers throughout the whole of the United States and Canada, and their goods are needed by such jewelers and dealers in watches; and that the refusal on the part of the defendants to furnish the said jewelers throughout the United States the goods which they manufacture coerced and forced the said jewelers and the public generally engaged in the business of buying and selling watch-cases and watches into refusing to deal with the plaintiff." "XXIII.—The plaintiff further shows that the said combination and conspiracy were effectual, and did prevent a great number of persons, who otherwise would have purchased large quantities of plaintiffs' goods, from purchasing the same," whereupon damages are sought to the total amount of 950,000 dols.

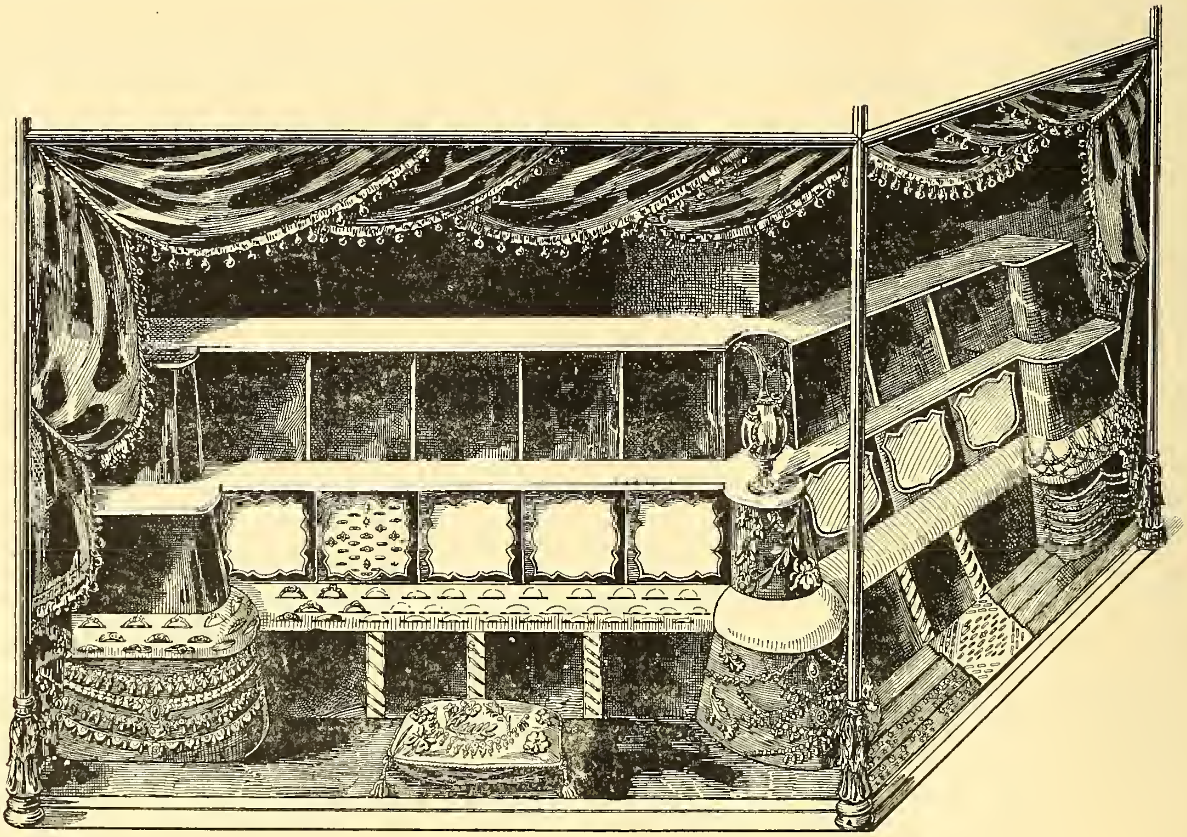
Windows and Window Dressing.

By the Editor.

(*Continued from page* 32.)

THE design this month is for a window of two panes, one of which faces the front, and the other the doorway or side. It is eminently suitable for a variety of stocks, and can be dressed in numerous ways. The frame consists of two shelves, a bottom and a top. Each of the blocks, except the small cylindrical one, slides in and out from behind. There are three upright supports between the floor and the first shelf, and these form the divisions between the four trays, and help to support the upper part of the frame, leaving the corner free for the admission of the large circular block. The shaped front block, which follows the first tier, is got out of the solid in five sections, corresponding to the natural breaks. They pass in and out from behind; although the circular one had better be handled from the front over the top. At the angle a support rises and carries the next shelf. The board, which holds the five ring trays, is made to lift in and out, being buttoned to the last-named support and the end of the frame. The cylindrical angle-block lifts in and out over the top. The incurved back at the angle of the next tier forms the support for the next shelf, and from this a bar passes to the end upon which the five trays are hung upon hooks. The top shelf is about three inches wide, but could be made any width, according to the nature of the articles it is decided to display upon it. The side structure practically duplicates the front in every way.

The first method of dressing we will consider to be with jewelry from a good medium stock, employing ladies' jewelry, etc., for the front, and gentlemen's for the side. Commencing at the bottom, which rises towards the back, in the centre is a large, white, curved-top tray of ladies' dress rings; the diamonds and other gems, if not sufficient to fill the tray, could be restricted to the centre, where they could form a diamond-shape or other figure; or the diamond half hoops could occupy such a position, and the four corners could be occupied by sapphires, rubies, emeralds and pearls respectively. If the stock of rings is not sufficient to show as many as this, the position may be filled by an oblong white satin cushion, corded at the edges and finished off at the corners with a tassel (similar to the one upon which the Royal crown reposes), forming an unequalled position for the display of a few nice pieces of diamond work either laid on or stuck in. The position on either side of this is occupied by a velvet tray, to facilitate lifting in and out the window and dressing. In these could be shown nicely-cased diamond work or fichu brooches, either stuck in at an angle, or laid between ridges; or they could be dressed with any novelty of the hour. The centre circular block would form an excellent position for necklets nicely festooned, with here and there a pendant, or a broach or two. Upon the opposite front block could be shown three or four more necklets, either pearl or the now somewhat popular fine chain festoons. In front of the three dividing supports are strips held in position by a couple of dowels carrying a row of rings. These can be ordinary stock or some speciality; the latter is to be preferred. The four trays are dressed with diamond or pearl-work, and fit in over a bar, and are buttoned into position. The next shaped front blocks carry bracelets, which here find a very



prominent position. They are let in after the manner of rings. They can be fanned open a little, just so as to pass in and out from behind, or more extended, and put in from above. The corresponding circular block at the angle can be employed also for bracelets—those to which most prominence is desired to be given—or it can be used for diamond-work, forming as it does a very important position. The cylinder above forms an excellent position for two or three collet or other special necklets, a tiara, or set of stars, or a graceful sweeping spray. The five ring trays fit into the board in the manner previously described (vol. xvii., p. 176). The velvet can be tooled round, or a brooch or something of that sort put in if too large a space is left anywhere. The end block forms a first-class place for flexible bracelets, which should be equidistantly arranged. This tier is followed by a very slightly projecting flange, which forms a small ledge, and thus offers a commanding position for diamond ear-tops. A gold scent-bottle, or thimble or two, might coincide with the divisions of the trays behind, and find a very suitable position. The end block offers a good displaying surface for such things as gold purses, chatelaines, the new festoon bracelets, or ladies' alberts of any sort. The centre of the five trays can be employed for diamond hairpins, combs, and things of that kind; and the other four for brooches, earrings, lockets, and charms respectively. This tier meets the other one at the side in an inverted curve, and so forms a very perspicuous place for a gilt claret-jug or anything of that character. This tier is surmounted by a shelf, which offers a splendid position for an afternoon tea-set, gilt sugar-and-creams, pap-bowls, or any other christening or birthday presents, toilet-sets, mirrors, bonbonnières, a few pieces of antique silver, or anything else not too small.

Coming to the side, which structurally duplicates the front, on the bottom we have a centre large tray of gents' diamond rings, or the centre of it only thus employed, and the corner sections assigned to belchers. On one side the tray carries studs and links, and on the other studs and solitaires. The trays should be blocked to take the sets, and each row should commence about half an inch lower than the one in front of it, and standing at a sharper angle than the bottom of the window; their backs rising at the same angle as the tray, they stand very prominently and differentiated.

The end block is occupied by pocket-to-pocket alberts. The three succeeding trays hold seals, lockets, and compasses respectively. They should be suspended by small hooks, and should alternate in their rows, those of one row coming in between those of the succeeding. The two single strips form excellent positions for gents' scarf-rings. They should be inclined from left to right, and the ticket under each can be readily seen. The succeeding shaped block, if corked-fronted, forms a very prominent position for pins, of which a very large display could be made. If too large for this purpose the space could be divided, and the other parts employed, say, for sets of studs, and collar studs. The corresponding block at the end forms an excellent position for dress alberts, which should be nicely festooned. The three trays in the next row should be employed for signet rings, as they not only here find a prominent place, but they are in unison with those in the front. The end block is employed with single alberts, of rather heavy and plain patterns. The succeeding flange offers a first-class receptacle for studs-and-pins in case, or sets of studs.

The top end block should be set apart for lighter and more fancy pattern alberts, and the centre of the three trays for scarf-rings; one for gold sovereign purses, cigar-cutters, match-boxes, etc., and the other for gold pencil-cases. The top shelf offers an ideal position for gents' smoking sets, silver goblets, a gold cigar-case or two, or anything else to administer to the comfort or luxury of one of Creation's lords.

(To be continued.)

Reviews.

The Jeweler's Assistant in the Art of Working in Gold. By George E. Gee. (London: Crosby, Lockwood and Co.)

Readers will share our pleasure in the appearance of another handbook from this well-known author. Our literature is by no means extensive, and one in reading through the contents of this book might be tempted to think it has no occasion to be, for every kind of want that is likely to rise is apparently catered for; and when one remembers that its author is no mere theorist or second-hand man, but a really practical worker in the precious metals, and that his other works are amongst the classics of our trade literature, it will be received with open hands. The present work supplements those which have gone before, or, in other words, brings its subjects up to date. Many operations, too, have come very much to the front since the previous works of the author were published—as, for instance, dry coloring, about which such wrong impressions exist in the retail trade. These, with many others, may be corrected by reference to this handbook. The work is essentially practical, and as such we must not be surprised to find the literary side suffer a little on that account. Thus, page 133 makes an alloy come out homogeneous if not well stirred, when, of course, we know the very reverse is meant. But we are becoming critical, which we did not intend to be. However, as we have begun, we would suggest that in the next edition the various colored alloys that have been of late years described by Roberts-Austin and others should be included. Also, that much more information should be given upon platinum work; and now that aluminum has become so popular, we think a place might have been accorded to it, unless the latter two are to form a new volume. We trust the work will receive the great appreciation at the hands of the trade we consider it deserves.

Workshop Notes for Jewelers and Watchmakers. New York: Jewelers' Circular Publishing Co., 189, Broadway.

This book is something out of the ordinary run of things. It is a collection of the latest practical receipts connected with almost every branch of the Watchmaking, Jewelry, and kindred trades which have appeared in that excellent publication, the *Jewelers' Circular.* The greater part are original contributions, and many are valuable; the others are selected from all sources; sometimes their authors are given, at others they are not. The work is roughly divided into two parts, one dealing with Horology, and the other with the treatment of gold and silver. In the preface we are told that the editors are second to none in the whole world, which makes us afraid to be critical, but to rather accept the position assigned to us and all the rest of the world of being wrong. This perhaps would not be so bad if it were over processes or recipes, which might be regarded as matters of opinion; but when we come to physical laws and natural constants *we* find the playing of Joshua just a little hard; in fact, we fear it is no use for us to cry "be thou still," and let these gentlemen pass. It may be American to assume these premier positions, but it is not rational, and spoils what might otherwise have been an excellent work. A man must possess literary ability to know *how* to write; but he must possess the practical knowledge of his subject to know *what* to write. However clever a literary man is as such, when he begins to write for the practical reader we know what to expect. Apart from the few errors arising from this cause, we have no hesitation in recommending this book to our readers as one of the most useful of its kind that has been brought out.

Diamond Field Notes.

(BY VAALITE.)

KIMBERLEY, Aug. 2nd, 1892.

SCHOTZ'S Prospect in Barkly West, which, as I informed you, was attracting considerable attention, has been proclaimed an alluvial diamond digging. Although it is a far greater find to discover a veritable mine, the past history of all the great mines go to show that the early days of them are far less profitable than adamantiferous alluvial gravels. Some of the great mines had to be pierced for 400 ft. without success, and in Dutoit's thousands of loads were washed without the reward of a single gem; yet by some decree of fate, these mines have been persevered with, and as a reward of this, they now have almost the monopoly of the world's supply. In this same district, however, not a hundred miles from the juncture of the Harts and Vaal rivers, as early as 1882, there were known indications of absolute mines; and although hundreds of carats have been obtained from them, and a shaft 150 ft. and another 100 ft. sunken with really good indications, from some reason or other they have not been followed up. Possibly this is owing to the idea that all the really paying mines are situated near Kimberley, and that this distance to the N. W. was too great to expect to find mines. I have, therefore, been over these lately, and I am pleased to hear that they have recently been favorably reported upon by an expert. I hope to be able to send you word shortly that they are being worked by a powerful syndicate. The same rocks may here be seen as those of 40 miles S.E., so that they are upon the same horizon. Not that that is of great importance, for the volcanic rocks now occupied by Kimberlite, the matrix of the diamond, have been proved to be 1,200 ft. in depth. In one shaft may be seen the altered blue in contact with the shales, whose edges are upturned in a manner so familiar to those who have seen the outskirts of a diamond mine. In another place the yellow is bounded by shale on one side, and amygdaloid on the other, suspiciously like a fault. In piercing for a shaft the following were encountered:—Thirty feet of yellow ground, with a sprinkling of reef, in which diamonds were fairly distributed, for the next fifty feet a great deal of hard floating reef was encountered, but for the next twenty feet it was good blue. When at that depth, however, a spring was tapped which flooded the works, the water-level being only thirty feet below the surface. In another shaft forty-five feet of yellow ground was passed through; the next twenty-five feet was composed of blue and shale broken up together; and for the next, eighty feet below that shale predominated. Driving, however, revealed the blue for ninety-five feet, and cross-cutting from this revealed it for twenty feet. Oddly enough, they traced a lateral extension dwindling down to five feet in thickness, indicative of branchings and ramifications which one does not always realise with the single pipes of the great mines in view as types. This is all the more interesting as pointing to the improbability of that already known to be ridiculous assertion, made by a recognised authority, that nature made the four great holes (since increased to five by the discovery of the Premier mine), and then filled them just full up to the top. If this can be taken for petrology as taught at Freiberg, we should advise parents to send their sons to England for education, where they would be taught that a rock which solidifies at the earth's surface is altogether dissimilar in appearance from a rock composed of the same materials, but which is cooled and crystallised slowly, away in the interior of the earth. But there is no mistaking this peculiar Kimberlite in the condition as we know it as matrix of the diamond and large quantities of it can be seen around the old trial workings. There is therefore every probability that these mines will soon be brought forward and developed, and will play an important factor in the diamond market.

River diggings are proving remunerative just now, especially about Klipdam, where one stone of 38¼ carats, another of 33, were recently found, also a very pretty green one of 2½ carats. For the six months ending June 30th, the total of the river diggings in the Kimberley district was 39,966 carats, valued at £71,000, or £2 5s. 10d. per carat, which, as you will see, is far above the average value of mine stores. Still, for all that, when one remembers that there are probably two thousand diggers at work, the average earnings all round does not exceed six pounds a month. The New Jagersfontein's operations for June show 12,950 carats, valued at £24,500, the expenses, etc., being £18,255, leaving a profit of £6,245. At the N.E. Bultfontein, for four weeks ending 23rd July, 78,000 loads of blue were washed, yielding 12,000 carats of diamonds. The Koffyfontein Diamond Mine, the company's claim, and machinery have all been sold in Kimberley for £1,750; such are the ups and downs in the history of diamond mining. The machinery alone cost £13,500, and was capable of hauling 12,000 loads a day. It contains 183 claims, and has yielded 6,000 carats of diamonds.

The Cape Colony Report for the year ending June, 1892, shows that there was an increase in the export of gold to the extent of £1,372,121; on the other hand, diamonds show a decrease of £303,417. Whilst speaking of gold, I am reminded of the Randt output for July, which was 101,288 ounces.

Efforts are being made to resusitate the Cryus Mine. We recently held a meeting, with Mr. Ward in the chair, who considered that the time had come when Government ought to assist in the development of mines which had been proved as far as this has, two hundred loads having yielded twenty-eight carats of diamonds.

There is a remarkable thing about which I have been informed, but the particulars of which, for two reasons, I cannot give. First, because I am supposed to retain it as a secret; and, secondly, because before spreading an assertion I always like to have some tangible proof of its veracity. In this instance, the diamond mine, or mines, exist far beyond their present anticipated limit, quite away, in fact, into the heart of Africa. Should this prove as correct as the sanguine hopes of the discoverer assert it to be, you will remember that I had the honor of first publishing the extended range of the distribution of the diamond in Africa.

*

A COMPANY has been registered with a capital of £15,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the jewelry business of Messrs. Bryant, Whibley, and Co.

AN old burglar having received a ten years' sentence, has written a confession of the burglarising the premises of Mr. J. Fowler in October last, and gives a remarkable account of how he disposed of the property, coming to London and leaving one piece at each pawnbroker's on the route he took.

PROFESSOR REGINALD STUART POOLE will retire from his post as keeper of the department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum in the ensuing autumn, after a period of service of over forty years, twenty-two of which he has been the head of the department. During his tenure of office Mr. Poole has edited the official catalogues of Greek, Roman, and Oriental coins, of which thirty-one volumes have been published by the trustees of the British Museum. He is also an honorary secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund. It is understood that Mr. Poole will continue to hold the professorship of archæology at University College.

Determinative Gemmology.

PRACTICAL DICHROSCOPY.

By the Editor.

(*Continued from page* 36.)

Gems which Show One Color Only.

OWING to the small size of the incomparable manual of Professor Church, the only other writer who has dealt with the dichroscopy of gems, references are necessarily brief, and from them it has been gathered by many that any given gem presents just two hues, and those only. This, however, is by no means the case, as we shall see, especially in the case of gems the hues of which are widely separated. We have now in the dichroscope a Ceylon ruby (1,160) of quite a fair color, although it draws a little violet and is slightly turbid. At an angle of 30° with the girdle it is beautifully dichroic, giving a violet purple in one square and a tawny sherry in the other. Viewed at a less angle than this it presents quite a different appearance; at 10° it gives a dark crimson lake, and the sherry is nearly replaced by a flame-red. Through the girdle there is very little difference observable in the two squares, one being a little the redder and the other a little more inclined to crimson lake. At 330° it is perfectly monochroic, both squares appearing of a deep purple. It is obvious that if this stone were mounted in a ring, and looked at in the position in the hand usually employed, the stone would present a very different appearance on one side and the other; and if viewed in the dichroscope, when so mounted through the table and culet, might be mistaken for a spinel.

"R. 67—A three-carat Ceylon ruby of a very pleasing somewhat dark rose-pink gave brownish straw and mauvish-pink; the optic axis was at a slight angle to the girdle. In other positions the straw becomes more yellow and the pink more amethystine."

"R. 62—A rose-pink ruby of rather a glassy appearance and through the table draws violet, shows in the dichroscope along the dichroic axis a pinkish straw and mauvish-red."

"R. 66—A somewhat dirty pink Ceylon ruby of rather light color, but not altogther repulsive, gave along dichroic axis straw-yellow and salmon-pink."

"R. 1,347—A five-carat Ceylon ruby of a pale pink, somewhat of a violet shade, although a fairly pleasing stone, and by night is quite passable as a good one, gave light flesh pink and purple along the dichroic axis."

"R. 1,162—A long step-cut Indian ruby, medium light violet-red, shows maximum dichroism at 50° with the girdle; one square being an amethystine-purple and the other light glassy rose-pink. At 90° it shows amethystine and light amethystine pink. At 135° it is practically monochroic, and at 140° absolutely so."

"R. 1,164.—An amethystine rose-pink, bright, clear Ceylon ruby, with a cold, clear, non-transparent dark centre, gave through the table and culet perfect monochroism of an amethystine purple, which changed but little at 30°; at 90° it is beautifully dichroic, showing a purple and a slightly amethystine hue; at 135° it showed amethystine and purple—amethystine."

1,155.—We have now in the dichroscope an Indian cut ruby of a mauvish red. In parts it is very bright, and round the edges fiery, but through the table it is glassy and dark. By night it is a brilliant red, and when viewed at an angle quite a nice color; but through the table and culet it is cold, hard, and monotonous. In the dichroscope, viewed through this latter direction, it is as monochroic as it is possible to be; both squares are purples, in every way similar to each other; some facets show far more red than others, but so long as the vision is directed along this axis, no color occurs in one square without appearing in the other. Viewed along the girdle, one square goes a lovely purple—some facets inclining more to red and others more to violet—the other square becomes a tawny sherry, into which a drop or two of old port has been allowed to fall. As a rule, in violet-shaded pink rubies, the lighter square goes to glassy straw and colorless, while the other correspondingly darkens towards amethystine or purple. Pronounced dichroism seldom lasts more than through 30° or 40°, but it is observable in proportion to the separation of the hues. Monochroism is more imposing, and appears to last rather longer under the same conditions.

We have thus traced the various phenomena observable in the dichroscope with rubies from full red to lightest pink.

Siam Rubies.

But there is another class of rubies, known to the trade under the epithet "Siam," about which it is as well to say a few words. From numerous experiments made with these gems, I am led to infer that the twin colors are not so widely separated, and also the absorption in these differ from that in other rubies, which causes them to appear so monochroic, or, as it is usually called in the trade, "garnety." The absorption of these stones is different by day and gas light; and by most illuminants they look redder and brighter than by the light of the sun.

"R. 1,136.—This is a Siam ruby; of its nature I have not the slightest doubt. It is a clear, somewhat glassy bright red, especially near the edges. It is, however, dark in the centre, and forms a dark cross, running off at the skill-facets. In the dichroscope, through the table, it is as perfectly monochroic as can be, appearing altogether more violet than when seen by reflected light. Viewed in a direction of a few degrees from this, it is of a bright brick-red (showing great axechroism); at right angles to the optic axis it shows two colors, but not separated by anything approaching the difference of the two hues named, one being a red violet, and the other a violet red. This points to all rubies not enjoying dichroism to the same extent, as well as being possessed of different absorptive powers, which probably gives rise to the variety known in the trade as 'Siam.'" Numerous other Siam rubies of various hues are now before us, down to almost black, and they tend to substantiate the foregoing hypothesis.

Spinels in the Dichroscope.

In speaking of the Burmah rubies, No. 702, in our last, we referred to a spinel of apparently the same color, noting that its appearance would be altogether different from that of the ruby; and the same will hold good of spinels of all hues compared with corundums of the same color. This is well shown in the following extract:—

"Sp. 26.—In a spinel of nearly the same color as 702, how different is its appearance from the ruby, it being a decided monochroic mauvish-pink. How clear the whole of the field appears compared with that of the ruby! How much more transparent! and there is a marked decomposition along the edge of the extraordinary square, the red always keeping towards the other square, and changing as it passes the angles. This stone is slightly particolored, and in getting it at a certain angle, when the girdle just passes the aperture, it shows two squares of a rose-violet, with two angular pieces of lake color. But there is a strong decomposition of light in the extraordinary ray, and the violet of the spectrum tinges the square with that hue; but, revolving the squares, it is easy to see that the change of colors in them is due to the decomposition before described, and not to dichroism. These characteristics immediately separate spinels from rubies and sapphires of corresponding hues, in addition to their monochroism."

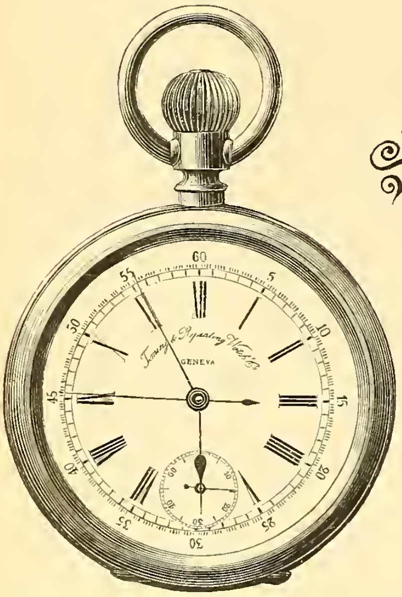
(*To be continued.*)

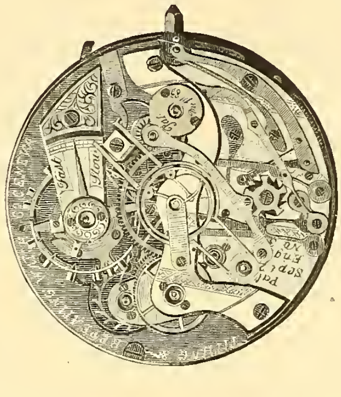
TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

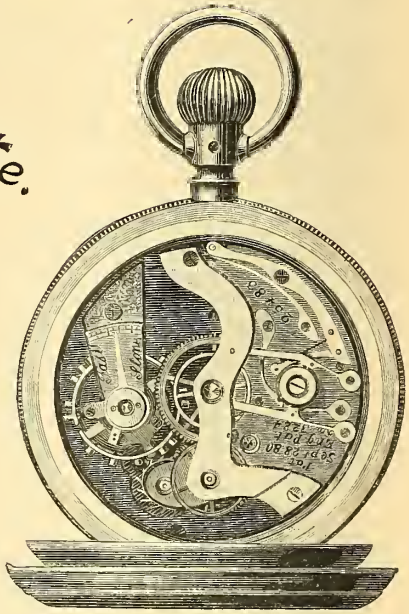
Of GENEVA.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS.

Simple, Durable, Accurate.







WITH AND WITHOUT

MINUTE RECKONERS.

Manufactured under LUGRIN'S PATENT

(Controlled formerly by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY).

SOLD IN GOLD, SILVER, AND EXTRA WHITE METAL CASES

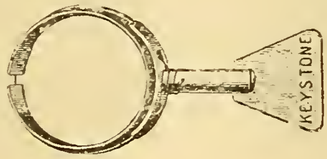
BY ALL

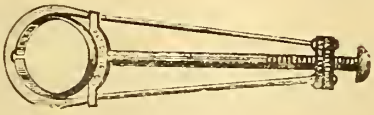
Wholesale Dealers in Watches.

Things New or Noteworthy.

Ring Clamps.

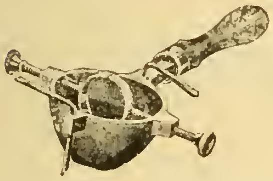
It is always interesting to see new articles that are manufactured; but it is infinitely more so to see novel tools, or even to be made acquainted with ingenious contrivances which in themselves may not be altogether new. An invention to be useful need not be elaborate, as shown by the following figures:—

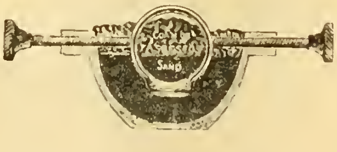




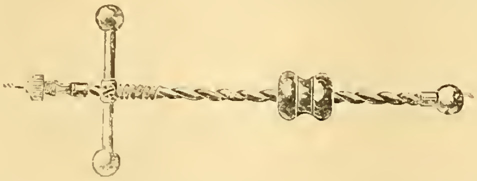
which illustrate several methods of clamping rings. The first is a simple tool, which by turning upon its support winds a wire tightly round a ring, and so holds it in position while soldering.

The next one is, of course, altogether more elaborate, the objectionable wire is entirely dispensed with, and the ring drawn together and closed by a spring, a hollow being cut away to allow the joint to be made.



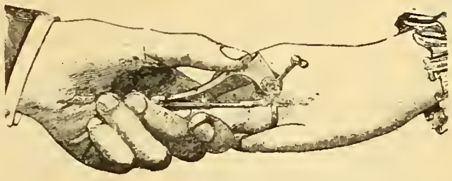


Another far more ingenious, useful, and elaborate tool is shown above, and the uses to which it lends itself are necessarily very many more. For clamping and soldering solid rings it is not only effective, but economical, as the bowl will reflect back the heat from the blow-pipe sufficiently to dispense with the use of charcoal. Should it be required to employ this tool for signets, or for rings set with stones, the bowl can be filled with wet asbestos, sand, or even wet paper, when the ring can be heated with impunity. This tool is sold by Veit, 69, Nassau Street, New York, for fifty cents.



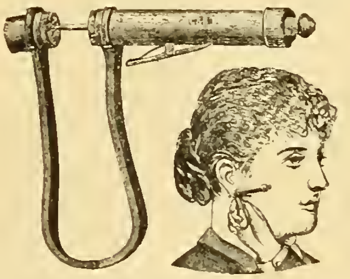
The above idea is American, as are the preceding ones, and like them strikes us as being sound in principle, although not altogether new. In this the small fly-wheel is replaced by a loaded-end bar, by which a good *vis viva* can be maintained, the sudden change of motion being neutralised by a spring. It will also be noticed that our American cousins cut their screws much deeper than we do and, let us hope, fix the bushes in tighter.

Cutting Rings from Fingers.



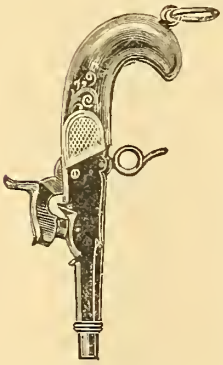
We need not, however, go to America for everything that is useful and ingenious. Our own tool shops abound in clever contrivances for expeditiously performing all our troublesome little jobs. The above illustration is an example of an invaluable tool for the performance of that often very difficult operation of cutting off rings from swollen fingers. We have known a case where this operation commenced in the jeweler's but ended in the hospital. The illustration is from the catalogue of Messrs. Grimshaw and Baxter.

Device for Ear-piercing.



The above is also from the same source. It represents a clever device for piercing the ears, so simple as to explain itself, especially by the help of the second figure. The needle is drawn out and held back by a trigger spring; the cork being placed snugly behind the ear in the exact position noted, the lever is pressed, and immediately the needle is shot through the ear into the cork at exactly the right distance. We need not remark that we have seen this small journey through the ear occupy several plunges and turns, not to mention other mishaps while performing this somewhat skilful little surgical operation. If one notices the first hundred cases of ear-piercing met, it will be observed that only a small percentage are pierced really well and properly, one perhaps pointing at an angle of 40 to 60 degrees with the other. Most of these disfigurements could be obviated by the use of this little instrument.

A Novel Watch-key.

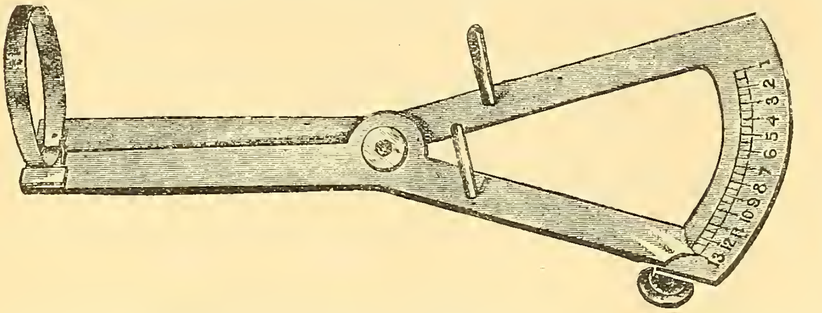


Messrs. Ahronsberg Brothers, 37, Albion Street, Birmingham, have just introduced what deserves the title, in one sense at least, of a "striking" novelty. It is a miniature gold combination pistol and watch-key, which fires off real (though very small) percussion caps. The report is out of all proportion to the tiny weapon producing it. In fact, it is nearly as loud as that produced by an ordinary pistol, and is rather startling by reason of its unexpected loudness. The sketch we produce will give our readers an idea of the little toy, which is intended for hanging on the watch-chain.

Some Recent Inventions.

Ring and Finger Sizing.

THERE is probably no nuisance more annoying alike to the customer, the salesman, and the workman than that arising from our ridiculous and unscientific method of measuring rings. There is an idea in some minds that anything will serve as a measure for a ring. We have known people to cut holes in pieces of paper and send it to us as a size of a ring required which would easily allow three fingers to enter. We have seen jagged fringed-edged knife-cut apertures of all shapes, from nearly square to an outline as sinuous as a river-channel, and we sometimes have had the flattery of: "Send me one about your own size, it will about fit her," although our customer was unaware whether he was addressing a gouty old gentleman with a six-inch phalange, or a consumptive young bag of bones. We have always maintained that the ring-stick was bad practically, if not in principle—first, because there existed a great diversity of opinion as to whether the ring should be called that size to which it reaches on the stick, or whether it should be called by the size seen above it; while, as might be expected, a third one steps forward and declares that both are wrong, and the ring should be gauged from the centre, which would allow for wider rings being larger, forgetting that some ring-sticks are much shorter than others. Each, however, maintain they are right, and frequently give rise to incalculable harm.

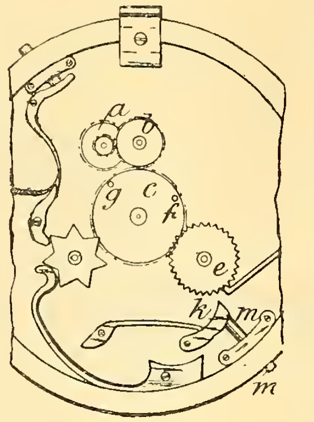


Then, again, the maker sometimes in dealing with a wide ring thinks to himself, "Ah, he has not allowed for the width of this ring. I'll make it two sizes larger to allow for it." When the ring comes home it is rather too large for the thumb. It should be a rule for the one who gives the order to be responsible for the size, and it should be he who should make allowances for the width of the ring, about which the workman ought not to be obliged to think; yet every keeper-maker will assert that he "always has to allow for the width of the ring in booking an order." Nor is the state of things improved by the existence of several different sets of ring sizes, Foster Lane, Wheatsheaf, etc.; nor is it further simplified by the dual name of "standard."

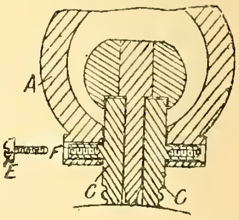
Amongst all methods ever brought out for the purpose of ring and finger gauging, that of our American cousin Miller is probably the best, embracing numerous features of importance and simplification.

The above illustration shows the instrument, which is quite a nice-looking-article nickel-plated, and is sold in America at 75 cents. By closing the arms the spring contracts over the finger, while the index registers the size expressed "according to U.S. standard," whatever that may be. If, however, this were replaced by a millimetre scale, so that everyone could know what they are talking about, it would be the greatest boon ever introduced. There is a screw, by the turning of which the arm is fixed in any position and the size maintained. There is another great advantage in this, viz., that the index registers exactly how much is to be put in or taken out of a ring in altering it to the desired size. The two posts upon the arms are put at such a distance from the rivet as to represent the diameter of the expanding ring, consequently a ring which is touched by both posts at once, or, in other words, fits over them, fits the finger, providing it is round. Of course the usual difference must be allowed in the latter measurement for the width of the ring. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best, simplest, quickest, and most handy method ever introduced. A patent has been applied for, but we are not aware that anyone in this country has yet taken up the agency. If they do, we should advise them to insist upon a millimetre scale, so as to make it intelligible. We venture, however, to think that the figures are not shown in their correct position, otherwise the ring would start at about 2mm., or about the size of a large pin's head; if so, thirteen sizes and thirteen half-sizes would not be sufficient to make good fits.

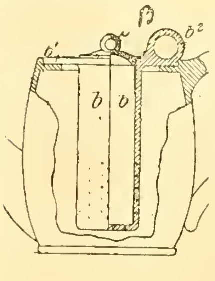
Mr. C. H. Moody, of High Street, Crewe, has just patented a calendar and chronograph. This is a centre seconds chronograph with minute, date, and day of week dials, each about the size of the ordinary seconds dial, disposed triangularly within the divided seconds circle of graduations. The hour wheel *b* of the motion-work *a*, *b* drives a wheel *c* of double its size loose on the centre seconds arbor, round which the day and date wheels *d*, *e* of seven and thirty-one teeth respectively are symmetrically disposed with the hour wheel *b*. Pins *f*, *g* on the wheel *c* advance these wheels one tooth each day. For months with fewer than thirty-one days the wheel *e* is advanced by a lever *k* with finger push *m*.



Mr. H. G. Pitcher, Hawera, New Zealand, has patented in this country an idea of his in connection with bows and pendants. The pendant C is provided with two projecting pins F, on to which the bow A is sprung. Sometimes further security is obtained by screws E entering the pins F.



An invention of Mr. S. H. Beard, of the Homestead, Maybury Hill, Woking, Surrey, just patented, relates to an infusing appliance by which the tea-leaves may be withdrawn from the pot before the tannin is extracted. It consists in a perforated vessel or container *b* of earthenware or china with a flange b^1, lid *c*, and handle b^2. In a modified form the container rests upon an internal flange beneath the lid of the pot. Or the container may be of globular, barrel, or other shape,



provided with a lid secured by a screw, bayonet-joint, or the like, so that it may be entirely immersed in the water.

Messrs. Hughes and Woodruff, of Kingsland, Middlesex, have secured patent rights for an ingenious invention (here illustrated) of an oxyhydrogen apparatus. An ordinary blow-through chamber jet is employed, and the two gas pipes A (one only of which is seen in Fig. 1), terminate in extensions A^1, to which flexible tubing is connected in the usual way. Two taps, A^{11}, A^{111}, are provided in each extension, the taps A^{11} operated independently by handles *m*, while the taps A^{111} are turned simultaneously by the common lever L. It is thus possible to regulate the supply of both gases or either independently. A by-pass O, with cock O^1, is provided in each tube to ensure the jet burning slightly should the lever L be accidentally turned too far. D is a hollow standard to receive a plug fixed to an adjustable bracket on the body of the lantern. The oxyhydrogen burner is supported on a bracket (Fig. 5), preferably formed with T-shaped studs *p*, *p*, to engage with slotted plates on the body of the lantern, and the spindle M^1 for the socket of the oxyhydrogen apparatus is carried by a spring slide M working in guides q, q^1 on the bracket and split at the end; the two parts *r*, r^1 tending to open the guides hold the slide in the adjusted position by friction. *The telescopic front* (Fig. 6) consists of three coaxial parts N, O, P, and the objective holder R, which can be moved within the extension Q of the part P by means of the internally-screwed sleeve Q^1 and rack *w*. This arrangement provides for the focussing of the objectives as well as for the collapsing of the front. *The slide stage* is provided with a piece S^1, S, S^{11} (Fig. 9) which can be passed into the bottom thereof and adjusted by the screws x, x^1. a, b are projections which are filed down so as to ensure the slide being exactly level. S^{111} is a pivoted stop for limiting the distance which the slide can be pushed into the carrier, but which may be turned down when it is required to push the slides right through. *The body* is composed of a front, pivoted to a part which slides into the base-plate so that it can be folded down thereon for packing, and an independent back and sides.

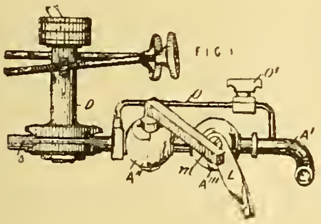


FIG 1

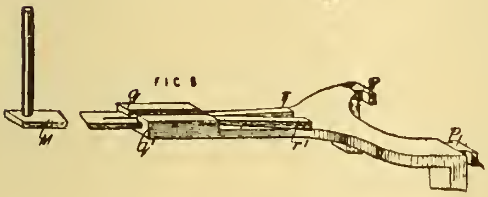


FIG 5

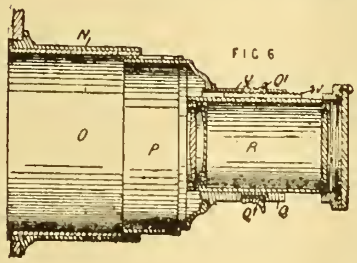


FIG 6

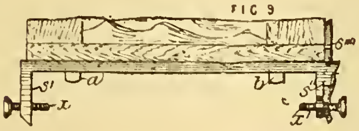


FIG 9

An Electric Clock, of which we give an illustration, has been invented by Mr. W. S. Scales Everett, of Massachusetts. The minute hand is driven through a train of wheels from a ratchet wheel a, deriving its motion from an oscillating armature controlled by the pendulum as follows. The electromagnet b has its armature b^1 pivoted at b^2, provided with a counterweight b^3, and an upward extension b^4 which carries a pawl b^5 engaging the ratchet wheel. A stop screw b^6 limits the movement. The pendulum c hanging from a split post c^1 behind the wheelwork is connected to a fork of c^2 in front swinging on a pin c^3. A contiguous rod d^1 forms the fulcrum for a weight arm d^2 which urges a toe d^3 against the armature extension b^4, and an electric contact 2 towards an opposing contact 3 on a fork c^2. When the pendulum moves to the left, as shown in dotted lines, the contact 3 is brought up to the contact 2 and the electromagnet circuit completed. The armature is attracted from the toe d^3, leaving the weight arm d^2 free to impel the pendulum to the right till the toe d^3 again meets the bar b^4, whence the pendulum continues its swing alone, breaking the circuit and allowing the armature to restore the weight arm. The clockwork is advanced with every such swing either by the pawl b^5 on the armature extension b^4, or, in case the current fail occasionally, by an extra pawl c^6 on the fork c^2.

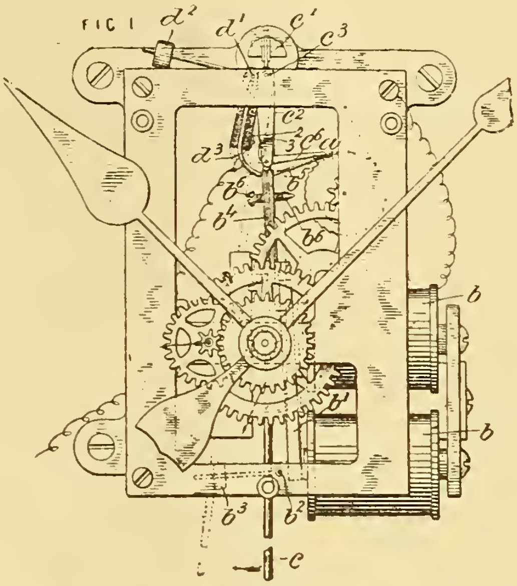


FIG 1

MONTHLY LIST OF PATENTS.

(*Specially compiled and contributed for this Journal by* Messrs. W. P. Thompson and Co., Patent Agents, 6, Bank Street, Manchester; 6, Lord Street, Liverpool; and 323, High Holborn, London, W.C.)

12,487.—"A new or improved watch-guard or protector," J. H. Gillespie, Glasgow, 6th July, 1892.

12,679.—"Improvements relating to small lathes, watchmakers' turns, and the like," S. Squire, London, 9th July, 1892.

12,778.—"Improvements in flexible wire coils or metallic strips for bodice busks and the like, and for bracelets, bangles, finger and other rings, and articles of jewelry, and for other purposes," E. J. Trevitt, Birmingham, 12th July, 1892.

12,851.—"Improvements in stud-pins and other combination articles of jewelry," J. W. L. Rohde, London, 13th July, 1892.

12,888.—"Improvements in electrical regulating devices for clocks," L. von Orth and E. Breslauer, London, 13th July, 1892.

13,036.—"A device for winding and setting clocks," F. Baum, London, 15th July, 1892.

13,141.—"Improvements in clocks," J. Raap, London, 18th July, 1892.

14,185.—"An improved attachment for watch chains," T. R. Hossick, London, 5th August, 1892.

14,186.—"Improvements in sleeve-links," W. G. Corbridge, London, 5th August, 1892.

Items of Interest.

DISCOVERY AND RE-DISCOVERY.

IT has been said that of all things invented 50 per cent. are no good, 49 per cent. have been invented over and over again, and only 1 per cent. are genuine inventions which will be of either use or profit. We should have been inclined to place those of the second category rather higher; but upon second thought, perhaps their majority would be greatly reduced when we take into consideration the large number of useless things that are attempted, to say nothing about the impossibilities that fail. Not a month passes without someone sending us an invention which is often a hundred, or even two hundred, years old. The other day a mechanical gentleman called upon a microscopist, and found him slowly and imperceptibly draining a box, in which was a mixture of mud and water, by four pieces of string, which rose from the corners of the box and passed into four pots. Watching the regularity with which the water rose, his active brain immediately turned to an arrangement where a regular running of water was the principle upon which it was based. He stood wrapt in thought for a half an hour after the box was emptied, and the "son of the Mike" was busily engaged, eyeglass in position, and with a three-hair brush in hand, dexterously picking off the forams, etc., left high and dry, with a silence that made the latter think his friend the mechanic would soon burst forth an enthusiastic foraminiferologist. He shortly did burst forth, but not in the anticipated manner. "I have it," said he. "With a couple of galley-pots, a clock face and hand, a long needle, a couple of pieces of silk, and a piece or two of that string you are using, I can make one of the best clocks ever made. Fix the dial over the first pot, place the other below it, fix the hand to the long needle, which acts as a spindle, wind a piece of silk upon it, at the end of which put a piece of wood which will just float upon the water. The emptying of the first pot will lower the float, and cause the spindle to revolve; multiplying the string or taking a fibre or two out of it will alter its rate. When the clock runs down, turn back the hand an exact number of turns, and the spindle will wind up the float; reverse the two pots, and on she goes again." It was very curious that our old friend the water clock, with all the many improvements that have been made in it till it practically arrived at this state, should have quite independently suggested itself full blown to the mechanical mind of that man upon seeing the syphon action of a bundle of darning cotton.

ALNWICK'S NEW CLOCK.

The new clock presented to the parishioners of St. Paul's, Alnwick, by Mr. Charles Percy in pious memory of Margaret Percy, his mother, was dedicated and set going on a recent Sunday evening. It has three seven feet copper dials painted white, the hands and figures black. The clock is upon a cast-iron frame, the bushings and bearings are gun metal. The weights are cast-iron in slips. The escapement is a Grimthorpe double three-legged gravity, beating 1¼ seconds, zinc and iron pendulum rod, the cylindrical bob weighs two hundredweight. It is similar in most respects to many others put up by the same makers, Messrs. William Potts and Son, Leeds.

NEW TOWER CLOCK AT DOVER COLLEGE.

Messrs. Gillett and Johnson have recently put up at the above college a three-faced, three-feet copper dial clock. The frame is of cast-iron, weighing about one hundredweight, and measures two feet one inch long, one foot six inches broad, and one foot six inches deep. All the wheels are of solid gun metal, the "main," or largest wheels measuring eight and ten inches diameter for the "going" and striking parts respectively. The "bushes" or bearings in which the wheels run are also of gun metal, and the pinions are of steel, hardened and tempered. It has a "dead beat" escapement, and the pendulum, a wooden rood, measuring about four feet in length, beats each second of time. The weights weigh in all about five hundredweight. The bell on which the hours are struck weighs three hundredweight, and is of good tone.

A FLASH-LIGHT CLOCK.

ACCORDING to the *Electrical Engineer*, a Mr. H. Y. Dickinson, of London, has conceived an idea of recording the time by "reflecting beams of light into the atmosphere, which can be seen for a radius of fifty miles." The apparatus and method by which this genius attempts this is as follows: A mother clock of ordinary turret dimensions is connected with a second train of clockwork which—governed by a fan—runs round every minute, operating a flash lens. At each hour the light imitates the action of striking. Another set of motions indicate intervals of five minutes, and yet another minutes. It is said the whole of the motions can be performed in about ten or twelve seconds (we should doubt this at, say, 12.54). It is claimed that people would readily learn to read this time "reflected from the sky".as easily as time from a watch. We do not say it is impossible, but we should like to see this great synchroniser in operation. We hope Mr. Dickinson has consulted the Brethren of Trinity House, or other bodies connected with lighthouses, in order that he may have learned something of the penetrating power of various illuminants. No doubt they would be glad to hear of a light that could penetrate a fifth of this distance, especially in such an atmosphere as that which unfortunately usually envelopes London with a thick cloak.

MEAN TIME BY A SUNDIAL.

A SUNDIAL for indicating local mean time, which although, perhaps, not much called for in this country, may prove of great value in India, South America, Australia, and many other countries where there are few or no means of correcting clocks. It has been invented and patented by Major-Gen. J. R. Oliver, C.M.G. The peculiarity of the instrument is that the time is indicated, not by the shadow of a straight edge, as in the old sundials, but by the point where an equatorial circular line is cut by the edge of the shadow of a curved surface, the curvature of which is so arranged as to compensate for the "equation of time." The instrument is a universal one, and consists of a meridianal semi-circle, the diameter of which is an axis carrying the curved gnomon and an equatorial circular arc. The latter has engraved upon its concave surface a graduated line, on which are marked the hours and their subdivisions. There is a screw for clamping the meridianal arc at the proper position for any given latitude, and another clamp for adjusting the equatorial arc. The dial not only indicates local mean time, but by a very simple adjustment may be set so as to show any required standard time. Thus it might be set at Plymouth to indicate Greenwich time.

NON-MAGNETISABLE WATCHES.

"A LITTLE knowledge is dangerous," says the adage; and although it is not at all easy to give a definition of that word "little," yet thousands of instances crop up in daily life which form examples of the sort of thing referred to by the sage. Amongst these are many things connected with that mystic force we call electricity. Granted as a commonplace fact, that, god-like in its power though it be, it is still possible to insulate it and divert its directions safely over the head of a living being if only separated by a comparatively thin film of certain substances called "insulators" or "non-conductors," it was only natural, without further knowledge, to suppose that to "insulate" a watch was to protect it against the magnetising effects of the dynamo. Prompted by this idea, tens of thousands of "insulating" cases of various patterns and kinds have been brought out, enamelled on one or both sides, with the vain hope of holding its enclosed watch immure from the baneful influence of dynamos. But the result is that they have been thrown upon the market at "what they will fetch," and to find patronage with a class of the mental calibre of their inventor. Had the manufacturer invested in a shilling primer, or only taken a peep at an electro-magnet, snugly encoiled by wire, which is perfectly insulated, he would have realised that magnetisation was not effected by conduction, but *induction*. Indeed, in Ampère's original experiment, a steel bar was placed in a *glass* tube, and, further, the wire carrying the current was also insulated; yet if the wire was wound from right to left, the bar became a magnet, with its *north* pole at the end at which the current emerged; and if wound from left to right, under the same conditions, the same end became a *south* pole. It therefore follows, before an inventor sets to work to remedy an evil, he should know something of the scientific laws and principles upon which it rests.

Our Unwrought Materials.

The Fashionable Stone.

We are pleased to notice there is an in-setting of fashion which will revive the glyptic art. Beautiful busts, animals, etc., can now be seen in leading Bond Street houses in chrysophase and other chalcedonies. It is sanguinely anticipated that these will supersede the moonstone. In gem folk-lore the chrysophase is said to "make the heart glad," which may be even more desirable than being lucky. Many of those who mourn over the inability of English workmen to produce good specimens of this art will be comforted by the assurance that most of the best of these productions are turned out in London.

Mexican Onyx.

News is to hand of a discovery of immense quantities of this lovely calcite, about thirty miles S. of El Paso, Mexico, covering 86,000 acres. As this is not far removed from railway communication, and is of very fine quality, large quantities will be shortly upon the market. The mines in several American localities are being worked, especially those of Arizona, which have produced large quantities of this charming material, and accounts for the number of useful and beautiful decorative articles for which it is now employed.

Montana Gems.

We are informed that the first consignment of Montana gems has arrived in London, valued at upwards of £4,000; but when it is remembered that even in Burma, where the value of their gems is a comparatively constant quantity, as much as 50 per cent. often exist between the valued and realised figure, with an article like the Montana gems, for which a market has to be made, it is difficult to estimate the actual amount they will realise. This, however, may not be bad for a first consignment, and should they be able to send over stones which will realise forty or fifty times that amount every month, the modest estimates of their advocates will be approaching consummation. We hope the lovely gems will be as appreciated by the money-spending populace as by ourselves, as they certainly are very charming; but our experience of the hold on peoples' minds, maintained by an unswerving orthodoxy of the two true colors of corundum, gives us but little encouragement in that direction. We have heard a customer remark before parting with four figures for a ruby, "Is it the *accepted* color? I don't know anything about it myself; if it is not I would not have it at a gift!"

An Irish Pearl Found.

A very large and beautiful pearl is reported to have been recently found by a man in the River Bann, near Armagh. It was sent to Mr. S. Waterhouse, of Dublin, who pronounced it the finest Irish pearl which he had seen, and he sent a cheque for a liberal amount. Mr. Waterhouse had not the pearl more than a couple of days in his possession until its value was recognised by a London dealer, to whom he sold it. Perhaps Mr. Waterhouse would kindly favor us with a few more particulars.

More Gold in Wales.

Another discovery of gold in the Mawddach Valley, Wales, is reported. The gold diggers at the Gwynfynydd mine have just struck a vein of auriferous quartz said to be four feet thick. Specimens have been sent to London for assay, and a yield of 12 ozs. per ton is declared. The Crown, it is stated, granted a small plot near Gwynfynydd in December last to a gold-prospecting company, with a capital of £500, and during the six months ending Midsummer it is said to have distributed £6,000 as the result of its efforts, being a return of £1,200 per cent. upon its investment.

The Broken Hill Silver.

Although cerargerite has often been found disseminated through kaolin in various parts of the world, it appears that the rich diluvial deposits of kaolin in the region of the Broken Hill New South Wales have been ignored until quite recently. A chemist then noticed that the accompanying hard particles, which were supposed to render the kaolin valueless, were in reality various ores of silver, and promise almost untold wealth. The ores present are for the most part the chloride of silver, similar to that found in the rich vein deposits. As we look at these unparalleled groups of argentiferous cerussite from this locality now before us, we observe numerous minerals which probably have not been described. No doubt it is from the destruction of such veins as these that the diluvial deposits have originated. In other silver producing countries, such as Chili, we have embolite, an ore composed of silver chlorine and bromine; iodyrite, composed of silver and iodine, and bromyite composed of bromine and silver, all of which have recently been found in this kaolin. But in addition to these some specimens have yielded all four elements, which may be either an admixture of the before named or it may turn out to be a new mineral.

A New and Important Mineral.

We are indebted to the (American) *Jewelers' Journal* for the following:—

"A new mineral, not unlike asbestos in properties, has been discovered in immense deposits in the United States of Columbia. It is stated to be the color of amber, perfectly transparent and incombustible. Experiments made at Bogota indicate that it will be of great value for the manufacture of bank-note paper, for fire-proof and water-proof roofing tiles, and for suits for firemen. A white varnish can also be extracted from it. The substance has been named bucara-manquina, and it is expected to prove of greater importance than asbestos.

Not Irish but American!!!—The American Horological Institute advertises in the pages of a contemporary:—"N.B.—No pupil of this institute ever lost a position for incompetency."

In and Out the Courts.

MR. WILLIAMSON'S GIGANTIC ROBBERY.—So far as we are able to ascertain no direct clue is yet obtained to the perpetrators of the above unparalleled robbery. Mr. Williamson has now doubled the reward, and, further, makes an offer of £50 for information leading to the conviction of the thieves, irrespective of the recovery of the goods.

BURGLARIES ON THE INCREASE.—A half-dozen burglaries recently took place in as many days in Birmingham. One begins to wonder if the time has not come when these rascals should be flogged, in addition to far more severe terms of imprisonment. Recently, a judge asked an unfeeling—but we think dutiful policeman—if he did not think it *very cruel* to arrest a prisoner just as he was coming out of gaol. Had the watches stolen been those of his Lordship he might have adopted another line of ethics, a little more human if less humane.

BURGLARY INSURANCES.—The case of Messrs. Barnett and Scott, Hull, before reported by us, has at last been settled. It will be remembered that on Boxing Night, 1890, it was reported to the police that the premises of Messrs. Barnett and Scott, jewelers, had been broken into, and goods to the value of several thousands of pounds stolen. The firm were insured against losses by burglary with the Security Company, Limited, of London, for £3,000, and with the Mercantile Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company, Limited, of Glasgow, for £4,500, and as these companies refused to pay, alleging that no burglary was committed, Messrs. Barnett and Scott commenced an action against each of the insurance companies to recover the amount covered by the policies. Both companies opposed the claims under circumstances previously detailed. The action against the Security Company was eventually settled by Messrs. Barnett and Scott accepting a sum of £450 in settlement of their claim and costs against the company. The action against the Mercantile Insurance Company, however, proceeded, and some time after came before the Court of Appeal, which decided that Messrs. Barnett and Scott were wrong in commencing proceedings against the company without first submitting the claim to arbitration, and dismissed the action with costs. Since then the Court has made an order, by consent of the parties, staying all further proceedings, on the terms that Messrs. Barnett and Scott abandon their claim against the Insurance Company altogether; whilst the company forego their costs of the action which was dismissed.

THE PICCADILLY JEWEL FRAUD.—Readers will be glad to hear that the man Wieder, who got the silly side of so many Hatton Garden jewelers through having married the daughter of a restaurant keeper in the Garden, has been successfully run to ground in New York. At the same time it is to be hoped that the experience will teach some of the sufferers to be a little more careful. The facts of the case are these: About two years ago Wieder came to London, and found employment as a working jeweler. Frequenting a restaurant in the vicinity of the Garden, he captivated the daughter of the proprietor. His next step was to open a jewelry store under the London Pavilion, Piccadilly. Owing to his relation to the well-known father-in-law, the trade seem to have trusted him "to any amount." But upon being pressed for the return of an expensive article, sent to him upon sale or return, he found that his excuses had brought down such a host of creditors upon his track that he fled to America, whither he has been traced by the police, and will now meet the punishment he so justly deserves.

THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FOLD.—William Latham (30), watchmaker of Manchester, was indicted at the last Chester assizes for feloniously receiving large quantities of jewelry, the proceeds of burglaries. It will be remembered that one Frank Everaux has been convicted for one of the robberies of which this jewelry formed a part. The convict now appeared as witness against Latham, maintaining his former assertion, that Latham not only bought the goods of him with guilty knowledge, but that he supplied the latter with burglary tools and a loaded revolver. In passing sentence upon Latham the judge remarked that if he was quite sure that Latham really supplied the revolver as asserted by Everaux, he would have sentenced him to penal servitude for life, as it was he sentenced him to only four years.

A CURIOUS CASE.—At Westminster County Court, Miss Ada Joseph sued the Gophir Diamond Company, Regent Street, for the value of a gold bangle entrusted to the defendants for alteration. The bangle was part of a gentleman's albert chain which had been divided into two pieces. Miss Joseph took it to the Regent Street shop of the defendants, and ordered a torquoise clasp to be put on it. Three weeks later she called for it, and was handed a bangle, which, though very similar to hers, she at once declined to take on the ground that it was brass and not gold. The suggestion was received with some indignation, and finally the lady went to consult a solicitor. The manager of the company, Mr. Houghton, told the solicitor, Mr. Wilton Knight, that it was gold, and was Miss Joseph's bracelet, and when the other half of the chain was produced he still adhered to this statement. Afterwards, however, he said he had discovered that a workman who had been entrusted with the work had sold it, and substituted for it a brass chain of similar pattern. He produced a chain which he said he had recovered from a jeweler to whom the man sold it. This chain, he said, was the piece which Miss Joseph had brought to the shop, but the lady maintained that it was not hers, and declined to receive it. After her refusal the company executed upon the chain the work she had orginally ordered to be done to her bangle, and made a charge of 15s. Meanwhile Mr. Hayward, a Bond Street jeweler, examined the two pieces of albert chain, and said that, though very similar, they were not, in his opinion, parts of one chain. The defendants said that they had acted in good faith, but had been duped by a dishonest workman in the way already described. The manager and another witness declared that in their belief the two pieces of chain were identical and formed parts of one chain. But the judge disallowed the counter-claim, and awarded the plaintiff £2, with costs, as the value of the lost chain, the disputed portion being rejected.

MORE BURGLARIES.—Two men were convicted at the last Liverpool Assizes, one to twelve months' and the other to four years' penal servitude, for feloniously breaking into the shop of Mr. R. O. Ashton, Liverpool, and stealing twenty-four watches and other jewelry. Both men were old offenders.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—Ernest Newman, (19), was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor for having entered the shop of Hiram Aldridge, Church Street, Stroud, and demanding a watch left there by his mother four years ago, and upon being told of his mistake, struck the prosecutor and his wife, and afterwards went outside and broke the window, and did damage to twenty watches to the extent of £4 10s. Much sympathy has been expressed with Mr. Aldridge by his neighbours.

THEFTS BY A BAILEE.—At Pontypridd Police Court, Robert Burrows, watchmaker, was convicted for stealing two watches and a chain, of which he was bailee, and sentenced to ten weeks' hard labor.

MORE WINDOW SMASHING.—Gollesped Snail (26), was sentenced at Newington to four months' hard labor for smashing a plate-glass window of Messrs. Portlock, Boro', and extracting jewelry from the window and throwing it upon the pavement. When charged, he said he was a starving man, and had a right to the jewelry to obtain food, sentiments which he had previously carried out.

Sneak Thieves At Scarboro.—This fashionable seaside resort was lately patronised by a pair, male and female, of the above fraternity. Entering a shop separately, the female attracted the attention of the salesman engaged with the male. After their departure it was discovered that a diamond ring, value £50, had also disappeared. The female was afterwards discovered at the railway station in a different "get up," with valuable jewelry upon her, and given into custody.

The Old Umbrella Trick.—Recently, William Marsden (60), and Etta Randall (28), entered the shop of Alfred Woollard, of Westbourne Grove, and selected jewelry to the value of £60, to be sent to an address. An assistant watching, by the aid of the mirrors, saw the man drop something into his umbrella, which fact he communicated to his employer upon a slip of paper. Upon leaving the shop the culprits were followed, and the man was seen to take something from his umbrella and put into his coat pocket. The jeweler then accused them of stealing a brooch, which they denied, but subsequently said, "Very well, I'll give it you back, if you won't do anything or say anything about it." To which Mr. Woollard answered, "Very well." The assistance of two constables had been obtained in the meantime, and the thieves were taken into custody.

A Ring-Thief Arrested.—Acombe Booth, of Rotherham, was recently arrested at Crewe under suspicion, and upon him were found a large quantity of pawntickets all relating to rings, which he subsequently admitted were rings stolen from jewelers' shops in Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, and other places.

Shop-lifting.—Recently a woman entered the shop of Mr. Abraham Rayman, Camp Road, Leeds, and asked to be shown a pair of jet earrings. Whilst his back was turned she extracted from the case a pair of gold earrings and hid them in her stocking. She will be beyond the reach of earrings for a month.

Traveller's Commission.—Recently, in the Lord Mayor's Court, Mr. John Millwall Banks, of Birmingham, brought an action against one of his travellers for £40 2s., goods supplied. The defendant paid £2 16s. 11d. into court, and claimed the balance as commission. The plaintiff stated that he agreed to allow defendant 10 per cent. upon business introduced, but that he now wanted commission upon business done by those customers subsequently, which was not according to original agreement. The jury awarded a verdict for the full amount claimed by the plaintiff.

* * *

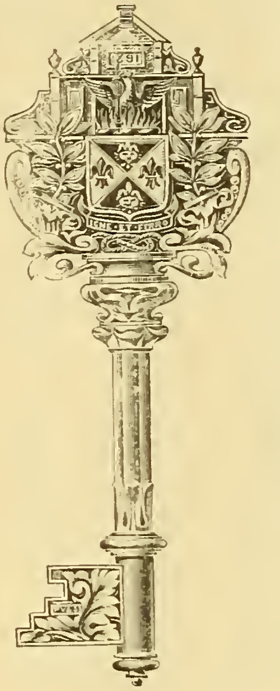
The Philadelphia Watch-Case Company's Factory is removing to Riverside, N.J.; the Federal Watch Company to 56, North Thirteenth Street, Phil.

For at least once, silversmiths have anticipated an event, and have made a new "Premier" match-box; but as it was impossible to say who the new Premier would be, with commendable enterprise, Gladstone, Chamberlain, and Salisbury were each chosen.

City and Guilds of London Institute.—The following candidates have passed the examination in goldsmith's work held at the Birmingham Jewelers' Association Technical School, Vittoria Street:—Ordinary grade:—Class 1: Harry Turnpenny, 3rd prize, the Goldsmiths' Company prize, £1, and Institute bronze medal. Ordinary grade: Class 1: Certificates: Walter Wheeler, Alfred Heath, John Ravenall, William Wyatt, Francis O. Stewardson, Harry A. Edwards, Frank E. Smith, George Shaw, Frank Parker, William T. Harrison, William Adams, Thomas Roberts, George Dickenson. Ordinary grade: Class 2: Certificates: Alfred Smith, Edward H. Adams, John B. Roberts, Sidney Woodward, Arthur P. Adams, Willie F. Darby.

Two New Keys.

GOLD keys are the order of the day, and when England lies crumbling in the dust and when the future archæologist discovers these indestructible treasures, it would be interesting to know with what sort of artisans and inhabitants he would re-people these at present sea-girt isles. The key, recently employed by Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., to open the new market buildings at Bilston, was constructed as follows:—The top or bow of key consists of a model of the central portion of the new Market House, with the arms, crest, and motto of Sir Alfred Hickman, enamelled in correct heraldic colors, and flanked on either side by an enamelled spray of laurel. The reverse is occupied by a shield, supported by carved and modelled scrolls; upon the shield is inscribed, "Presented to Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., in commemoration of his opening the New Market House, Bilston, August 9th, 1892." The shaft of the key is fluted and relieved with carved ornaments. It is made of 15 carat gold throughout, and so pleased Sir Alfred, that he wrote Messrs. Vaughton and Sons, in expressing his great admiration of it: "I consider it a most beautiful work of art, and one of which any manufacturer may justly be proud."



On the occasion of the opening of the new recreation ground, Greet's Green, West Bromwich, the generous gift of Alderman R. Farley, J.P., a large and handsome key, manufactured by Messrs. T. and J. Bragg, of Birmingham, was presented to the donor, who performed the opening ceremony. The column of the key is richly fluted, having a foliated capital. The head forms a bold quatrefoil with elaborately decorated mouldings and edges, occupied at intervals with floral bosses, the upper curve of quatrefoil being crowned with the mural coronet indicating the municipality. The interspaces of the gold quatrefoil are occupied with enamelled letters (R. F.), the initials of the recipient, with wreaths of laurel encompassing them. In the centre is a large shield containing the arms of the borough, and surmounted by the crest, while the motto is given below on an enamelled ribbon. On the reverse of the shield is engraved an inscription.

* * *

The Mother of Pearl Trade.—The British Consul at Jeddah says there has been a falling-off of £5,000 in the export of mother of pearl shells from that place, which amount will, in all probability, be still further reduced during 1892, inasmuch as the Custom House authorities had, towards the end of the year, increased by 8 per cent. the 12 per cent. landing duty already in force, and this notwithstanding the fact that the latter duty, added to the facilities offered to mother of pearl fishermen at Suakin and Massowah, had already seriously diminished the quantities usually brought to Jeddah. The measures taken by the Custom House Director to obtain a modification of the new impost were not in time even to save the loss which accrued to his department, and which may be safely put down at over £1,000, as the fishing season was already well advanced, and many boats which would have landed their cargoes as usual at Jeddah on getting wind of the new tariff carried them to the more hospitable ports already mentioned.

The Gazette.

CAUTION.—*It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.*

Administration Order.

ROWBOTHAM, Edwin, Watchmaker, 35, Lichfield Street, Hanley. £21 0s. 3d. Nine creditors. July 14.

Bankruptcy Record.

BARTON, Charles William, trading as W. Barton, Albert Chain Maker, 136, Hockley Hill, Birmingham. Receiving Order: Aug. 4. Adjudication: Aug. 6.

EVANS, Thomas, Jeweler, 24, The Arcade, Pontypridd. Receiving Order and Adjudication: July 16.

MAYER, Gustav, Watch Manufacturer, 118, Fellowes Road, Hampstead, and 11, Hatton Garden. Adjudication: July 25. Receiving Order: July 20. First Meeting: Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, Aug. 4, at 11. Examination: Same place, Aug. 30, at 11.

PEGGRAM, Arthur Augustus, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 14, New Road, and High Street, Shoreham. Receiving Order: Aug. 2. Adjudication: Aug. 4.

WIEDER, Ignatius, Jeweler, 3, Newport House, Great Newport Street, late 1, Piccadilly. Receiving Order: July 21. First Meeting: Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, Aug. 10, at 2½. Examination: Same place, Sept. 20, at 11. Adjudication: July 25.

Deeds of Arrangement.

EBBLEWHITE, William Edward, Gilt Watch-key Maker, 234, Icknield Street, Birmingham. Trustee: F. M. Timmins. Dated July 21; filed July 28; unsecured liabilities, £209 16s. 8d.; estimated net assets, £177 19s. 1d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d
Ashford, J.	Birmingham	53	19	1
Bradford, G. E.	,,	10	18	6
Chapins and Helle	,,	16	19	7
Griffin, Gilding, and Co.	,,	25	10	4
Smith, J.	,,	24	5	0
Timmins Bros.	,,	25	0	0

FAIRBAIRN, James William, Watch Material Dealer, 81, Corporation Street, Manchester, and 32, Lord Street, Cheetham, Manchester. Trustees: G. Cornisley, 27, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C., with a committee of inspection. Secured creditors, £28 7s. 3d. Dated July 16; filed July 22; unsecured liabilities, £769 17s. 1d.; estimated net assets, £794 1s. 9d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Baer, Bernard	London	42	10	6
Willibold, Tweer, and Co.	,,	38	12	6
Koch and Co.	,,	111	0	4
Nordmann, Jules	,,	78	6	6
Merrbach, Lang, and Fellheimer	,,	59	16	0
Picard, Henri, and Frère	,,	101	2	9
Rasmussen, Webb, and Co.	,,	99	16	6
Parkes, S., and Son	Birmingham	18	15	6
Jerome and Co., Limited	Liverpool	73	5	9
Worley, Mary Sarah	Manchester	50	0	0
Saggerson, Thomas	Prescot	17	15	4
Armstrong, C. B.	Warstone	10	3	0

Preferential Creditor—

Wright, John (Trustees of)	Manehester	27	16	0

OSBORNE, Sidney Septimus, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 324, North-end Road, and 82, High Street, Fulham, S.W. Trustee: R. Jannaway, 84, High Street, Fulham. Composition of 6s. 8d. in the £, payable 2s. 3d. at three months, 2s. 3d. at six months, and 2s. 2d. at nine months, from July 21, 1892, secured by assignment upon trust until default. Secured creditors, £171 11s. 1d. Dated July 28; filed Aug. 4; unsecured liabilities, £976 9s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £384 2s. 11d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Baer, Bernard	London	20	15	6
Unna, H. A.	,,	65	0	0
Bromet, A., and Co.	,,	55	6	1
Kirkham, —	,,	71	0	0
Light, —	,,	39	10	9
London and Westminster Discount Co.	,,	26	2	1
Strohmenger and Sons	,,	20	14	0
Osborne, Mrs. A. S.	,,	32	0	0
Joseph, B. H., and Co.	Birmingham	44	15	1
Hughes, T.	Ilford	10	0	0
Osborne, W. M.	Tewkesbury	126	13	0
Osborne, E. M.	,,	26	19	7
Rice, Miss	,,	150	0	0
Morley, J. G. (Trustee of)	,,	90	0	0
Morley, Mrs.	Wootton-under-Edge	212	15	10

ROBINSON, Henry, Jeweler, 51, Hanover Square, Bradford. Composition of 11s. in the £, payable by six equal instalments, at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months from date hereof, last instalment secured. Secured creditors, £426. Dated July 18; filed July 23; unsecured liabilities, £1,626; estimated net assets, £374.

SCHMID, Christian Frederick, Jeweler and Watchmaker, William Street, Slough. Trustee: A. Gilliat, Stoke Poges. Dated July 20; filed July 25; unsecured liabilities, £160 4s. 1½d.; estimated net assets, £65 15s. 4d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Sloane and Carter	Birmingham	40	9	3
Burrows and Mills	,,	16	3	7
Cornish, —	Slough	20	0	0

THOMSON, D. and Co., trading as David Thomson, Jeweler, 62, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, and residing in lodgings at 11, Binns Road, Wavertree, near Liverpool, Trustee: B. Howarth, 26, North John Street, Liverpool, C.A. Dated July 29; filed July 5; unsecured liabilities, £843 15s.; estimated net assets, £200.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Schuppisser and Sons	London	65	6	0
Cohen, B., and Sons	,,	42	6	0
Michael Bros.	,,	35	0	0
Blanckensee and Son, Limited	Birmingham	144	10	4
Nathan Bros.	,,	95	14	0
Davenport, William	,,	48	6	5
Barton and Styles	,,	47	0	2
Cox Bros.	,,	21	12	0
Union Loan and Discount Co. (R. F. Ansdell)	Liverpool	30	0	0
Nixon and Shaw	,,	49	12	6
Widner, Gabriel	,,	25	0	0
Wilson and Co.	Manchester	11	0	9
Bankers' Claims	...	135	0	0

THORPE, Charles, Watch Material Dealer, 31, King Street, Oldham. Trustee: G. G. Poppleton, 26, Corporation Street, Birmingham, C.A. Dated July 29; filed Aug. 5; unsecured liabilities, £507 10s. 6d.; estimated net assets, £400.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Willibold Tweer Company	London	58	0	0
Hirsch, Pritchard and Co.	,,	50	7	0
Hener, Oppenheimer, and Co.	,,	31	18	0
Michael Bros.	,,	27	15	0
Société des Lunetiers	,,	26	0	0
Picard, Henri and Frère	,,	26	0	0
Harris and Co.	Birmingham	20	0	0
Hawley, John, and Son	Coventry	40	0	0
Klose and Zeuner	Frieburg	54	0	0
Humble, J. W.	Newton Heath	11	15	0
Hirst, A. and S.	Oldham	18	0	0

WISE, Charles Arthur, Watchmaker, Jeweler, 1, Chariot Street, Hull. Trustee: A. Homer, 48, Hockley Hill, Birmingham, Wholesale Jeweler. Composition of 5s. in the £, payable by four equal instalments, at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months from date hereof, secured by assignment to trustee upon trust until default. Dated Aug. 2; filed Aug. 4; unsecured liabilities, £228 6s. 5d.; estimated net assets, £70."

Albo Silver Regd.

THE WHITEST ALLOY INVENTED

THE

Critics on Albo Silver.

"THE alloy registered under the name of 'ALBO SILVER,' is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains and Jewellery; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & Co.,

186, 187, Warstone Lane,

BIRMINGHAM.

Silver & Gold Plated Chains

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NCRCo

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered

"ALBO SILVER"

Chains & Jewellery,

The Whitest Alloy invented.

As durable in wear as fine Silver.

Regist'd "WARSTONE BEST"

Gold Cased Chains.

Warranted positively to resist Acids.

MIDGET. LADIES' ALBERTS.

COMPASS CHARMS, SEALS, AND LOCKETS.

N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.

TANDEM ALBERT REGD.

Albo Silver Regd.

AS DURABLE IN WEAR AS FINE SILVER

THE

Critics on Albo Silver.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'ALBO SILVER' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewellery, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes, &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their facto goods bearing these marks and labels."

CHAS. HARROLD & CO.,

No. 2 & 3, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,

ASSAYERS, REFINERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION,

FINE GOLD IN SHEET OR GRAIN; FINE SILVER IN SHEET, GRAIN, OR INGOT; STERLING SILVER IN INGOTS OR SHEET; FINE AND STERLING WIRES, ANY SIZES AND PATTERNS.

PATENT WATCH PENDANTS, BLANKS, STAMPINGS, BEADS, &c.

SILVER SOLDERS, ALL QUALITIES; PURE COPPER FOR ALLOYS.

GOLD, SILVER, AND PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY.

The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases; ALSO Jewellers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.

Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country,

W. BLOXHAM,

Watchmaker and Repairer,

183, HOCKLEY ST.,

BIRMINGHAM.

WATCH REPAIRS.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired.

SPECIALITIES:

PIVOTING & JEWELLING.

All kinds of Jewellery repaired.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Antique Silverings, Oxydizings, AND PARCEL-GILDING IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS.

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST INTRODUCER OF THE

Sand-Blast * Process

WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD.

AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.

"SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COUNTRY ORDERS."

9 & 10, NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,

12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,

Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil; Paste, Steel and Jet Brooches and Earrings; Silk, Horn, Vulcanite, Steel and Black Bead Alberts; Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses; Table Cutlery.

THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.
N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys, Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E. P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands, Biscuits, Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E. P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, ETC.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Horner, Alfred	Birmingham	64	0	0
Pound, Samuel	,,	36	0	0
Hall, Richard	Hull	30	0	0
Wise, Mary Ann	,,	30	0	0
Wise, Clara Lynfoot...	,,	10	0	0

Dissolution of Partnership.

Wayland, H. and J., Watchmakers and Jewelers, 380, High Street, Stratford. June 24.

Notices to Creditors.

Dickinson, William Richard and Charles George Dickinson, late trading as W. and C. Dickinson, Watchmakers, Gold and Silversmiths, and Jewelers, 20, Manchester Road, Burnley, and 26, Manchester Road, Nelson. Second and final dividend of 1s. 5⅝d. at 7, Grimshaw Street, Burnley. Aug. 15.

Haworth William, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 13a, Newmarket Street, and 33, Heatley Street, Banktop, Blackburn, Unconditional discharge. July 11.

Jones Henry, Electro-plate Manufacturer, late Grange Road, Small Heath, and Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, who died April 29. Claims to G. T. Smith, 57, Corporation Street, Birmingham, sol., by Sept. 5

Williams, William Courtney Page, trading as Wordley and Co., Goldsmith and Jeweler, Rushmoor, Penkett Road, Liscard, and 56, Lord Street, Liverpool. Application for discharge: Court House, Liverpool. Sept. 23 at 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ADVERTISING OF PRICES.

We have received numerous commendations for the step we have been induced to take in connection with this subject, of which the following may be taken as a sample.

To the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Dear Sir,—I congratulate you on your determination to discontinue the publication of price lists. Depend upon it you will not lose by it. I am, and have been, in correspondence with the editor of the *Horological Journal* on the same subject, and although I have been a member of the Horological Institute for a very long time I shall discontinue my membership unless the practice of publishing price lists is discontinued.—Yours truly, R. F. B.

THE HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE CERTIFICATES.

We have much pleasure in having the particulars, etc., of these sent to our numerous correspondents who have applied for them during the last month. Anyone not receiving them will kindly notify the same to us.—Ed.

Sir,—I should be glad to know if any of John Harrison's watches have been in the market or sold at any sales; if so, what they realised. Horo.

[We do not remember any. Perhaps some of our readers could inform us.—Ed.]

To the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Sir,—It cannot be too widely known that the Acts of 1878 and 1879, which came into operation on January 1st, 1880, are to be enforced, so that not only is the decimal system compulsory, but the Acts demand that all scales and weights (whether in use or not if on the premises) must be stamped. The inspectors are already upon the "war-path," and anyone neglecting to comply may at any time be unpleasantly and expensively inconvenienced. Your journal will certainly add to its acknowledged usefulness by making these facts known. There is always considerable antipathy to change, in numerous cases amounting to positive aversion, otherwise the system would have been universally adopted long ago. But be it understood there is now no option; the law will not allow us to scramble on with a double system, with all its inconveniencies and confusion, any longer. The Acts will be rigidly enforced. Being anxious to forward this most desirable object, I have compiled a small, but I think sufficiently comprehensive calculator, which I am sending free to all my customers, and shall be pleased to do the same to any member of the trade who may wish it, and who will express his desire by post.

Vyse Street, Yours very truly,
Birmingham, Samuel Hope.
August 15th, 1892.

[It is very good on the part of Mr. Hope to get out this capital little book, which to all who understand decimals will be of great assistance, and enable them to make their calculations. We have been informed that this law will really be enforced, not by fits and starts, but absolutely and universally, so that all jewelers ought at once to make themselves familiar with this system.—Ed.]

To the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Dear Sir,—I am informed by a Government officer that it is a capital offence in China to make a gold article with any alloy. I should be much obliged to you if you had any means of ascertaining if the law is really as severe as this. W. T. F.

[We believe the officer is quite right, the punishment being decapitation. They have equally severe punishments for certain crimes, but for which they are nevertheless noted, so that something of the same sort of thing may be the case with gold.—Ed.]

To the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Dear Sir,—As I see you are a geologist, perhaps you could tell me if there has ever been found any articles of jewelry belonging to the stone age, and, if so, would you kindly give a description of them, and oblige. C. R.

[We should be pleased to accede to your wishes were it not that to detail all things of this description that have been found would make a fairly large book. We may say, however, that there have been found bracelets chipped out of flint in a most beautiful and mystifying manner. We have seen the flakings so beautiful and evenly directed as to form an exquisite pattern; in others that we have found advantage has been taken of a natural hole in flint, and the edges worked off so as to form a ring. Hairpins and other ornaments in bone and shell have been found without number.—Ed.]

Sir,—Would you oblige me, an old reader of your esteemed paper, with your opinion upon the enclosed intaglio. Is it one of the Cæsars? and is it genuine?
J. F. P., Liverpool.

[The head represented is probably that of Alexander the Great, as Helios. You will observe that the head has not a mural crown, but that there are divergent rays proceeding from it. It is a copy of one in the British Museum. We have seen the same head with stars between each pair of rays.—Ed.]

U. S. PATENT OFFICE

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDITED BY W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

VOL. XVIII.—No. 4.] OCTOBER 1, 1892. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

(1) Retail or selling prices to the public.

(2) The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.

(3) The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by, the trade.

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.

Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,

HEYWOOD & COMPANY, Limited.

Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices:—BIRMINGHAM, 22, HYLTON STREET.

MANCHESTER, 3, BOOTH STREET (*Corner of Piccadilly*).

Also at BRADFORD, LEEDS, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, and elsewhere.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."

Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current Numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.) Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

New Pearl Fisheries.

IF what is stated by the *Daily Bourse* is true, that Messrs. Rothschild netted for themselves over £140,000 on the Burma Ruby transaction, it is not to be wondered if they again try their hand at gem companies. But the one upon which they are now engaged is neither diamonds nor rubies, but pearls. Nor does the venture lie in a new and unknown region, but along the east coast of Africa, where pearls have been known to exist for probably centuries. The property consists of about 120 miles of waters round the Bazoruto group of islands, about 400 miles N. of Delagoa Bay, and approximately opposite Cape St. Vincent, Madagascar, which has been conceded by the King of Portugal to the Pearl Company. The king himself is said to have taken a great interest in the affair, and even to have named some of the Company's officers. The islands lie about fifteen miles from the mainland, and possess a black population of about 3,000. These semi-savages take but little heed of the pearls, burning the shells to obtain them, and thus spoiling the best of the gems. They never dive for them, or employ any systematic means for their recovery, simply spitting out from their mouth into a bottle the pearls which they come across in eating the young oysters. But although pearl fishing is carried on in this indifferent manner, it is estimated that gems to the value of £25,000 are annually taken from these waters. A reference to a map will show that the fishery lies on the same parallel as Sharks Bay, Australia; while meteorological charts show it in many respects similar, being just about the same mean temperature (77°), especially in the early months of the year; its rainfalls and winds also being practically the same. Nature, therefore, has placed no barriers to the existence of the *Meleagrina margaritifera*, or any other species or sub-species of pearl-producing molluscs. We remember the lovely gems which were obtained ten or twelve years ago up to sixty grains by the fleet which was formed to work North Australia. Madagascar has always been celebrated for its avicula shells, although not perhaps for pearls; and the working of this East African coast under a concession from the Government is a very different thing from working amongst those hostile, cannibal, and pestilence-stricken islands to the north-west of Australia, where the chiefs of the expedition, Messrs. Chippendale and Harry Streeter, came to their untimely end.

Much will, therefore, depend upon two things—first, whether the Syndicate are prepared to expend as much money as is necessary to carry out the thing properly; and secondly, how it is managed. In regard to the former, we are assured there is to be no limit; and as to the second, it is under the management of a gentleman who has a large business in Delagoa Bay, and knows the coast and the natives thoroughly. The officers, in whom British figure largely, are all men of experience and reputation. The divers will use dresses, and we are informed that Mr. J. W. Bateman, the expert deep-water diver, who was engaged at the Naval Exhibition, has sole charge of the diving apparatus and operations, aided by two English assistants.

The expedition has already been sent out by the *Rosslyn Castle*. The Panama Pearl King has presented them with one of his dredges, which, if it is successful, will be duplicated as required. The fleet will consist of a large steamer, to be chartered at Durban and serve as a hulk, and a number of lighters, from which the diving operations will be performed.

So far as we are informed we see no objection to Messrs. Rothschild joining a syndicate for the laudable purpose of developing a legitimate industry, and, of course, taking the risk of profit or loss; it is a very different thing from asking the public to subscribe six large figures to something which may or may not—probably may not—pay back a single farthing of either interest or principal. Should the venture be successful it will still further justify the title of "the land of gold and diamonds."

The Lancashire Watch Trade.

WE are extremely sorry to hear that everything is not going so well at Prescot as we should like. It has got an uphill battle to fight, and its difficulties should be realised by the trade, for whom it will be such a benefit, when it just turns round its difficult corner. But should it reach that desirable end, quite dissimilar to other kindred enterprises abroad, it will have no one outside the trade to thank. When a certain Swiss invented a chronograph, the next town to him offered to build him a factory and give him the lease. When an American watch factory is about to start, the city will often put out its hand with twenty or fifty thousand dollars; and had this been done at first by patriotic Englishmen we should now have had an essentially English industry standing prominent in the world. But as it is hands have had to be dismissed and a reduction of wages threatened. These are the sort of cases that the Board of Trade ought to undertake to develop on behalf of the nation. But in the light of the recent revelations made by the persecuting inquiries of the Chamber of Commerce, when we find the Board of Trade has no existence at all, other than a nominal president—like the king of an uninhabited island—we can quite understand how it is that our national industries are allowed to languish. Where are our so-called labor members, that they have not discovered this?

Notes About Town.

As I never knew a time which was not "very bad," while it was passing, although subsequent examination proved it to be the best on record, I suppose the present is at least no worse than its predecessors, for here and there one can hear a manufacturer or retailer say, "Well, things are a little better now," and, judging from the frequency with which this comes, I think it may safely be taken as the verdict of better trade in general.

Now and then one hears "We are very busy," but at the same time there is nothing fresh upon the boards. Christmas stocks have not yet appeared, but there are charming autumn things that come in, a few at a time, in many of the large houses, as a walk round Charterhouse Street and its vicinity will show. Now that the fresh fruit season is over, and foreign fruits and preserves are to the front, I notice that some charming new mounted china goods, of novel and artistic patterns, are appearing.

I am immensely surprised to find that none of our manufacturers go in for those charming swing jugs and beakers, suitable for champagne and claret-cup. I am sure that in a country like this, where these drinks are in demand for "at homes" and various other gatherings, they would take well; they would also form imposing pieces for presentation. When one wants to spend £100 on a single piece, there are few things of a practical and useful nature available. Such an article as this could be set upon a sideboard and gratify the eye of a recipient, as well as adorn his home.

The brooch-chatelaine watches are all in the thick of it, and hundreds of new patterns are being sold. Many are extremely and essentially English; and others in Anglo-Swiss and Anglo-French houses combine the characteristics of both. Sometimes the brooch is part of the chain at others a simple ring is left so as to be used with the customer's own brooch. The little bull's-eye watches are much in requisition for this purpose, and can be had at a very moderate price.

One of the greatest surprises I have received lately is to the effect that one of the very largest, best known, and oldest establishments in the trade is to cease at the end of the year, the dignity of the present proprietors being considered best upheld by prohibiting the employment of the name by others who might not honor it in the wonted manner. It certainly is strange, if true, that the goodwill of a valuable business like this should not have been sold, or the old assistants allowed to take it if the trade would support them. But, no; where India's fiery gems have blazed for generations, there will be an office to insure against pyrotechnic displays!

Once more the jeweled stomacher can be seen, but even this has been altered, so as to take to pieces; in fact, nearly everything now takes to pieces, or every lady had need be the wife of a Crœsus. The thousand pound jewel must make a grand display in the front of a lady's attire, should her dress require it; but should she be differently arrayed with graceful folds, they must be caught up with luxurious gems, and the same jewels under a *nom de plume* must do duty.

Insects are still increasing not only in colored gems but in transparent enamel. Few additions have been made to the insect fauna, but the modes of treatment vary.

Turquoises are still fashionable and in demand. It is a great pity that turquoise and imitation—chiefly the latter—have been mounted in silver and ticketed up "real turquoise, 2s. 6d. each" or even less. Still, fine things are selling, and with the idea of investing the turquoise with a little talismanic property, a West-end jeweler accompanied it in his window by a card bearing the following:—

> It is a gem which hath the power to show
> If plighted lovers keep their troth or no.

I am told Americans are buying up small miniatures to have them mounted as "ancestral pins." It would be rather awkward if several of them were to get hold of the same "ancestor." It might establish an undesirable relationship, and introduce complications not very easily explainable.

I hear that quite recently numerous old necklaces have been altered, and new ones sold of patterns which lend themselves to be used with the incoming chignons. Any new fashion which calls for new jewelry should be welcomed. There appears a demand for more graceful setting, and in the Parisian stores may now be seen some productions of more than ordinary artistic merit, festoons, single drops, and patterns that make a graceful appearance being well to the front.

We learn just as we are going to press that Messrs. Backes and Strauss are removing from 64, Holborn Viaduct to new and more commodious premises at 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct, at which address they will be happy to hear from their numerous customers and friends.

There has been a change in the partners of the old diamond house of L. Keller and Co., Mr. E. A. Keller and Mr. W. A. J. Hickes leaving the business, which will in future be carried on, under the old name, style, etc., by Mr. Leopold Keller and his two sons: Albert L. and Leopold E.

A short time ago the old Scotch establishment of Mr. Henry Crouch, at the top of Regent Street, was exhibiting selling-off bills, a little to the disappointment of many. Now, however, we see something altogether different: magnificent premises have been opened nearly opposite Conduit Street, as the Scotch Jewelry Company, Henry Crouch manager. At present we see no cairngorms, ram's heads, and so on, nor a copy of the gude sword with which McDonald of Keppoch fought at Culloden, Kimberley and other colonies furnishing the supplies.

The Burma Ruby Mines.

WHAT will be the end of the Burma Ruby Mines? The Indian Government are crying "a pound of flesh the bond declares," and no abatement. We hardly know whether to admire this policy or not; if the rent had been remitted, no doubt some people who always see bad in everything would have maintained it was because of the existing relations between the members of the Government and their friends who represent the company. But even should the mines be abandoned it will only be a parallel in the history of the richest mines in the world. One of the richest gold mines known was abandoned, and the last man out stuck in his shovel with disgust, while he gathered the rest of his belongings together, when he kicked the shovel over. It had struck a pocket, and the mine became in one minute one of the richest in the world. It is just so with the Burma mines; any day they may unearth a gem that will enable and encourage them to proceed. Whether a call will be made upon the shareholders that will be sufficient to carry on the working until success is reached is not certain at present. But having spent so much money in opening up the property, it certainly appears no more speculative to go a little further than it was to commence.

The Markets.

DIAMONDS.

London, Sept. 28th.—There has been no fall in the quotations for diamonds. Rough maintains its price, good stuff is as dear as ever, and medium and small stuff are in good demand, and anything fine is away in the sky. I have seen several parcels of Kopjes offered, which looks as though they were rather dragging in the Dutch market. A lot of stuff has changed hands.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24th.—Our market in polished diamonds during the whole month has maintained itself fairly well. The demand has not been very great, still most of the factories are at work. Anything fine finds a ready sale; but business is done extremely close—the slightest mistake or under-estimating of loss in cutting would result in an absolute loss. Russia and Poland still absorb a great deal of medium-class stuff, and some parcels of yellow have been sold for the English East India, as the East Indians still believe more in diamonds as an investment than shares or paper of any sort. Rough remains as dear as ever, and great complaints are laid against the English trade. Kopjes sell with great difficulty.

Paris, Sept. 23rd.—During the month, although nothing extravagant has transpired, brilliants and roses have been in fair demand. The large crops in the United States have caused a great circulation of money already, and jewelers have had to replenish their stocks rather heavily, especially best and medium qualities. The dreadful plague has caused more people to pass through Paris, so as to avoid the N.-E. seaports, and this, too, has brought us some good trade.

SILVER.

It is somewhat remarkable how often the price of silver has stood at $38\frac{1}{8}$ during the month, sometimes falling an eighth or sixteenth, then again rising, till it several times reached $38\frac{1}{4}$. The last fortnight it has remained very constant at $38\frac{1}{8}$. Advanced prices for February were often offered, sometimes at $38\frac{1}{16}$, but sales were only registered with great difficulty.

COPPER.

Although the month opened firm, it was nevertheless quiet, G.M.B. being quoted at £44 8s. 9d.; since then there has been a steady decline all through the month to £43 15s., its present price.

TIN.

Although tin experienced a similar opening to copper, it flagged during the rest of the month; opening at £93 5s., and upon going to press it stands at £91 12s. 6d.

SPELTER.

Spelter has also shown a gradual decline throughout the month, opening at £20 12s. 6d., and closing at £18 15s.

QUICKSILVER.

Quicksilver has shown practically no variation, remaining at about £6 6s.

IVORY.

The quantity of this material imported during August, 1892, showed a good increase, being 7,483 tons, against 6,552 last August. The values realised for the eight months ending August 31st are also greater than last year.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

Clocks Imported.—The value of clocks and parts imported during August, 1892, was £34,574, compared with £27,052 in August, 1891, and £40,615 in August, 1890.

Watches Imported.—There was a considerable increase in the amount of watches imported during August, 1892, reaching a total of £494,647, compared with £410,638 in August, 1891, and £466,599 in August, 1890.

Plate Exported.—The plated wares exported are still behind previous years, the amount for August, 1892, being £27,739; August, 1891, £31,635; and August, 1890, £30,967.

Birmingham Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

I am pleased to be able to say that the "signs of an awakening" to which I referred last month are still showing themselves, although not so quickly as we might like. A good amount of business has been done during the last four weeks, and people here are evidently preparing for an increasing demand from the country. On the other hand, the general "tone" does not seem very high. What is being done is a hand to mouth sort of business, and there seems no certainty as to the future. In spite of the sales made to-day there is a tinge of anxiety over to-morrow. Thus, while we are making the best of the improvement, we cannot rush headlong on with the certainty that our energies will be repaid.

I feel sure that the better state of things of which I speak is pretty general throughout our district. I have had talks with numerous prominent people representing nearly every section of the trade, from metal gilt to 18-carat and diamonds, and I find the same tale told in every instance when once the ice of chronic grumbling has been melted. I also find the same feeling of uncertainty in the future evinced by these different interests. I wish I could speak with greater decision as to the immediate prospects, but as long as this uncertainty exists I am bound to report it. Should I notice any tendency towards stability during the next few weeks I will not fail to report it next month.

In noting the state of trade here I would specially mention the Silversmiths and Electro-Plate people. There was been a decidedly increased demand for table ware in sterling, as also for the multitude of new fancy articles—toilets, etc.—to which silver has been applied of late. The approach of Christmas doubtless explains this to a great extent, while the low price of silver is certainly fostering a demand for these goods among an extended class of people. So with electro-plate, our Birmingham makers are all working hard and fast in its production and yet do not seem to overstock the market. I hear of several of the factories working overtime.

The watch trade, I am afraid, is passing through something of a crisis just now. The universal distribution of cheap machine-made watches has seriously curtailed any increased consumption of more expensive articles. Years ago, the working classes were great customers for decent, medium-priced watches, for which they would save up their money month by month till they had got enough. Now, however, finding they can get a watch for a few shillings, their ambition to possess a good article has vanished, and they buy instead a showy, metal timekeeper. This is all right for the makers and sellers of the cheap goods, but it is hard on those who produce and sell the higher-priced ones.

The Jewelers' Technical School, of which I gave particulars last month, has started well under the superintendency of Mr. Wigley. Last year, the experiment was tried of opening the schools at 6.30 and closing at 8.30. This year, however, the old time of 7 to 9 has been reverted to. It was found that so many of the students could not get there at 6.30, owing to their being kept later at their work. The committee believe that this alteration will be generally approved by employers, and they hope that facilities will be given in all shops and offices to enable students to make regular and punctual attendance in class. A new system of admission has also been adopted. Printed cards are issued to the various employers, who write thereon the names of the students they are sending, together with their own signature. The half fees (which are paid by the employers) will be collected later on by the secretary.

It is worth noting specially that female students are invited to the Art section; also that adult students will be accepted in the Technical section should there be room. The adult students, of course, pay their own fees—ten shillings and sixpence per term.

One of our Birmingham diamond dealers had an unpleasant experience the other week when staying at a seaside hotel. On proceeding to dress one morning he found that his room had been entered during the night and his clothes stolen. Later on his clothes were discovered in a lower part of the hotel, but the valuables (some £14 in cash and a gold watch and chain) had been abstracted. So far, I blieve, he has heard nothing as to their recovery. He was not alone in his misfortune, several other rooms having been entered the same night.

Mr. Allen Edwards, the secretary of the Jewelers' Association, is much to be commiserated. He was trustee of David Maurice, and not only are there no funds available for his remuneration, but the estate is actually in his debt to the extent of thirty-seven shillings. I trust that his professional work appertaining to his position as secretary does not generally turn out so bad as this. He has, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that he does not suffer alone, as there is not a single penny for the creditors.

The balance-sheet of this matter is altogether an interesting document. The debtor's estimate was that his estate would realise £868, while it only realised £74 10s. 9d. Further, the actual *cost* of realising this amount was £76 7s. 9d., being the thirty-seven shillings before referred to over and above the amount got in. Cheerful reading this.

I notice a new sign in Caroline Street. Mr. William Lister, who some years ago purchased the old-established ring manufacturing business of Mr. Alfred Antrobus, and who, until now, has carried it on under the old name, has lately taken a partner. The firm is now known by the name of "Lister and Wright," and the new signs emblazoned therewith, are prominent and effective. I have pleasure in wishing the new combination all success.

The case of Thomas Malin Howard, a chartered accountant of Birmingham, is just now the great topic of conversation amongst the jewelers here. He was formerly employed in the trade here, and on the strength of this, and of his personal appearance and connection, he appears to have obtained goods on appro. from various people in the trade. These, it is alleged, were obtained, not for genuine requirements, but simply for raising money by pawning, to help him to meet other liabilities. Altogether he seems to have raised cash to the amount of £160 by this means, the total value of the goods pawned being nearly £400. He was brought up, charged with theft, at the Birmingham Police Court on the 23rd ult., when he pleaded "Not Guilty." He was, however, committed for trial to the sessions on two different counts, but was meanwhile liberated on very substantial bail. I shall have more to say about this after the trial.

The Birmingham trade is seriously affected by the stoppage of F. C. Evershed, of Brighton. I hardly remember ever having read a list of creditors which included at once so many local names, and for such large amounts. It reads more like romance than fact that such large liabilities should be built up on a starting capital of £60. Could any other trade but our own mismanaged one show such a record? It is satisfactory to know that the affair is not to be patched up by a private arrangement, but that it is to be dealt with by the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Attlee, chartered accountant, of Birmingham, is appointed trustee to the estate, with a committee of inspection, in which Birmingham influence largely predominates.

---

*We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

The Possibilities of Technical Education.

THERE is invariably a tendency in considering every new idea for the amelioration of trade to over-estimate its possibilities. Whether it be the adaptation of machinery, or the reduction of prices, the outworker system, or the lengthening of credit—every fresh hobby is ridden to death, and consequently each in turn receives an amount of discredit not properly belonging to it. So of the present craze for "Technical Education." That its tendency is for good, and that it will operate to the advantage of British trade generally, we have not the slightest doubt, but that the extravagant expectations held of it in certain quarters will be fully realised we have every possible doubt. There is further a great tendency to confuse the ideas of art instruction and technical instruction; they, too often, being spoken of as one and the same thing. We are quite willing to admit their close connection in many instances, but not their *identity* (as applied to manufacture) in any one case. Thus the embryonic carpenter needs technical instruction before he can nail down his floor-boards properly; and the budding jeweler must be taught the correct technical method of using his shears and his blow-pipe before he can commence his work. And yet in course of time the carpenter shall be able to do the whole woodwork of a house from cellar to roof; and the jeweler shall be able to make up any article required of him; and in both cases without the slightest aid from art tuition whatever. Art culture is of universal application, and carpenter and goldsmith, stonemason and brassfounder, may sit side by side in any art class and receive the same instruction in art principles and shall be equally benefited thereby. On the other hand technical education is exclusive and applies only to the manipulation of any one given handicraft. Thus carpenter and goldsmith, mason and brassworker, must receive separate and distinct instruction in their work from different teachers, each competent in his own department, if they are to benefit by Technical Education at all. Any attempt on the part of one teacher to give simultaneous teaching in the use of diverse tools must result in utter failure. Let it, therefore, be distinctly understood that in the following remarks we are speaking not of *Art*, but of *Technical* Education.

The attempting to impart technical instruction to schoolboys rather imbues them with an oracular dogmatism, which has to be destroyed upon entering the workshop, than assists them in the desired object, and is therefore calculated to do more harm than good. The amount of money which has recently been spent upon broadcast "Technical" (?) Education is worse than wasted.

But there is another aspect of Technical Eduction, upon which we can look with a more promising expectation of permanently good results. We refer now to the work of special technical schools for any given industry. Here there is every prospect of satisfactory return for time and money spent. When the lad has decided what his work is to be, when his energies are definitely fixed upon a certain course, then you may bring your technical instruction to bear with the certainty of doing him good. With the rough-and-ready (but withal indispensable) daily teaching in the shop, supplemented in the evening by the theoretical and practical tuition of a cultured and sympathetic teacher, the results must be to the advantage of the learner, and ultimately to the trade at large. This is the system of Technical Education to which, looking from the "trade" standpoint, we would give full encouragement, confident that the returns will amply repay all outlay. The possibilities here are unlimited in the production of intelligent, skilful, and *mobile* workmen, who not only know how to use their tools, but who understand the mechanical principles which govern their use. We have the fullest confidence in asking our friends throughout the trade to give their countenance and support to all such efforts, as being well calculated to increase our *prestige* both at home and abroad.

To the workman himself the possibilities of Technical Education mean something more than the handling of his tools and the doing of his work. They mean that he shall handle his tools in the best possible manner, so as to get the best possible results therefrom, and that his work shall be done in the best and most perfect style. A simple illustration will show our meaning. Suppose it is required to produce in gold the form of Fig. 1. The average workman would take his strip of metal and cut off a length and bend it, as Fig. 2, and another as Fig. 3; then he would solder the two together, and the thing is done.

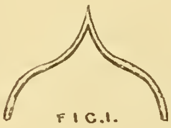


FIG. 1.

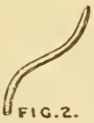


FIG. 2.

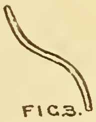


FIG. 3.

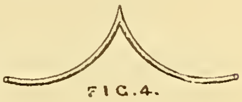


FIG. 4.

But this method leaves a solder mark at the top, and however well it is finished it is likely to show. So to avoid this outside solder mark, and at the same time to get a more perfect shape, the "technical" workman proceeds differently. He cuts a strip of metal the exact length required, and bends it into a semi-circle. He then nicks it nearly through in the centre with a triangular file, and bends the two halves back, as Fig. 4. A panel of solder in the inside angle secures the point firmly, without any outside solder mark to show. Then one touch of the pliers to each arm completes the form in perfect symmetry.

This, doubtless, is a very simple matter; but we think it well illustrates the point under discussion[*]. Of the possibilities of Technical Education to the trade generally, on the lines last spoken of, we cannot speak too highly; but it must be a matter of time before their beneficial operations are felt to any great extent. With the gradual improvement in workmanship and finish, and with the quicker production, not of cheap and nasty, but of good and reliable work, our trades will not only hold their own but will recover their pre-eminent position throughout the world. The success of our Continental rivals, both in the home and foreign markets, has been fostered largely by their possession, and our lack, of those qualities which an enlightened Technical Education alone can give, and in realising this fact, and working consistently for its correction, we are doing the best we can for the good of our trades. Still we would emphasise the note of warning given in our first paragraph by saying that this will be effected by steady labor, and not by any sudden miracle.

* * *

New Town Clock.—There is an agitation commencing for a new town clock for St. Mary's parish, Southampton, all the public clocks being at the other end of the town.

---

[*] This illustration was suggested by Mr. Warwood, superintendent of the Jewelers' Technical School, Birmingham.

Sheffield Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

THE two days in the whole year when it is most difficult to find a Sheffield business man in his office are the Wednesday and the Friday in Doncaster race week. The whole week, however, is more or less an "off" week for work. In the morning the streets are thronged with vehicles of all sorts and sizes making their way towards the northern exit of the town, and in the evening they return, their somewhat noisy occupants covered with the dust of the pleasant South Yorkshire roads. The railways, too, do a roaring trade with those whose time is more valuable. The general result is a do nothing week; for when Sheffielders work they work, and when they play they play—with a vengeance. Everyone's conscience seems soothed with the reflection that there is no other play day this side of Christmas. The holiday season, too, is over except for those who, having to wait their turn, have had to take their holidays late. Everybody, therefore, being physically "fit," it will not be the fault of workers if a great deal is not turned out between now and the mid-winter festival.

As usual about this time of the year the smoke nuisance comes in for a great deal of attention. It must be the striking contrast between the atmosphere of the sea-side "resorts" we have patronised and that of the town where, for our sins, we are compelled to live, that is accountable for this fact. Anyway, Sir Frederick Thorpe Mappin, who generally relieves the cares of business with politics, brought the subject prominently before a meeting of Mr. Mundella's constituents, who are not only satisfied with, but get excited over, the discussion of more abstract questions. The Mayor (Alderman Gamble), too, seems to be taking the matter up, and as a manufacturer, and also a director of limited companies, is in a position to teach not only by precept but example. This he does successfully, as witness the case of John Round and Son, of which he is a director, mentioned last month. In addition to this he has demonstrated in the case of the Kelham Rolling Mills Company, of which he is managing director, that it is possible to do away with smoke to a very large extent in the manufacture of steel. This being so, there does not seem to be any valid reason why the powers invested in the magistrate should not be more strictly enforced.

The Ruskin Museum in Meersbrook Park, which has been closed for some time, has in the meantime undergone a thorough process of overhauling. It has now been re-opened, and students have once more access to the priceless treasures which it contains. It is pre-eminently a place for students as distinguished from the British Philistine, who is conspicuous by his absence. The small collection of Turners is thoroughly representative of that master's gradual change of style as he grew older. Not the least interesting and instructive feature in the museum is the collection of Mediæval Italian details which is contains, including some of those "Stones of Venice" of which Ruskin wrote so lovingly. The water-color reproductions of some of the most notable frescoes of the great Italian masters will also be a source of delight to all true lovers of Art. School of Art students, too, will note with interest the sketches of those buildings which contain those masterpieces with which they are so familiar—notably the Baptistry at Florence, which contains the famed Ghiberti gates. It only remains to mention the unique collection of precious stones, mostly in the rough and partly polished, to show how fortunate we are to possess in this museum so splendid an incentive to artistic study.

Whatever the outlook may be as regards the country at large and trade in general, the state of affairs in the silver and electro-plate trade in Sheffield at present is decidedly reassuring. During the period of the General Election something very like stagnation prevailed, but within the last few weeks there has been a distinct and all-round improvement. The revival which generally takes place at the end of the holiday season has this year set in earlier than usual, which renders the situation the more remarkable. Manufactories which have within the last few months been running short time now seriously contemplate the step of allowing their men to put in as many hours as they like. One manager of long and varied experience, who is not given as a rule to speak rashly, assures me that he fully anticipates a better Christmas trade than last year. This state of affairs is not what was expected to come about a few months ago, and however long it may last it will be an agreeable surprise.

A firm of forty years' standing, manufacturing both Britannia Metal and German Silver goods, and whose turn-over last year was said to be something like £40,000, has recently got into low water. There has as yet been no public intimation of the fact, so that at present I cannot be more particular. The concern has for some months been carried on by a committee appointed by the creditors who, it is understood, are trying to dispose of the business. Bad trade seems to have had very little to do with the collapse, which rather appears to be another instance of a second generation being lacking in the frugal business habits which characterised the founder of the firm. In other words more seems to have been drawn out annually by the individual partners than the profits of the business would bear. This state of affairs has been rectified by the committee of management; not, however, with the approval of the said partners, who are now understood to have severed their connection with the works.

The Duke of Teck has accepted an invitation to be present at the Cutlers' Feast. This is a feather in the cap of the new Master Cutler who is the first of the long line who has succeeded in bagging a scion of Royalty for his banquet. The personal popularity of the Teck family, however, will be the chief ingredient in the satisfaction felt by the Master Cutler's guests. The duke himself has been in Sheffield before, and has visited several of the large works. It is remembered that on one occasion, while in a file-cutters' shop, he mounted the "horsing" and cut a file, for which initiation into the craft he is said to have paid his "foot-ale." His reflected popularity as being the husband of that most popular of English princesses, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, goes for a good deal; but besides that he seems to possess that frankness of manner which commends itself so well to Yorkshiremen in general, and to Sheffielders in particular. His presence at the feast is said to be due to the influence of Sir Ashmead Bartlett, the popular member for the Ecclesall division.

This year the Annual Exhibition of the Sheffield Society of Artists is being held in the Cutlers' Hall. If genuine merit ought to draw, this exhibition should turn out a financial success. It is somewhat of a reflection, however, on the public appreciation of pictures that the committee have deemed it necessary this year, as in some previous years, to provide the additional "attraction" of music on two nights of the week. Music, of course, is all right in its place, and in certain combinations it harmonises well with the pictorial art. The music, however, which is provided on these occasions, although excellent in itself, does not "compose" well with its surroundings, and as a matter of fact few people who really care for pictures turn up on a musical night. These nights, however, are the best attended of the whole, so that the committee have pretty well gauged the public taste.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility

As for the pictures, however, they seem to have gone in for sterling merit. Compared with the earlier years of the Society's existence, the sifting process seems to have been conscientiously performed. The result is that the present exhibition shows a standard of excellence in advance of any of its predecessors. The portraits are few in number, but excellent in quality. Number 84, a portrait of John Hall, Esq., of Norbury, by H. Wickham Howard, deserves special mention, not only on its own account, but as being the work of the son of an old Sheffield silversmith, himself no mean artist, the late Sterling Howard, of the then firm of Howard and Hawksworth. This is only one of the many instances of the silversmith's bench or show-room developing into the studio of the artist. Miss Jean Mitchell, the daughter of the late Mr. Young Mitchell, Head Master of the School of Art, is also well to the front with some excellent portraits.

Mr. Thomas Nowill, who recently died at the age of seventy-one, and was interred in the family vault at the General Cemetery, although not a public man in the ordinary acceptation of the term, yet as the head of a very old Sheffield manufacturing house, may claim a short obituary notice in these columns. Some few months ago I had occasion to make a few remarks relating to the firm of John Nowill and Sons, and their trade relationship with the Turkish Empire. The deceased gentleman was the head of the firm, and although recently he has resided in London, yet has never ceased to take an active part in the business. There are still three of his brothers in the firm, and he has also left three sons, so that the house of Nowill and Sons is in no immediate danger of falling into the hands of partners of another name. It is one of the many instances in the Sheffield trades, of businesses descending in an unbroken line from father to son, so that their present representatives have acquired in local estimation a sort of dignity somewhat analogous to that of a territorial aristocracy.

The dispute between Messrs. Rodgers and Sons and their workmen in the spring-knife department still remains unsettled. As this branch of trade is in a very depressed state—very few orders being forthcoming from abroad and the colonies—it is difficult to see how this regrettable state of things can be altered.

Obituary.

The art of die-sinking has sustained a great loss in the death of the well-known medallist, Joseph Moore, of Pitsford Street, Birmingham. For many years, in common with numerous prominent houses, we have had the pleasure of placing important orders in his hands; and it is impossible to examine the wax models of dies he has cut for us without feeling that they are the works of a master of his craft. His death leaves a gap which may take a long time to fill. Moore's quiet and unostentatious, though genial, manner, coupled with most liberal views, contribute to make his loss mourned by all who knew him.

A lamentable occurrence has put a period to the pain and suffering of Joseph Ansell, of 15, Great Hampton Street, who, driven insane by the acute agonies of internal cancer and head affections, managed to elude the careful watch of his wife, and hanged himself.

The painful suicide of the well-known Henry Harburg, of 6, Holborn Circus, and Redcliffe Gardens, W., has also to be recorded. In a state of unsound mind, without any apparent cause, he shot himself through the head, leaving a note upon his table addressed to his son:—"Dear Edwin,—Forgive your broken-hearted father. All around is night. All is darkness."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
—AND—
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PRECIOUS METALS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Dear Sir,—I read in your last issue that in China it is a capital offence to make a gold article with any alloy. This, however, must not include watches. You most likely know that Fleurier is the only place where the real Chinese watch is made, this watch being of a peculiar shape and style in the movement and case, and has been so for over half a century, without a single piece being altered in the shape or anyhow. Although mostly all the watches have silver cases, some of them have gold ones, particularly those with enamel paintings. I know a Fleurier man, who was in the watch trade in China, being in possession of a gold watch chain made in China. This chain is of pure gold, the links of it are not soldered, but carved in an ingot of gold.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Albert Welter.
(Of the firm Ate. Welter, Fleurier.)

PRINTING OF PRICES.

We are much obliged to our many readers for their letters in regard to the printing of prices, and are glad to find such unanimity of opinion in regard to our decision. It was the outcome of many long interviews with prominent men in the trade, all of whom strongly advocated the lines we have adopted as being the best to serve the interests of the Trade.

M. C. H. N.—While congratulating you upon the ingenuity of your production, unfortunately we cannot regard it as an improvement upon the chronometer, but rather a retrogression. Saunier gives an escapement somewhat similar on Plate x. fig. 11. But apart from this, the identical action has been made in Liverpool many years ago, and in London more recently. Only a few weeks ago an escapement maker we know put in a new wheel to the exact thing, the watch having previously been made in London.

A. Yarwood, J. W. P., and others.—We have much pleasure in forwarding you, per post, the instructions *re* the Horological Institute Certificates.

J. T.—We have not forgotten the promised articles upon ticket writing; probably they will begin in January, 1893.

S. N.—We are always pleased to accept anything of the kind and give you our opinion upon it. Unfortunately, we are unable to support your sanguine belief. The crystal is not topaz, as you suppose, nor aquamarine (beryl), as your friend affirms; it is a variety of tourmaline, known, from its absence of color, as achroite. Had either of you referred to the crystallographic articles, Vol. XVI., you would have seen at a glance, by the three-sided top, that it could be neither of the gems claimed for it.

D. and Co.—Thanks for expressed appreciation of window design. We have put your order in the hands of the fitter, who will lose no time in the matter. He has made a number of stands for us; in fact, he has made nearly all the best in the Trade.

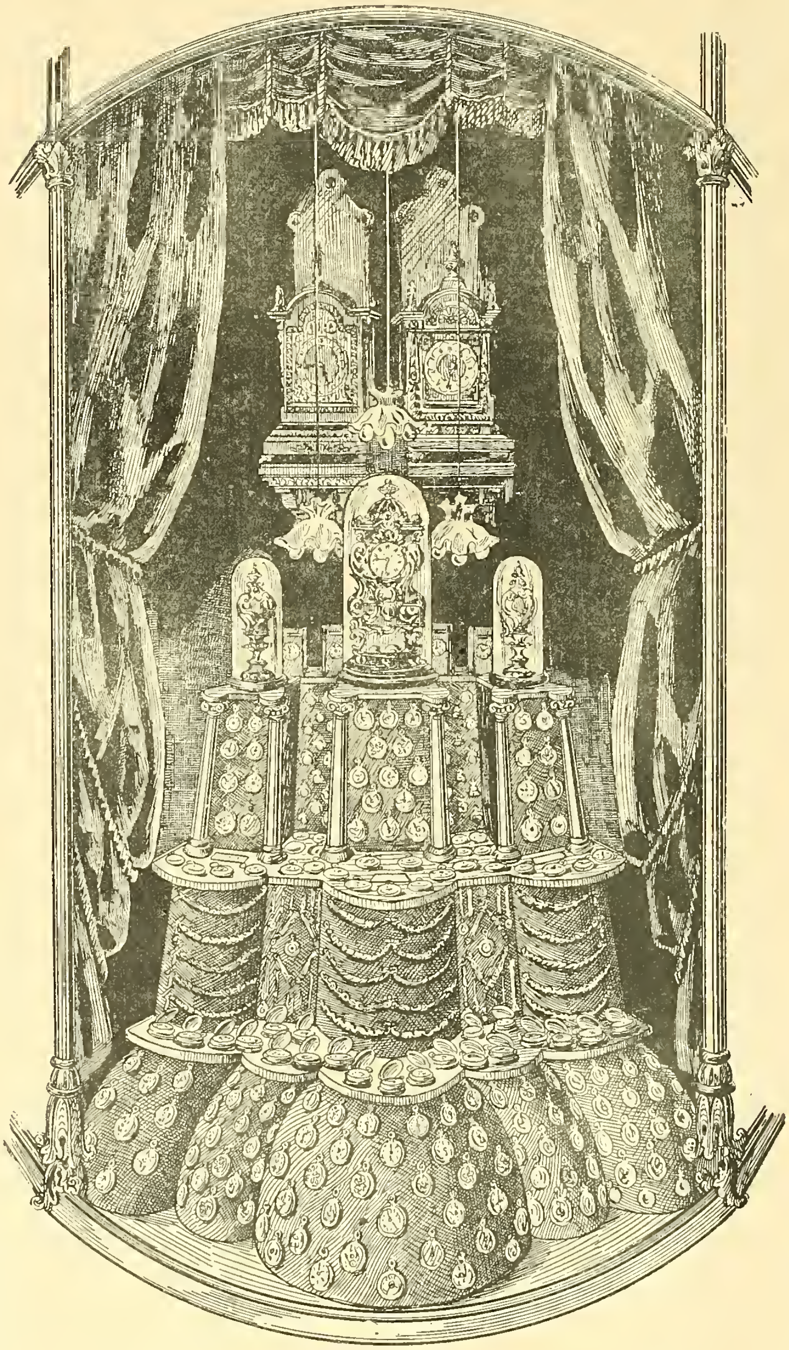
F. Lowe.—Will make further personal inquiries before recommending you the articles you require.

Windows and Window Dressing.

By the Editor.

(Continued from page 53.)

OUR design this month is for a curved-fronted corner window, and, slightly modified, this will serve equally well for a front pane. In this design we have turned our attention to horology, excluding jewelry properly so called. The frame consists essentially of three shelves, which should be got out of three-quarter stuff, the top one being one inch thick, as it has a great weight to support. Dovetailed into the back of this shelf are two uprights about eighteen inches square and an inch thick, and these should be good pine or other strong wood. A nine-inch plank follows at right angles to the top shelf, to which it is securely fastened, and which also supports and strengthens the two upright pieces upon which are screwed the brackets of two bracket-clocks. The top and back shelf is covered with velvet, as well as the front edges of the shelves. As this idea suggests a very great weight, the frame must be got out quite as strongly as indicated, otherwise a smash might follow. We have known a top shelf to give way and carry everything before it. Although this design as shown is for a watch-window, in describing it references will also be made to its suitability for jewelry display.



The bottom tier consists of five round-fronted segments, their peripheries also forming a segment of a circle, coinciding with the front of the window. These segments are further curved upwards and backwards, so that one looking at them from the front has the face of every watch displayed upon them at right angles to his line of vision. Each segment should be made separate, and take in and out with a handle from behind, and its front should be made sufficiently strong to support the hooks upon which the watches are to hang. The centre block could be appropriated by gent's gold timesters, and the two succeeding ones by ladies' watches of the same precious metal, the two ends being reserved for silver watches, one gent's, the other ladies'. In the three prominent spaces left at the bottom of the window could be shown three gracefully-arranged heavy gold alberts, with gold watches exhibited as "presentation watches," or three of the best or most important watches, either simple or complicated, or any other, such as a Kew certificate watch.

The succeeding ledge forms a first-class receptacle for good watches which deserve specialisation, and this can be best effected by elevating each one upon a small circular velvet-covered block, in front of which could stand its description, etc.

The next tier also consists of five segments, three of which are curved-fronted, and two flat. The centre block forms a capital position for double alberts, gracefully festooned; the two similar side blocks offering an excellent location for single alberts. If desirable, the centre block could be employed for watches.

The two flat segments offer an appropriate position for ladies' chatelaine watches, and all those new short chains—Langtry's, Queen's, Empress, etc.—which can be pinned on in any fancy pattern, according to the stock in hand. They should never be just pinned on straight like clothes upon a line; some sort of pattern should always be aimed at.

The next ledge widens out into the two recesses, and offers a good space for watches, which can be divided up into the natural divisions offered.

The next tier is quite different from those below, being flat-faced, with a small column at the angles to take off plainness. The front of the centre block is appropriated to watches, and its sides may be similarly employed; but it is preferable that they should be treated as part of the next member, which thus becomes three sides of a rectangle. These two members adjoining the centre offer a splendid position for seals, compasses, lockets, etc., which should be dressed to a pattern. The two end blocks are good positions for workmen's watches. A few small alberts can be made to turn gracefully round the columns, or a niche could be cut in these to receive a speciality, which might even be draped with good effect.

The top shelf is dressed with mantle garniture, a clock and a pair of ornaments, and with five or six small things, such as fancy or carriage clocks ; but we do not advocate the display of too many, as overcrowding should be particularly avoided. The edges of the shelves being about an inch in width offer a good position for gold-letter advertisements—"Chains at wholesale prices." "Every chain best hand made." "Every link hall-marked." "Special reductions to exporters." "Chronometer maker to the Admiralty," etc., etc. The brackets of the clocks are screwed firmly into the velvet-covered stand, and the clocks placed upon them in position.

In dressing this window with jewelry the floor would form a good position for diamond work or novelties. The centre block would form an excellent position for pearl necklaces, the succeeding two blocks offering commanding spaces for pearl and diamond work, and the two end ones for, say, flexible bracelets and gold necklets. To the next ledge could be assigned diamond, pearl, and other small earrings. The centre block of the next tier could take the remaining diamond and pearl work. The two succeeding flat trays would offer a capital position for bracelets upon forks, and the two end blocks would show off well seals, compasses, pencil-cases, sovereign-purses, and such-like things. In the centre of the next ledge could be placed a shaped top block for pins, and the recesses employed by two trays of studs and pins, arranged fan-pattern in two rows. To the side spaces could be allotted fichus. The whole row of flat trays could be appropriated by rings divided off into artistic segments. The pillars offer good positions for scarf rings. The edges of the shelves could be metal-tongued, and thus form admirable receptacles for small brooches, of which they would make the most. The shelf above offers spaces for a few large pieces of silver, and the brackets behind for a couple of silver trays, or, better still, for two handsome rose-water ewers and basins.

The Cycle Trade.

WHEN it is remembered how close is the connection between our trade and that of cycle manufacturing it becomes obvious why we should refer to it in this journal. It is true it did not originate in the trade. A village blacksmith at Stoneleigh has the honor of having made the first spider wheel, which early in 1870 was bought and taken to Paris, and thence it made a return journey to Coventry, where members of the trade and others set to work at the new useful toy. Company after company started, had a good run, and did well. Many of the watchmakers bid good-bye to the board for the more lucrative employment of cycle-making. The use, value, and pleasures of cycling became apparent, and Coventry had a good time. But other places soon began to vie with Coventry in the production of cycles. Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Glasgow, and other towns soon entered as competitors, with a view of driving back the erring horologers to their old craft, and with the natural result of materially injuring the Coventry trade. Indeed, a statement was recently made that one third of the entire exports from Birmingham was cycles ; and a journal wholly connected with advertising asserts that there is now no less than £100,000 a year spent upon advertisements in the cycle trade in Great Britain alone. So large have its numbers become that a Cycle Manufacturers' Trade Protection Association has long been in existence, and to it are due many benefits enjoyed alike by manufacturers and riders. That the all-round interests of the cycle trade are jealously watched was instanced recently in connection with the Stanley Exhibit. It appears that for several years a dispute has existed between manufacturers and the Stanley Cycle Club, London, concerning the annual cycle exhibitions promoted by the club at the Crystal Palace. The manufacturers have lately entered into a bond with a penalty attaching of £250 not to show at the Stanley Exhibition ; and, further, it was recently

at the Crystal Palace. The decision has created great satisfaction. Circulars have been sent to the whole of the trade, and many leading firms have already applied for space, the profits to be divided proportionally among the exhibitors. The late impetus of the pneumatic tyre has had very great effect upon the trade, and according to one of the American cycling journals, these tyres are now being adapted for trotting sulkies. A new form of tyre is being introduced by one of the makers, in which the usual difficulty of repair is intended to be considerably lessened. The outer case of this tyre is fixed to the rim by a couple of longitudinal wires running parallel to each other all round the wheel, and being attached firmly to the outer covering, lie in two recesses on the surface of the rim. To repair a puncture to the air tube it is necessary to deflate the tyre ; when this is done the wires sink down into the hollow in the centre of the rim, and it is then possible to extract from under and between them the rubber case containing the air. This air chamber can then be readily patched and made secure, and without much difficulty reintroduced between the wired edges of the outer case. As soon as this is done the pump can be got to work, and the tyre resumes its normal condition. It is also possible, when necessary or desirable, to remove the outer case altogether by springing the wires over the edge of the rim. When this has been done the whole of the air chamber is, of course, exposed, and the tiniest puncture can then be easily detected, or an extensive rupture handily and conveniently repaired. It is evident that the next best thing to an unpuncturable tyre is a tyre which is easy of repair, and if the arrangement we have attempted to describe is found to work well, a clear step in advance will have been taken.

It is a pity that this riding upon the wind—the attribute of the old gods—is accompanied by such difficulties ; but here appears a step towards their alleviation. There are also other unpleasant circumstances connected with the god-like motion recently pointed out in the *Lancet*, which remarks that it is desirable it should be recognised that by far the commonest single cause of the increased number of accidents—an increase altogether out of proportion to that of the votaries of cycling—is the more general adoption of the pneumatic tyre, the tendency of which to skid on wet ground is notorious, great as are the advantages which outweigh this fault. The surface of most roads slopes to the sides, so that in passing or overtaking another vehicle one rides along a sloping plain. In such a position the rear-driven safety tends to swerve, so that the driving-wheel slips downhill. To combat this the rider steers somewhat up, and still further reduces the angle of pressure on the ground. Skidding of the steering-wheel does not matter much, but slight slipping of the back wheel causes a fall. In many accidents of late the rider has been actually thrown against or under the met vehicle, for he must fall towards it. Cyclists unaccustomed to the pneumatic tyre do not recognise the necessity of allowing the machine gradually to approach the kerb and of not trying to correct the leeway when the ground is greasy rather than run the risk of a skid.

◆

The New Season's Price List of Mr. Sydenham, Frederick Street, Birmingham, will be out in time for the Christmas season, and will contain many important additions, consisting of fifty-two pages, as against twenty-four in the last issue. It will be lavishly illustrated with all kinds of rings, especially ladies' rings and keepers, gold and silver brooches, and chains, Masonic and Buffalo jewels, watches of every description, and a great variety of other articles. Mr. Sydenham tells me that he is prepared to supply his customers with copies, printed with their own names and addresses, and with such retail prices as suit their class of trade and locality. This is an offer of which doubtless very many will avail themselves, and I expect Mr. Sydenham will bring down upon himself a demand which will tax to the utmost even his large re-

Transatlantic Jottings.

(From Our New York Correspondent.)

YOU may guess from what I told you last month that the titanic action of the Dueber Company, for damages against the members of the Watch Trust (which includes the majority of the large firms in the watch and kindred trades), for no less a sum than 950,000 dols., is attracting an immense and growing interest. Many outside papers are siding strongly with Dueber, and if they can substantiate their claim as pointed out by some journals, the Company have been the victim of the grossest boycotting on record. I also hear that should the Dueber lawyers consider the laws of other States favorable, actions will be commenced in other courts; so that the case is likely to be one of the largest ever brought into court.

For the last two years or more untiring efforts have been made to amalgamate the various States jewelers' associations in one grand national body—a feat which has at last been consummated. The objects will be the mutual protection of the trade against all ills and abuses, of which there are many in this country, to which I hope the British trade is a stranger. The association will consist of the principal retailers in the States, who will endeavour to stamp out all unfair competitions, not only amongst the retailers themselves, but of a large body of what you call factors and manufacturers, who now supply the public direct or indirect, through dry-goods stores, chemists, or what not. Another important function contemplated is using all means, such as assays, etc., of articles produced by the various firms, to ascertain if they are up to the quality specified. This is an office which a society alone could undertake, and its existence cannot fail to have a deterrent effect upon unprincipled manufacturers.

Article twenty-two empowers the Association to fine, suspend, or expel any member guilty of offence against any of its laws, rules, or regulations. There will be an Annual General Convention held at various cities, as agreed upon at preceding conventions, after the manner of the large scientific societies; and at these meetings various points of interest will be raised, and probably papers read and discussed, on all points of direct and indirect interest to the trade. When one sees the immense amount of good that has been derived by the various professions and branches of science from similar gatherings, one may look forward quite sanguinely to a new era, however slow its evolution, in the jewelry and kindred trades.

There are now 2,950 hands employed by the American Watch Company, who are turning out over 2,000 watches a day. It is marvellous where all the watches go to! During the recent vacation nearly 500 lathes were given fresh places, so that the summer vacation becomes necessary in all the large works for alterations and repairs.

The American Watch Tool Company have also taken advantage of the recess for the replenishing and repairing of their machinery, as the amount of work thrown upon their machinery by the great number of their lathes now in use in the trade necessitates constant replenishing.

The Old Seth Thomas Clock Company is now under the management of Seth E. Thomas, a grandson of the founder of the grand old firm, which has not been exactly content to adhere to their celebrated lines in clocks, but have branched out into watch movements, which are to be a special feature in the future.

The Waterbury Clock Company are building a new and elaborate office at a cost of 10,000 dols.

The capabilities of the United States Watch Company are upwards of 200 watches a day, and they claim to be very busy with orders.

The Elgin Watch Company find sales greater than previous records. Indeed these are greater some months than the turn-out, which means further increase of hands. They have just lost one of their directors.

The cry is still they come! Another clock company—the Great Western Clock Company—was recently incorporated with a capital stock of 100,000 dols.

Talk about enterprise! British jewelers would scarcely believe that a company, with a capital of 600,000 dols., largely representing the trade, has been formed to build a hotel at Chicago, to form the headquarters of the jewelers visiting the city.

In America it has always been considered an honor, about parallel to being court jeweler in Europe, to supply the great railways with watches; and a recent coroner's jury upon an accident on the Grand Trunk censured the authorities for permitting such dangerous discrepancies to exist in the several stations whereby the accident became possible. It was shown that one conductor was running his cars ahead of time through his watch being too fast, and this caused the accident. Let us hope this will be remedied in the future, not only on this line, but all over the world.

The American Horological Society have held their monthly meetings, and their constitution and bye-laws have been adopted; new members are joining, and the whole thing looks quite promising.

The increasing demand for Paillard's non-magnetic watches has necessitated putting upon the market four new grades of 16-size. In these days of electric lighting, when one is constantly surrounded by cables carrying strong electric currents, non-magnetic watches become not only very necessary, but the time is not far distant when they will be considered to be absolutely indispensable.

I suppose most of your readers are aware that most jewelers in the States expose signs outside their shops in the form of clocks or what-not, and in most places where we have immensely wide streets, they are not only useful but in nobody's way. However, the Council of the City of Dayton, Ohio, have recently prohibited their use, much to the disgust of the jewelers of that city, and considerable feeling is being manifested against the action.

I hear that the wide-awake city of Chicago has recently been taken in with "blued" diamonds.

There is a report that a Chicago syndicate are about to take over the Aurora factory with a view of continuing manufacturing cheap watches. The old employés are obtaining work elsewhere.

÷

Trade Literature.—Mr. Henry Steer, F.R.Hist.S., has recently brought out another edition of his little book upon "The Eyes," which we reviewed when passing through the last edition. All he has to say is just as valuable and called for ever. In a rather large and well got up descriptive history of Derby, by an enterprising publishing firm, we recently noticed, a prominent space is allotted to the member of our trade, and what Mr. Steer has done and is still doing occupies about a quarter of a column. Mr. Steer is a *live* member of the trade, we wish there were many hundreds more like him.

Determinative Gemmology.

PRACTICAL DICHROSCOPY.

By the Editor.

(Continued from page 55.)

The Optic Axis of Sapphires.

WE next come to the blue corundums, or sapphires. The dichroism of these is very pronounced, and altogether different from that of the ruby; for, instead of exhibiting two not very different varieties of the same hue, we shall see that sapphires show two distinct hues, often as separated as straws and dark blues, or blues and almost colorless.

"S. 1301.—We have now in the dichroscope a crystal of sapphire. Through the optic axis—*i.e.*, along the direction of the prism, we observe two squares of a dark blue hue, altogether darker than when the crystal is viewed in the hand in a direction across the prism, it being a hue very nearly approaching "fine"; but the two squares are identical in hue no matter how we revolve the prism; so long as the light traverses in this direction they remain unaltered. We notice a little speck of green in one square, but this is owing to foreign parti-coloring, as we observe the corresponding patch upon the other square. If, however, we turn the stone upon its axis—say, ten or fifteen degrees, so that the light does not follow along the optic axis, but obliquely to it – we instantly observe a change of hues supervenes, one square going a light greenish grey, the difference in the hues becoming greatest when viewed across the prism. Removing the crystal and fixing it by its base, revolving it round its axis, and so viewing it in all directions, we perceive practically no change of hues. Revolving the prism we see the squares exchange hues, the green becoming blue, and *vice versâ* four times in each revolution. We thus see that the sapphire is monochroic along its longer axis, but dichroic along its lateral axes."

"E. 1302.—We have now in the dichroscope a crystal of Australian sapphire. It is very thick across the prism, and by transmitted light appears a bluish-green, a hue characteristic of many Australian sapphires. Along the major axis it is almost opaque, nor does its appearance in this direction very much improve in the dichroscope, being almost opaque; still, a little color is visible, sufficient to realise that both squares are the same. When viewed in an oblique or opposite direction we observe a very different state of things, one square becoming a bright emerald-green and the other a dark blue, the green always being the larger square. Drawing this stone along, so as to view it nearer the apex of the crystal, we notice the crystal is fractured, so that it ends in a wedge-shaped termination, and as it thins out the body of the dark blue becomes much less, ending in quite a light blue. The other square also alters, going through light greens and yellows to nearly colorless. This alteration of color is principally due to parti-coloring, other crystals more evenly colored not exhibiting the phenomena to anything like the extent. It is, however, necessary to remember that when alterations of the hue of one square take place, a complimentary change in the other square accompanys it, as by this means alone we discover whether we are dealing with parti-coloring or a dichroic gem.

PARTI-COLORING.

Although spinels and garnets, as a rule, do not assume several hues in one crystal, occasionally they do so. With the former yellows are extremely rare, but blues and pinks alternate with greens and whites which are sometimes a little confusing. In the dichroscope is a gem of a very fair sapphire-blue, which has been sold in trade as a good sapphire. In the position in which it is now viewed, and its setting does not admit of any other, both squares are a dark blue with a patch of yellowish hue; moreover, the decomposition round the extraordinary ray makes it appear as though the two squares were of a different hue; but we notice that there is also a lighter patch upon the other square, and a revolution of the prism soon shows that it is a case of simple parti-coloring, and that the gem is a blue spinel, and not a sapphire. The value of this observation will become further evident upon reading the following experiment, and S 31.

"S. 99.—A fairly good color sapphire set in a bar brooch showed along a line straight through table and culet, perfect monochroism, and the setting almost precluded further examination; but by tilting the head, a band of light green appeared across one corner of one of the squares, and closer inspection revealed a darker patch upon the other square. By revolving the prism, the light patch changed from square to square, showing the stone is dichroic."

With the corundums—sapphires, rubies, etc.—the hues usually shade or tint off, one into the other, in imperceptible gradations, especially reds and whites, reds and blues, reds and yellows, and frequently the blues and whites; but more frequently the color of the latter is arranged in bands at right angles to the length of the prism, the depth of the hue bearing no relation to the thickness of the line of coloration. Sometimes fifty or a hundred bands of dark blue and white alternate in one crystal, and even these become further divisible upon microscopic examination. When such stones are examined in the dichroscope the hues of the bandings are of course complimentary in the two squares, the dark line in the one being represented by a light line in the other, which alternate upon the revolution of the prism.

The Dichroscopy of Sapphires.

"S. 31.—I have before me a lovely 6-carat sapphire of a rich dark blue velvety hue, worth £25 a carat. When fixed by the culet, so that the girdle is opposite the aperture, both squares are of ultramarine. Upon slightly turning the stone (so as to cause the light to fall through a different line in the stone) I get at the corner of one of the squares a yellowish green; and I likewise notice a corresponding deepening in the corner of the opposite square. Upon the revolution of the prism, and so causing the rays to pass round each other, each square takes this green when their relative positions are reversed four times in a revolution. I now refix the stone by its girdle and I get a bright dark blueish-violet, and a washed out greenish-blue, but by a slight turn I get a lovely full bright blue, darker than that seen in the stone by the unassisted eye, and a somewhat greenish straw."

"S. 164.—I have here a charming sapphire of a *fine* color, it weighs five carats, and £200 have been refused for it. Through one of the longer pavilions and opposite templet it is perfectly monochroic, presenting two squares of nearly an ultramarine blue; but in every other position it exhibits a greenish straw, and full dark blue."

"S. 236.—This is a 50-carat sapphire, cabochon cut. It is a fairly good color, but there is a tint of amethyst in it. Through the crown of the stone it shows two squares of an indigo hue, but at an angle of 45 degrees to this it shows two hues—a light greenish yellow and an amethystine blue."

S. 1,304.—We have now in the dichroscope a sapphire of a fair color, although not a pleasing stone. Apparently the color is evenly distributed when viewed in the hand; but in the instrument we immediately observe that there is only one small patch of color towards the culet, and another at the side. Through one pavilion, at about 30 degrees with the table, we see perfect monochroism, both squares being a washed-out slate, and in some positions through the uncolored parts both squares are colorless, or only a slight patch of color. As near the monochroic axis, as through the girdle (which is only a further revolution of

Telegraph Address—SYDENHAM, BIRMINGHAM. **Telephone No.—4,059.**

A. SYDENHAM,

Wholesale & Manufacturing Jeweller,
26, Frederick St., **BIRMINGHAM,**
ENGLAND.

PLEASE WRITE FOR MY LATEST PRICE LIST.

A. SYDENHAM'S NEW NAME BROOCHES,

Which are having such an immense sale all over Great Britain and the Colonies.

ALL THESE BROOCHES ARE HALL MARKED.

ANY OTHER STYLES MADE TO ORDER.

Ada
Adelaide
Adeline
Agnes
Alice
Amelia
Amy
Ann
Annie
Astore
Aroon

Baby
Bairn
Beatrice
Bella
Bertha
Bessie
Betsy
Blanche
Bridget

Caroline
Carrie
Catherine
Cecilia
Charity
Charlotte
Christine
Clara
Constance

Deborah
Dora
Dorothy
Daisy
Dolly
Dinah

Edith
Eleanor
Elsie
Eliza
Elizabeth
Ellen
Emily
Emma
Esther
Ethel
Eva

Evelina
Emmeline
Emilie
Erin
Eugenie
Evelyn

Faith
Fanny
Flora
Florence
Florrie
Florry
Frances

Gladys
Grace
Gertrude
Georgina
Gertie
Good Luck

Hannah
Harriet
Helen
Hester
Hilda
Helena

Isabel
Isabella
Isabelle

Jane
Janet
Jenny
Jessie
Julia

Kitty
Kate
Katherine
Kathleen
Katie

Laura
Lilian
Lily
Lizzie
Lottie
Louie
Louisa

Louise
Lucy
Lillie
Lydia

Mabel
Madge
Maggie
Margaret
Maria
Marian
Marie
Martha
Mary
Mary Ann
Matilda
Mavourneen
Maud
May
Mildred
Milly
Minnie
Miriam
Mizpah

Nancy
Nellie
Nelly

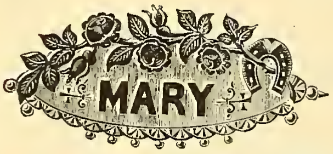
Phœbe
Phyllis
Pollie
Polly

Rachel
Regard
Robina
Rhoda
Rosa
Rosie
Rose
Ruth

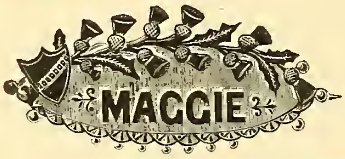
Sarah
Sally
Selina
Sophia
Susie
Susan

Victoria
Violet

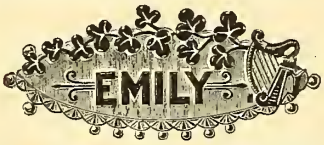
Any other Names, Mottoes, or Words.



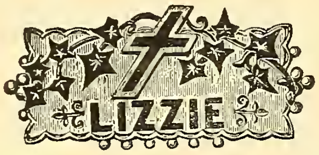
Shoe and Rose. Rd. 171781.



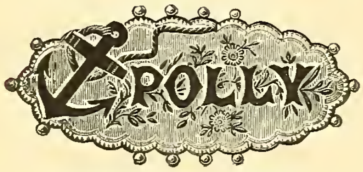
Shield and Thistle. Rd. 171782.



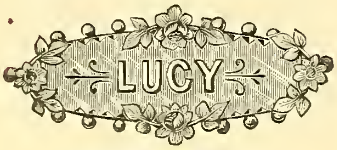
Harp Spray. Rd. 168697.



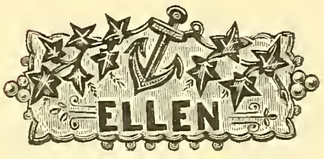
Cross and Ivy. Rd. 186380.



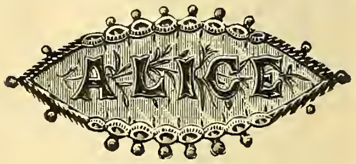
Anchor. Rd. 176389.



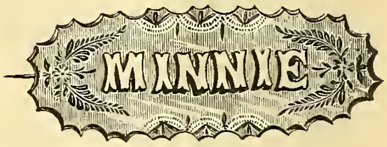
English Rose.



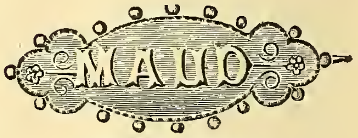
Anchor and Ivy. Rd. 188168.



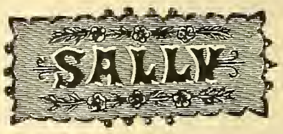
Bead Scollop.



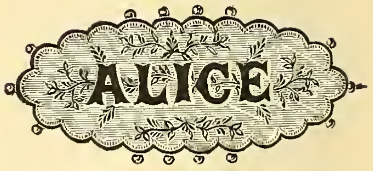
Oval Scollop.



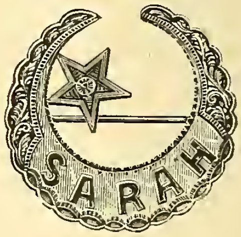
Fancy Fischu.



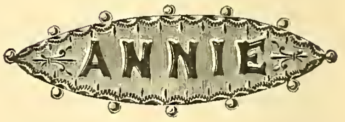
Square Fischu.



Pointed Oval.



Crescent.



Midget.

I always keep a large stock of these goods on hand (in Silver), and can execute all orders for ordinary names the same day as received. Orders for special names generally executed the day after.

A. SYDENHAM Wholesale and Manufacturing Jeweller, Diamond Mounter, and Wholesale Watch Factor,
26, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

30 degrees), we get very pronounced dichroic effects—a dark blue and greenish slate.

S. 1,306.—This is a bright light sapphire, Ceylon trap-cut back. When viewed from one side it is a lively, transparent, pleasing stone; but from the other side there is less color, and it appears far less transparent and pleasing. In the dichroscope, viewed through the table, it shows but the faintest vesture of di-coloration, maximum monochroism being about 60 degrees with the table, in which position it shows two light blue squares. In other positions it is dichroic, its maximum, of course, lying at right angles to the monochroic, the twin hues being a darkish blue with a suspicion of amethystine, and a glassy, almost colorless, slate.

S. 1,307.—This is a medium sapphire, not altogether without a little good color; parti-coloration does not manifest itself. In its longer direction along the girdle it is perfectly mono-color, the two squares showing ultramarines, neither brilliant nor beautiful. Through the culet and table it shows a great diversity in the two squares, one being a darkish blue, with bands of still darker (owing to the parti-coloration of the stone), and the other a glassy slate, with corresponding bands of bluish-green. When fixed by its longer axis towards the wax it of course shows dichroism in a perfect revolution, and owing to the distribution of color its parti-coloration is much more pronounced.

S. 1,309.—This is a nice lively English-cut sapphire, about five carats, of a very light blue. Its dichroic axis is at a slight angle to the girdle, where it exhibits one square of a much darker blue than the stone appears when viewed by the unassisted eye (with a suspicion of amethystine), the other square being almost colorless, with a very slight tinge of greenish slate.

(To be continued.)

Goldsmiths' and Jewelers' Annuity and Asylum Institution.

The following letter has been sent out from the secretary of the above Institution:—"I regret to inform you that at the election, which took place on August 25th last, a mistake was made in the votes polled for one of the female candidates. At a subsequent recount the Committee discovered that their first count was wrong, inasmuch as an error had been made in carrying forward the figures from one sheet to another, and consequently that Mrs. Webb had not obtained the largest number of votes; but the highest number was for Mrs. Bocock, and the next highest for Mrs. Smith, leaving Mrs. Webb third. The Committee deeply regret that such an event should have occurred—the first time, it is believed, in the annals of the Institution; but while Mrs. Bocock is entitled to the pension, they feel that it is hard on Mrs. Webb, who has been informed that she was elected; and although they do not feel themselves justified in placing the three women whom the miscount affects on the funds without the sanction of the Subscribers, they suggest that this should be done, and I am, therefore, directed to particularly request your attendance at a Special General Meeting at the Horological Institute, on Thursday Evening, the 13th October, at eight p.m., when the amended poll will be presented and the matter discussed."

Another Friar Watchmaker.

Another friar horologist is to the front with a remarkable piece of ingenuity in the person of Friar Morquet, of the order of St. Francis, Paris. He has constructed a calendar watch only a quarter of an inch in diameter, which indicates seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years, in addition to an alarm, the case being decorated with a figure of his patron saint and two verses of the "Te Deum."

Our Unwrought Materials.

More Diamonds in the Arizona Meteorite.

A short time ago we had the pleasure of making known to the world the facts concerning the discovery of the second lot of diamonds in this famous meteorite. We have now to record the fact that an enterprising French lapidist bought a number of specimens for the purpose of cutting them up with the hope of finding diamonds in them, and that his enterprise has met with success, for he soon discovered the stones snugly reposing in one of the pieces upon which he operated. The specimen was immediately re-purchased by Professor Foote, and by him sold to the British Museum, where it will henceforth be on view. Previously, the only evidence to be seen in our national collection of the occurrence of diamonds in meteorite was the scratch upon the piece of corundum, resting upon the word of three or four of us who saw it done. Now, however, the veritable crystallised carbon can be seen by all who feel an interest in it.

Another gentleman bought three specimens for the same experimental purpose, and he also has met with success, and has added another to the list of specimens of this remarkable meteorite which has produced diamonds.

Meteorites Still More Interesting.

Whether the Martians have been engaged for many years, and are now using their supreme efforts to communicate with us, and so reveal some of the mysteries of the universe, we are not able to say, but certainly other more tangible messengers are revealing to us something of the composition of the matter of space. In addition to the foregoing, news is to hand—although not very satisfactory at present—of another ultra-terrestrial visitor, in the form of a meteorite which fell in Idaho on the 20th of August last, at the upper end of the Bruneau Valley, in the extreme south-west of the State. The evidence rests upon two observers—one who saw it fall, and located it, which agrees with the account of a prospector who saw it fall, and the accompanying phenomena, as witnessed by the rancher. As it only fell a thousand yards from the prospector, he had no difficulty in going to the spot where it fell, and after several hours search discovered that upon striking it had dug out a long elliptical hole and glanced off again; but it had buried itself again about ninety yards off. Vandalism was immediately resorted to—with great efforts a piece was cut and broken off, and assayed. The assayer reporting it to carry a large percentage of gold, the prospector set to work to dig it out, when it weighed about 400 lbs. He says he shall have it smelted for the gold it contains; but when he is assured that it will be worth more than its weight in gold, his love of money will doubtless induce him to put it into the best market. At the same time, there is nothing positive to show that the mass he found was the one that fell, and some confirmation will be required before it can be accepted as a scientific fact.

Remarkable Amethyst Vein.

The *Metalist* describes a vein of amethyst which intersects Batchelor Mountain, Colorado, from north to south. It has been exposed in ten localities, showing it to be a vein between porphyry and trachyte, and is estimated to be worth some 300,000,000 dols.

Montana Sapphires.

We hear that work is pushing on at Eldorado Bar. It appears that heavy wood, such as is required, is not so easily obtained as was thought. However, they have been able to get it, and are now engaged in bringing the water for hydraulicing.

Diamond Field Notes.

(By Vaalite.)

Kimberley, Sept. 2nd, 1892.

UNABATED demands for diamonds, regularity of working, constant supply of the mines now being worked, monopoly of output, and the very human purpose of money-making behind it all, and there is little chance of a downward alteration in the price of diamonds. The recent figures of the De Beers, showing upwards of two-and-a-half millions profit, have also caused the value of the great company to rise in the eyes of investors, as the shares have shown an upward tendency; not that that is always a guide, as is proved by the history of the ill-fated Burma Ruby Mines. I recently saw a gentleman who had been to Burma, and he said it was the greatest mystery on earth to him why this company had proved such a failure, as the rubies are certainly there; and the only thoery that seems to account for it is the one now held by the natives, that the genii of the mines are displeased at the audacity of the Europeans, and are determined to baffle all their operations. But, as I observed to my friend, there is a strong presumption that the same frustrating genii occasionally locate themselves in various mines in our own locality, such as the Augustine, Ottos Kopje, and several others, which are known to contain diamonds. Directors' reports, apparently well founded, continually point to colossal fortunes before the next meeting, but, like a will-o'-the-wisp, they lead on and on to an unpleasant termination. Poor Otto's Kopje has at last worn out even the chairman, Mr. N. Stobbs, who has resigned his position; but the new board has at its head Mr. O'Leary, whose confidence in the mine is unabated, and who is himself a large shareholder. You will probably remember that I sent you word that things were pushing on here very promisingly, when all of a sudden telegraphic advices came from London ordering the stoppage of the working at the mine! and over went Mr. O'Leary to know the meaning of it, fully making up his mind as to what he would do when he got to London, as he considers the difficulties with which he has had to contend have been greatly increased by the policy of the board. But now that we have a new board, and Mr. O'Leary himself as chairman, let us hope we shall see that success follow which has so long appeared within measurable distance.

I am very pleased to inform you that the new patent process of treating the blue as it comes straight from the mine, without the "flooring," pulverising, etc., now in operation, is promising not only to be a success, but to "make a revolution in diamond winning." The patent is the production of Mr. T. G. McLelland, the general manager of the New Gordon, and I hope, not only for his sake, but for the New Gordon's also that it will turn out as well as its sanguine admirers anticipate. The New Gordon has been badly treated by the powers that be, and let us hope in this case good fortune will bless their operations.

Drickopje, near Kroonstad, is at present the scene of some little excitement, as it is believed that a veritable mine exists there. A shaft 70 feet deep has been sunk in yellow diamondiferous earth, 12 loads of which upon washing yielded 63 diamonds, the largest of them weighing 1½ carats. It certainly must be something more than a surface wash, or even a gully, when the diamondiferous earth reaches 70 feet.

The Cyrus Mine is to be worked upon a system that may be new to many of your readers; "contributors" are to pay 10s. a month and "subscribers" 5s. a month to develop it. Should the Government throw open the farm they reap the benefit; if not, the owners of it promise privileges similar to those that would follow its being proclaimed.

There was a sad accident recently at De Beer's, when Mr. Harry Rowland, head overseer,—whose heroism at the disastrous fire of four or five years ago will live long in our memories—came to an untimely end, by falling from the 800 feet to the 1,000 feet level. When picked up the poor fellow was dead. He is much regretted by all out here.

Some elaborate hauling gear has recently been fixed in the Kimberley Mine; it is claimed to be the best in South Africa.

We are still very busy over the Exhibition, and new ideas in connection with it are developing daily. It has been suggested that some practical, and at the same time slightly theoretical, lectures might be given upon the low grade ores which abound in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, so as to teach men what they are, and how to set to work to find them.

While speaking of gold, the Randt output naturally rises in my mind. For August last it reached the splendid total of 102,300 ozs. When it is remembered that in the corresponding month for the previous four years it was 19,000, 32,000, 42,000, and 59,000 ounces respectively, it becomes evident that South Africa will shortly be the chief gold supplying country in the world. Of course, all the mines do not yield alike, and in the monthly returns the figures are not the same. In July, the Nigel capped the list with 28·07 dwts. of gold per ton, the Robinson with 19·1, Johannesburg Pioneer with 18·38, and so on down to Main Reef, which fell as low as 3·62 dwts. Before long I shall be able to tell you about another goldfield, probably as important as this. I recently showed some specimens of the banket to an American who was familiar with every other gold mine in the world. "Call that plum-pudding stuff gold quartz!" said he. "It's the most remarkable and unlikely stuff I've ever seen gold in."

This naturally leads me up to the topic of the hour, the facts of which are these: For a long time large quantities of amalgam have been stolen from the Rand plates. Recently an Indian had to call in medical assistance, as he was completely salivated from mercury fumes. Then came the point, where did the mercury come from? and facts were soon discovered, which showed that an Austrian-Jew, one Charles Indelman, had employed two Indians to smelt amalgam for him. When apprehended, the Jew had a revolver and 2,200 ounces, valued at £8,500, of smelted gold under his head. But now comes the knotty point of law. Although this man has been suspected, and practically known to be in possession of gold amalgam such as is stolen from the Randt, the law is still a little weak. In the diamond fields the I.D.B. law is in force, which makes it penal for a man to be in possession of diamonds without a permit; but there is no such law in reference to gold, and one hardly knows how the case is likely to end. The Johnnesberg Chamber of Commerce are anxious to have the rascal punished, but the difficulty is to trace the actual owners of the gold, and nothing short of another Act the I.G.B. seems to meet the case. The fact is, the whole laws out here need great consolidation, as unlimited crimes are committed with impunity across the various borders. We must have a *United South Africa.*

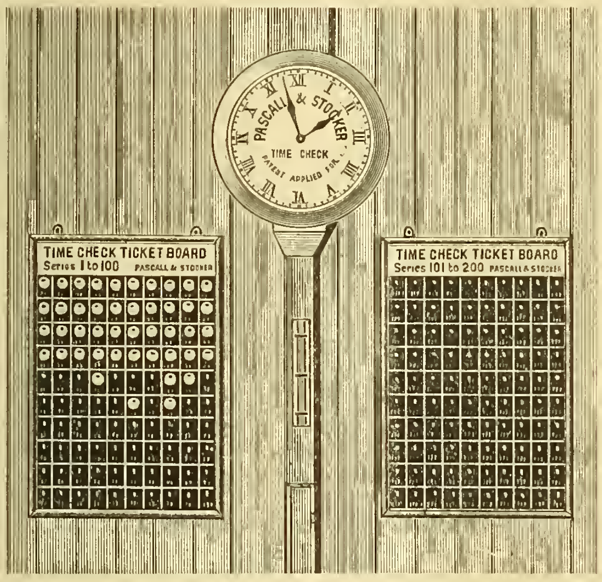
N.-E. Bultfontein still continues prosperously. Its last four-weekly return showed 85,000 loads washed, with a gain of 11,780 carats. Since then, their diamond winnings have been about 3½ thousand carats per week, which in one week was obtained from 26,000 loads washed, but the same amount was won the following week from 19,000 loads.

The last monthly return of the New Jagersfontein and Exploration Company shows a gain of 12,264 carats, valued at £15,250, while the blue has increased 13,000 loads during the same period.

Some Recent Inventions.

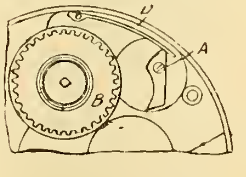
A New Time Check Clock.

Although during many years of our connection with the trade we have been placed in position to see most of the ideas that have been brought forward for watchmen's or time-checking clocks, we have no hesitation in stating that the one we are now about to describe is the most perfect—in that it is open to less objections than any other. This is of course saying a great deal. It is the invention of Messrs. Pascall and Stocker. The former name is known to most of us in connection with those delicious confections which chiefly delight the heart of the fair sex and children.


PASCALL & STOCKER
TIME CHECK
PATENT APPLIED FOR
TIME CHECK TICKET BOARD Series 1 to 100 PASCALL & STOCKER
TIME CHECK TICKET BOARD Series 101 to 200 PASCALL & STOCKER

The above illustration shows one of these clocks as it now hangs on the wall at Messrs. Pascall's, Blackfriars Road, where we believe it can be seen by any member of the Trade. On either side of the clock are the usual factory check boards with numbered discs. When a workman comes in he simply drops in his check and passes on, thereby obviating any of the hindrances that most systems offer at the commencement; these drop into a hollow case, locked up in the lower case of the clock. After the men are all in, the case is taken out, and it is then seen exactly the time each man came in, for the clock can be arranged so that it drops in a black check at any desired interval, say five, ten, or fifteen minutes, which seals down all that have come in before. There can be no bribing the timekeeper or disputing the facts. For a watchman, several such clocks might be put at the furthest distance upon the premises, and in the morning his perambulations be read exactly. The motion is extremely simple, and not likely to get out of order. The number of checks in the upper case in no way interferes with the going of the clock, as all that part is done by a separate spring and train, equivalent to the striking train in the ordinary English dial.

Mr. C. H. Errington, of Holyhead Road, Coventry, has patented the accompanying Barrel Ratchet.—The arbor of the detent A is formed with a split head so that by a turnscrew the detent can be turned out of action with the winding wheel B and kept in its ineffective position by the same spring D which normally keeps it in action.



Random Brieflets.

The Eastbourne Clock Again.—This time it is not the noise of the Salvation Army band that has shocked the sentiments or feelings of the Eastbournites, but the mellifluous tones of their beautiful clock, recently erected at a cost of £700, and a section of the General Purposes Committee have sought to have it stopped from 11 p.m. till 6 a.m., a wish, however, which they have been unable to carry into effect.

Another "Ruby" Mine!—Recently quite a sensation was caused by the discovery of an alleged ruby mine, about six miles from Pagham, near Kabul. The specimens forwarded by the British Agent at Kabul, however, proved upon inspection nothing but worthless iron-stained quartz.

The Mechanical Time Stamp Company, Limited.— A company with this title has been registered, with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares Directors' Qualification, £50, Remuneration, £250, and 10 per cent. of the net profits, after paying 10 per cent. dividend. A large profit is evidently expected.

"Free Gratis and (Good) for Nothing."—One of our contemporaries furnishes the following choice piece of information:—"'Twenty-two carats fine' means that out of 24 parts 22 are gold and the rest alloy. The carat receives its name from the carat seed or the seed of the Abyssinian carat flower. This was at one period made useful for weight when gems and gold (uncoined) were used in Eastern trading, and so came about the now general use of the word as a measurement." We wonder why the scientific name of the "flower" is not given. We suppose it is *aurum weighebus* or *homo gullibus*, neither of which are found in Hooker.

Technical Education in Paris.—The Parisian jewelers have come out splendidly recently, M. Boucheron heading with 1,500 francs a subscription list, which soon reached a sixth figure; and a Jewelers' Art School and Technical Institution is a thing of the very near future.

Temperature and Watch-Springs.—An American watchmaker asserts that on the morrow of one of the hot days this summer he had no less than seventy-nine watches brought to his store with broken mainsprings. Another, that within six hours of an electric storm he had over sixty watches suffering from the same complaint.

Coventry Watch Trade Association.—Mr. B. H. Franklin has been appointed secretary to the Coventry Watch Trade Association. The objects of this Association are so well known that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here. The office of the Association is 24, Vine Street, Coventry.

Mr. Albert E. Richards, whose partnership with his brother at Export Works, New Spring Street, Birmingham, was recently dissolved by mutual consent, has opened business as manufacturer of gilt and plated jewelry at 3, Key Hill Drive, Hockley, Birmingham. Mr. Richards has been travelling representative of the old firm of Joshua and Albert E. Richards since 1873.

Rider Haggard gives a Tower Clock.—Recently this well-known novelist presented to Ditchingham Parish Church a two-dialled clock in remembrance of his son, Arthur John. It was supplied by Messrs. Gillett and Johnson, Croydon Works, and cost upwards of £120. There is also a brass-plate fixed on the wall of the new aisle, which bears the following words:—"In token of their timeless love, the clock in this church is given to the glory of God by Henry Rider Haggard and Mariana Louisa, his wife, and dedicated to the memory of their son, Arthur John Rider Haggard, who sleeps without, 1890." The clock strikes on the tenor bell.

The new premises, 57, Hessle Road, Hull, will be opened on 1st October, by Messrs. Donworth and Co., as a watchmaking, jewelry, and fancy goods establishment.

Technical Instruction at Coventry.—The Coventry Technical Institute opened for the winter sessions on the 26th ult. The horological classes are under Mr. Walker, of Gordon College, Aberdeen, who now fills the position formerly occupied by Mr. B. Bouniksen.

A New Electric Lamp.—Many attempts have been made at a lamp suitable for mining purposes, but have not met with much success on account of either the great weight and clumsiness when the "lamp" carried its own battery, or the enormous expense of installation when otherwise supplied. A lamp has recently been made by Colonel Engledue, R.E., which measures only 6½ by 5 by 3 inches, capable of running ten hours, at a cost of about a halfpenny, the cost of the lamp being only 15s. Could not something of this sort be introduced into the trade, especially in towns where the current is not yet laid on?

Dinner to Aged Clockmakers.—The annual dinner given by the Clockmakers' Company to the inmates of the Clock and Watchmakers' Asylum, New Southgate, took place with much success the other evening, when, according to ancient custom, each inmate was presented with £1 from a fund left by William Rowlands, of which the Clockmakers' Company are the almoners.

An Operatic Clock.—A French engineer, M. Terrien de Villeneuve, who is living at present in New York, and has worked for some time past in connexion with Edison, is about to send to the Chicago Exhibition a unique clock. The clock, which will be combined with a phonograph, will in twelve hours perform the four operas of *Lohengrin*, *William Tell*, *The Huguenots*, and *Faust*. The phonograph will reproduce the voices of the most celebrated singers who have appeared in these operas, such as Patti, Faure, etc., etc. The orchestra will be a phonographic reproduction of the Grand Opera of Paris.

Mr. J. Trotter, watchmaker, etc., has removed from Bishopstone Lane to Regent Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Henry Woolf, formerly manager to Mrs. Woolf, 94, Smallbrook Street, and lately in partnership at that address with his brother, has removed to 17, Worcester Street, Birmingham. The old business has since passed into new hands.

At a recent extensive sale of jewels in Scotland a pair of magnificent pearls were sold, which are claimed to be the finest ever produced by the land of the thistle.

"I suppose you don't happen to know what stone that is?" said a lady to a jeweler. "Well, no, I can't say I do," was the response. "It looks something like a pearl." "Just so," retorted the lady. "It is a pearl of great price to me. It is the first tooth that dear little Georgie shed, and I was so proud of it I had it cut and polished and set in a ring. It's odd, don't you think?"

It is reported that a deposit of fine onyx has been discovered near El Paso, Texas, and another, 300 acres in extent, near Middlesbro', Tennessee.

A new edition of Fairburn's "Book of Crests," brought up to date, will be ready this month.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Canadian Trader*, has just entered upon its fourteenth year.

The Pope is to receive a golden throne on the occasion of his jubilee next year, which will cost 500,000 francs. The designs, which are Gothic in style, have been approved by the Pope.

Idaho Opals.—The opal mines at Idaho appear to have yielded very well this spring. Some very large stones have been discovered of very good quality, but although eight men have been at work only about 500 carats have been found.

A self-winding clock has been devised in which the motive power is a very small turbine water-motor, that is put in connection with the town hydrant, or with any other high-pressure water supply. The quantity of water used is small. Should the clock run down, owing to a long-continued failure of the water supply, this is indicated by means of an electric bell alarm.

In and Out the Courts.

Mr. Williamson's Robbery.—The Trade will be glad to hear that some of the proceeds of Mr. Williamson's robbery have been recovered, and men charged with the theft. *William Kemp* (48), described as a sale-room dealer, of St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell, was charged before Mr. Biron, Q.C., at Lambeth Police Court, with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing and receiving, on July 20th last, a horse and phaeton, together with watches and jewelry, value in all about £4,200, the property of Henry Williamson, of Farringdon Road, at Kennington Road; *Frederick Miles*, 46, Eagle Wharf Road, Hoxton, cabinet maker, was charged with having in his possession three loose diamonds and gold and pearl pins supposed to have been stolen; and *William Charles Neale*, 32, Marcellus Road, Hornsey, dealer in jewelry, was also charged with being in possession of a gold watch, supposed stolen. Mr. Armstrong, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner Kemp. Nothing definite was discovered until about three weeks back, when something came to the knowledge of the officers, which induced them to keep the three prisoners under constant observation. The prisoners were seen daily in company, generally in the City. Recently the officers, in company with Detective-sergeants Thick, Brogden, and Smale, came upon the prisoners at the Monument Railway Station, and suddenly seized and secured them. Kemp made a determined effort to get at his right-hand pocket whilst struggling with Ward and Gray, but the latter succeeded in taking a gold watch and other jewelry from his pockets. He also had another gold watch and about £26 in gold. Ward afterwards proceedes to the address given by Kemp, and there found nine gold watches, thirty-seven silver watches, a large number of watch-cases, five cases of brandy, and a large quantity of tea. One of the watches found on Kemp had been identified as one of those stolen from the traveller's trap. Kemp likewise had in his possession a gold and pearl ring, and a gold and pearl cross of rare quality. At the police-station Brogden found upon Miles five loose diamonds and other articles of value, and Bank of England notes to the value of £50. One note was endorsed, "A. M. Theim, 'Windsor' Hotel, Glasgow." Another was endorsed, "London and County Bank, Brighton." When asked by Brogden to account for what was found upon him Miles replied, "All right, Brogden." Neale, who was arrested by Smale, tried to pass the watch produced to another man. At the station he was asked where he got the watch from, and he said, "Well, governor, what do you think?" Evidence in support of the above having been given, Mr. Biron directed a remand, and refused to allow any of the money found on the prisoners to be given up to their friends. He also declined to entertain the question of bail.

Caught at Last.—Recently a laborer, with no fixed abode, entered the shop of Mr. Barlow, Selby, and asked to be shown some rings. After making a selection he said he would call later on in the day. Subsequently a ring was missed, and ultimately it was found that he had pawned it in the town. Pleading guilty, he was let off with three months' hard labor, although it was pointed out that he was wanted for similar charges at Liverpool and elsewhere. Let us hope that these will be preferred against him at the expiration of his term, and so help to keep the trade clear of a set of vagabonds who get their living by these nefarious practices.

A French Thief Run Down.—*Louis Leconte*, the man charged with stealing £6,000 of jewels, placed in his charge at a stall at the Exposition of Arts in Paris, has been arrested in London and extradited. Part of the proceeds of the robbery were found upon him when apprehended, and the rest at his lodgings.

TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

Of GENEVA.

TO THE TRADE

WE beg to inform the trade that we have now placed on the market a complete line of

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
SPLIT SECOND CHRONOGRAPHS,

with and without Minute Reckoners, suitable for Horse-racing and any other close observations.

Above movements being constructed entirely by machinery under LUGRIN'S PATENTS (formerly controlled by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, of WALTHAM, Mass.) are INTERCHANGEABLE in every part. Any part of our Chronographs and Splits can therefore easily be exchanged or replaced at a very moderate cost.

This should give full confidence to the Dealers who formerly have been troubled by the delicate machinery of Chronograph and Split Watches.

REPAIRS OF OUR CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS ARE EASY TO ALL WATCHMAKERS.

Let it be well understood that the quality of above movements is perfect, and its TIMING QUALITIES are EQUAL to any simple and well-made Timekeeper.

EVERY MOVEMENT IS FULLY GUARANTEED AGAINST ANY FAULT OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

Capture By The Scotch Police.—Recently the Perth police received information that a jeweler's shop in Stirling had been broken into, and a large quantity of valuable jewelry abstracted. Entrance had first been obtained by the thief or thieves into a cellar underneath the shop, and then a hole had been cut in the roof. Subsequently the police were informed that a man and a woman, carrying a bundle containing what appeared to be silver, had come to Perth from Crieff by train, and suspicion being strong against them, they were apprehended. The prisoners had some jewelry resembling that stolen from the shop in Stirling in their possession, and at their lodgings was found a bundle containing most, if not all, the jewelry stolen from Stirling, and in a corner of the house 25 keys, including one skeleton.

More Scotch Robberies.—On July 4th the premises of the Aberdeen Loan Company, Mill Street, Perth, were broken into, and a large quantity of jewelry and watches stolen. The thieves have been caught, and one of them named *Dailly* had no fewer than eleven former convictions for theft against him. The sheriff could not understand why such a case was not sent to a higher court, as the most he could give the prisoner was two years' hard labor, upon hearing of which the prisoner thanked the sheriff. The other prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The Old Umbrella Trick.—*William Marsden* (60), and *Ella Randall* (28), who a month or two ago were paying visits to sundry jewelers in the metropolis, and dropping goods into the umbrellas they were carrying before departing, were recently convicted upon the evidence of Mr. Woolland, a jeweler of Westbourne Grove, and sentenced to three and five years' penal servitude respectively; the female being recognised as an expert American thief. Their method was to order an expensive diamond article to be sent to a good address, and while viewing the stock to drop something into the umbrella; but the vigilance of the assistant, assisted by plate-glass mirrors, proved too much for even an American expert.

Watch Clubs and Tallymen.—At North London Police-court, *Arthur Loveday*, of Dalston, has been summoned for detaining a dress ring belonging to Elizabeth Holland. The defendant, it was stated, was a collector to the London and County Watch Club Company, of which a Mr. A. Thomas was alleged to be the manager. The evidence was to the effect that when the complainant was in service at Weston Park she was canvassed by a woman agent for Mr. Thomas. She then agreed to purchase a dress ring for 25s., payable by monthly instalments of 2s. 6d. When she had paid 17s. off the total amount she had the ring valued, and Mr. Luccombe, jeweler, of Seven Sisters' Road, told her he could supply her with a similar ring for 6s. 6d. She consequently wrote to Mr. Thomas declining to pay any more for the ring. Thereupon the defendant called upon her and asked to be allowed to see the ring that had been supplied her. She showed it to him and he said he would see whether he could get her a better one. He went away and the complainant followed and got a police officer to take his name. The solicitor now submitted that his client was entitled under the agreement the girl had signed to take the ring if she was in arrear with the payment "by peaceable means if possible." The Magistrate: As far as I can see he got it by a trick. The complainant stated that the agreement had been altered since she signed it. The defendant was sworn, and admitted that he had instructions from Mr. Thomas to get the ring. A Police-constable said the defendant told the girl that if she did not give up the ring he would get a warrant. The defendant said he would not have taken the ring had not the girl positively stated that she would not pay any more on it. In reply to the magistrate he said the traveller of the club went round to the houses to induce servants to purchase jewelry. Mr. Corser (to the defendant): This is nothing more or less than a swindle. If you had been charged with obtaining the ring by means of a trick it would make you more careful. I shall make an order that you give up the ring or pay her the value you yourself put upon it—viz., 25s., with 12s. 6d. costs. The defendant paid the value and costs. Naturally such an exposure has called forth some very condemnatory remarks from the public press.

Robbery by a Son.—*William Chambers*, formerly residing with his father, a watchmaker of Leytonstone Road, Stratford, has, together with a woman named Knell, been committed for trial upon the charge of stealing and receiving various articles of jewelry the property of Mr. Chambers, sen. Most of the jewelry has been recovered, having been pawned in various parts of London by the female, who appears to have been a dupe.

A Curious Father-in-Law.—*John William Fowler*, formerly a jeweler at Kennington Lane, was recently charged with publishing libels concerning his son-in-law, Mr. Walter Hubbard, money lender of Hastings, and subsequently committed for trial upon the charge of attempting to commit suicide.

One of a Notorious Gang of Forgers.—Messrs. Connell, of Cheapside, were recently able to identify a law clerk named *Richard Poppin* as the changer of a fifty-pound note, which had been received as proceeds of forgeries. Up to this time the police were unable to get a conviction against him, although many of his associates were undergoing various terms of imprisonment. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Messrs. Garrard's Robbery.—*Albert Charles Lowles*, (33), has pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of jewelry of the value of £1,450, belonging to Messrs. Garrard and Co., jewelers, of the Haymarket. Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, said the prisoner had systematically robbed his employers for the last twelve months or more. The jewelry which he purlioned he disposed of by pledging, receiving the usual contract notes, and the money he thus obtained he used to meet pecuniary difficulties, into which he had fallen by reason of his gambling transactions. No suspicion attached to the prisoner, who was a salesman, until he suddenly disappeared. Prisoner, when arrested, made a full confession of his thefts, and gave every possible assistance in the recovery of the property. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Factory Act Offences.—*William Ehrhardt*, watch manufacturer, of Barr Street, Birmingham, has been summoned for neglecting to keep a register of young persons, and for employing a young person under sixteen years of age for more than seven days, uncertified by the factory surgeon. The defendant was represented by his clerk, who deposed that the offences were due to his omission. A fine of 40s. and costs was imposed in the first case and of 10s. and costs in the second.

The Old Trick Miscarried.—Two members of the light-fingered fraternity recently visited Teignmouth, and the elder "gentleman" paid a visit to Mr. Coe, jeweler of Bank Street, and asked for some things to be got out for the inspection of his nephew, who would arrive shortly. He then asked the price of some things in the window, which he graciously observed need not be removed, as he could point them out from the outside. As soon as he and Mrs. Coe had got outside, in stepped number two, evidently expecting to make a grab; but as soon as he entered, a young lady made an unexpected appearance from another room, and the would-be thief bolted.

Piercing Jewelers' Shutters.—Recently a man was caught by a policeman in the act of boring a hole through the shutters of Mr. Perry, 272, Oxford Street, London. He proved a rather desperate character, but the officer succeeded in getting him to the station. He pleaded that he was hard up and out of work. Let us hope he will not suffer from the latter need any more for some time.

Daring Jewelry Robbery.—A daring robbery took place on the morning of the 14th ult. at the shop of Mr. W. Dawson, jeweler, Ivegate, Bradford. The thief entered the shop, which is situated in a busy thoroughfare, in broad daylight, and opening the window case, extracted a number of valuable diamond rings, with which he got clear away. The robbery was perpetrated during the momentary absence of an assistant at the back of the shop, and in full view of the passengers in the street.

Introducing English Customs Abroad.—A system of fraud of a somewhat novel nature has just been detected in Paris. An advertisement appearing in a paper to the effect that a lady of large means, twenty-eight years of age, but a widow, was anxious to once more enter into matrimonial bliss, numerous applications were made in the usual manner, and interviews arranged. To each of her suitors she gave proof of her wealth, and each thinking himself the only fortunate one, was anxious to do anything possible to meet the wishes of the lady. Now it so happened that this lady had a great predilection for the English custom of receiving a half-hoop ring as the seal of engagement, to which each of her *fiancés* acceded, one to the extent of 3,500 francs and another 4,000. Unfortunately the shallow-pated applicants began to talk about their lucky match, when it was soon found out that the lady, instead of intending to marry, was making a collection of expensive rings; and proceedings were forthwith commenced which put an end to the swindle.

Worse than Watchmaking.—*Lewis Nightingale* (30), watch-case maker, was recently sentenced to three months hard labor for obtaining money by means of fraud, by professing to tell people's fortunes by astrology. Advertisements were inserted in the papers, and a number of people were foolish enough to send stamps in reply to them. The prisoner stated that he did it to add a little to his income. He will probably think overtime at his own trade the best, whatever may be said against it.

* * *

MONTHLY LIST OF PATENTS.

(*Specially compiled and contributed for this Journal by* Messrs. W. P. Thompson and Co., Patent Agents, 6, Bank Street, Manchester; 6, Lord Street, Liverpool; and 323, High Holborn, London, W.C.)

14,466.—"Improvements in means for winding up regulator clocks," E. Edwards, London (communicated by E. Lueddeckens, Germany), 10th August, 1892.

14,505.—"Improved apparatus for gauging finger rings," J. Schofield, Manchester, 11th August, 1892.

15,038.—"Improvements in electrical winding mechanism for clock movements," A. E. Videl and G. Herview, London, 20th August, 1892.

15,507.—"An improved cabinet or nest of drawers for containing cigars, jewels, or other articles, and bolts or fastenings to be used in connection with such drawers," A. W. M. Moore, London, 29th August, 1892.

15,535.—"Sunshine liquid soap for cleaning tin, silver, copper, etc., without scratching or otherwise wearing the same," A. Smith, Swansea, 30th August, 1892.

15,629.—"An improved spring balance for attachment to watch chains, chatelaines, and the like," C. Volger, London, 31st August, 1892.

SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED.

The specification of the following patent has been printed and published during the month, and copies thereof may now be obtained at the price of 1s. per copy, which includes postage.

20,422.—"Watch-cases," Borgel, 1891.

* * *

Acquisition of a Collection of Gems.—The British Museum has purchased, from the Earl of Carlisle, the beautiful collection of gems, made principally in Rome by an ancestor of the earl in 1740. We hope to give some details of these later on.

The Gazette.

CAUTION.—*It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.*

Bankruptcy Record.

Asher, Edward Israel, Retail Jeweler, 2, Manor Place, Sunderland. Receiving Order: Sept. 13.

Barton, Charles William, trading as W. Barton. Albert Chain Maker, 136, Hockley Hill, Birmingham. First Meeting: Aug. 30. Public Examination: Sept. 19.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Barker and Allen	Birmingham	33	0	0
Sivadi and Co.	,,	28	0	0
Vivian and Co.	,,	14	0	0
Wright, —	,,	40	0	0

Edward, George Sherwood, trading as George Edward, Goldsmith and Jeweler, 62, Piccadilly, and 34, Coolhurst Road, Crouch End. Receiving Order: Aug. 30. First Meeting: Sept. 19. Public Examination: Oct. 14.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Chandler and Son	London	97	5	6
Edward, Mrs....	,,	1,034	6	0
Hardebeck and Bonhardt	,,	90	0	0
McAlister, Mrs.	,,	520	2	2
Pelissier, A. F.	,,	124	0	0
Simpson, T.	,,	100	2	6
Taylor, F.	,,	59	13	3
Yardley, S., and Sons	,,	224	4	1
Mocke, J., and Co.	Paris	36	12	5
Nixon, C. E.	Sheffield	96	6	8
Bankers' Claims	... ...	260	10	4

Fully Secured Creditors.

		£	s.	d.
Attenborough, George, and Son ...	London	200	0	0
Scottish Reversionary Company ...	Edinburgh	750	0	0
Preferential Creditors	... ...	634	16	4

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

Liabilities.

		£	s.	d.
Liabilities		3,415	1	4

Assets.

		£	s.	d.
Cash in hand			19	9
Stock in trade ... ... (Estimated cost, £2,243 12s. 8d.)		1,495	15	0
Stock deposited with solicitor for costs of petition (Estimated cost, £41 1s. 9d.)		27	7	10
Trade fixtures, fittings, &c.) ... ... (Estimated cost, £858 7s. 7d.)		300	0	0
Book Debts—				
Good		97	11	4
Doubtful	£33 15 6			
Bad	13 17 0			
	£47 2 6	15	0	0
Surplus from securities in the hands of creditors fully secured		273	4	10
		2,209	18	9
Less preferential claims		634	16	4
		1,575	2	5
Deficiency		1,839	18	11
		£3,415	1	4

Fisher, Frederick William, Watchmaker and Jeweler, High Street, Slough. Receiving Order: Sept. 5. Adjudication: Sept. 9. First Meeting: Sept. 23. Public Examination: Oct. 1.

Evershed, Frank Corbett, Jeweler, 5, Silverwood Terrace, 52, Preston Street, and 9a, London Road, all Brighton, Sussex. Receiving Order: Aug. 12. Adjudication: Sept. 8. First Meeting: Official Receiver's, Sept. 5.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Carlhian and Beaumetz	London	113	7	6
Faraday and Davy	,,	104	3	9
Jacobs and Co.	,,	143	19	6
Miller Bros.	,,	112	14	1
Unna, H. A.	,,	152	14	2
Rickett, J.	Bellinghurst	50	0	0
Alabaster and Wilson	Birmingham	469	5	0
Crosbee and Co.	,,	203	4	7
Deaken and Francis	,,	310	9	0
Griffith and Son	,,	210	10	6
Glyde, E. L.	,,	188	1	8
Joseph and Co.	,,	216	6	6
Manton and Mole	,,	927	0	0
Myers, W. and G.	,,	382	8	4
Turnbull Bros.	,,	115	8	0
Stewart, Miss	Brighton	1,000	0	0
Chambers, —	Hove	100	0	0
Hutton and Son	Sheffield	147	8	3

Jessop, Matthew John, Wholesale Jeweler, 11, Hatton Garden, E.C. Adjudication: Aug. 20. First Meeting: Aug. 24. Public Examination: Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., Oct. 4.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Bendall, Opie N.	London	48	8	0
Gratz, M., and Co.	,,	90	0	0
Jessop, R.	,,	900	0	0
Rosenthal and Fernley	,,	40	0	0
Schuldenfici, G.	,,	90	0	0
Tannenbaum, L.	,,	50	0	0
Walpole and Co.	,,	247	0	0
Abrahall, M. J., and Co.	Birmingham	50	0	0
Goldsmid, E., and Co.	,,	180	8	4
Ackworth, E. J.	Ealing	300	0	0
Partly secured Creditors.				
Whitby Jet Association	London	105	0	0
Hickling, William	Amhurst Park	300	0	0
Liabilities on bills		189	2	10

(Of which £145 0s. 4d. is expected to rank.)

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

Liabilities.

				£	s.	d.
Unsecured creditors				2,512	18	9
Partly secured creditors	£405	0	0			
Less estimated value of securities	155	0	0			
				250	0	0
Liabilities on bills	189	2	10			
Deduct cash at bank, per contra	44	2	6			
				145	0	4
				£2,907	19	1

Assets.

Cash at bankers (Retained by bank against bills under discount)	£44	2	6			
Book debt— Bad	10	0	0			
Deficiency				2,907	19	1
				£2,907	19	1

Peggram, Arthur Augustus, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 14, New Road, and High Street, Shoreham, Sussex, First Meeting: Aug. 19. Public Examination: Sept. 22.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Farrow, Mrs.	London	30	0	0
Stockall, J. J.	,,	11	3	0
Unna, H. A.	,,	50	0	0
Foyster, J.	Beccles	18	0	0
Peggram, Mrs.	Horsham	83	0	0

Thomson, D., formerly trading as D. Thomson and Co., Jeweler, 62, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, now 11, Binns Road, Wavertree, near Liverpool. Receiving Order: Sept. 6. Adjudication: Sept. 16. First Meeting: Sept. 29. Public Examination: Sept. 29.

Turbitt, Albert, Watch Jewel Maker, 41, Paynes Lane, Coventry. Receiving Order: Aug. 10.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Barnsley, E. H.	Coventry	10	0	0
Friswell, A.	,,	19	0	0
Hancox, Miss R.	Leamington	12	0	0
Pockin, L.	Leicester	37	10	0

Private Meeting.

Pfaff, P., Jeweler, Borough Road, Sunderland.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Weill and Co.	London	65	6	2
Demier Bros. and Co.	,,	36	1	0
Bendon and Co.	,,	37	0	0
Blanckensee, S., and Son	Birmingham	68	9	11
Sydenham, A.	,,	30	2	2
Joseph, B. H., and Co.	,,	20	11	0
Brooke, Brooke, and Co.	,,	35	5	8
Round, S.	,,	110	9	2
Crosbee, A. W., and Co.	,,	56	6	10
Hirshfield, M.	,,	31	3	7
Ahronsbirg Bros.	,,	39	2	2
Astell, M.	Paris	49	4	6
Round, J., and Sons, Limited	Sheffield	39	0	10

Deeds of Arrangement.

Cohen, Harris, Jeweler, 27, Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester. Trustee: R. S. James, accountant, 15, Cross Street, Manchester. Dated Sept. 8; filed Sept. 15; unsecured liabilities, £625 0s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £600.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Michael Bros.	London	69	9	0
Britton, B. H., and Son	Birmingham	55	17	11
Kindert, Fritz	,,	47	5	6
Yeomans, Samuel	Coventry	75	0	0
Kinder, Thomas	,,	74	4	0
Crook, A.	Patricroft	25	11	0
Price, M.	Treharris	110	5	6
Bankers' Claims	...	43	10	0

Richardson, Alfred, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Manchester Road, and 138, Barkerhouse Road, Nelson. Trustee: F. Foster, Thomas Street, Burnley. Deed of assignment and inspectorship, with a view to payment of a composition of 12s. 6d. in the £, payable 2s. on Dec. 1, 1892; March 1, 1893; July 1, 1893; October 1, 1893; Jan. 1, 1894; and 2s. 6d. on April 1,1894; last instalment secured by sureties. Dated Aug. 20; filed Aug. 25; unsecured liabilities, £1,068 6s. 3d.; estimated net assets, £596 3s. 11d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Griffiths, W., and Son	Birmingham	191	4	8
Holme, W. J.	,,	60	18	10
Eller, T.	Manchester	63	17	7
Armstrong, T., Bros.	,,	54	13	10
Duerdon, Robert	Nelson	318	9	7
Nodder, J., and Sons	Sheffield	38	19	6
Bankers' Claims	...	55	11	8

Sayers, Percy William, Watchmaker, 12a, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex. Guarantor: W. Sayers, 35, Cobden Road, Worthing, carpenter. Composition of 10s. in the £, payable by two equal instalments, on March 9 and June 9, 1893, secured by guarantor and assignment to him upon trust. Secured creditors, £16. Dated Sept. 9; filed Sept. 13; unsecured liabilities, £97 8s. 4d.; estimated net assets, £39 13s.

Albo Silver Regd.

THE WHITEST ALLOY INVENTED

THE

Critics on Albo Silver.

"The alloy registered under the name of 'Albo Silver,' is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains and Jewellery; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & Co.,

186, 187, Warstone Lane,

BIRMINGHAM.

Silver & Gold Plated Chains

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

N.C.R.

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered

"ALBO SILVER"

Chains & Jewellery,

The Whitest Alloy invented.

As durable in wear as fine Silver.

Regist'd "WARSTONE BEST"

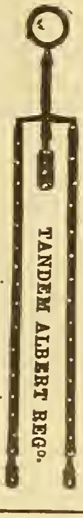
Gold Cased Chains.

Warranted positively to resist Acids.

MIDGET. LADIES' ALBERTS.

COMPASS CHARMS, SEALS, AND LOCKETS.

N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.


TANDEM ALBERT REGd.

Albo Silver Regd.

AS DURABLE IN WEAR AS FINE SILVER

THE

Critics on Albo Silver.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'Albo Silver' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewellery, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes, &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their facto goods bearing these marks and labels."

CHAS. HARROLD & CO.,

No. 2 & 3, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,

ASSAYERS, REFINERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION,

FINE GOLD IN SHEET OR GRAIN; FINE SILVER IN SHEET, GRAIN, OR INGOT; STERLING SILVER IN INGOTS OR SHEET; FINE AND STERLING WIRES, ANY SIZES AND PATTERNS.

Patent Watch Pendants, Blanks, Stampings, Beads, &c.

SILVER SOLDERS, ALL QUALITIES; PURE COPPER FOR ALLOYS.

GOLD, SILVER, AND PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY.

The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases;

ALSO

Jewellers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.

Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country.

W. BLOXHAM,

Watchmaker and Repairer,

183, HOCKLEY ST.,

BIRMINGHAM.

WATCH REPAIRS.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired.

SPECIALITIES:

PIVOTING & JEWELLING.

All kinds of Jewellery repaired.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Antique Silverings, Oxydizings, AND PARCEL-GILDING IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS.

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST INTRODUCER OF THE

Sand-Blast * Process

WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD.

AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.

"SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COUNTRY ORDERS."

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

9 & 10, NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,

12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,

Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil; Paste, Steel and Jet Brooches and Earrings; Silk, Horn, Vulcanite, Steel and Black Bead Alberts; Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses; Table Cutlery.

THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.

N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E. P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands, Biscuits, Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E. P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, ETC.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES

Vaughan, Edwin Kelleher, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Stoke's Croft, Bristol. Trustee: E. T. Collins, 39, Broad Street, Bristol, P.A., with a committee of inspection. Secured creditors, £18. Dated Sept. 8; filed Sept. 15; unsecured liabilities, £2,312 18s. 11d.; estimated net assets, £1,201 16s. 10d.

List of Principal Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Hugenin, Hall, and Co.	London	56	0	0
Lewis Bros.	Birmingham	104	5	10
Sloane and Carter	,,	1,672	12	6
Neihus Bros.	Bristol	62	4	6
Marlow, C. J. H.	Coventry	14	13	0
Horner, Charles	Halifax	12	19	4
Atkin Bros.	Sheffield	72	3	4
Gibson, W. J.	Sutton	45	0	0
Bankers' Claims	...	130	18	3

Dissolution of Partnerships.

Aronsberg, W., and Son, Opticians, 12, Victoria Street, Manchester. Aug. 22. Debts by William Aronsberg, who continues under the style of W. Aronsberg.

Best and Ackerman, Jewelers, 56 and 58, West Street, Bridport. Debts by George Henry Best.

Davis, D., and Son, Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewelers, 12, Gordon Street, Glasgow. Aug. 1. Debts by Alfred Davis.

Harrison Bros. and Howson, Cutlery and Electro-plate Manufacturers and Merchants, Sheffield. Dec. 31, 1891. Debts by George Howson, Francis William Harrison, and John Brocksopp Wilkinson, who continue under the same style.

Hazlewood, J., and Son, Silversmiths, 23, Vyse Street, Birmingham. Sept. 12. Debts by John Hazlewood, who continues.

Johnson and Bailey, Jewel Case Manufacturers, 38, Albion Street, Birmingham. July 25. Debts by Alfred Johnson, who continues.

Mitchell, W. B., and Co., Photographic Manufacturers and Opticians, 191, Hope Street, Glasgow. Aug. 16. By retiral of Walter G. Stephen. Debts by W. B. Mitchell, who continues for his own behoof.

Smith Bros., Manufacturing Jewelers, 63, Vittoria Street, Birmingham. Aug. 20. Debts by Joseph Smith, who continues.

Notices to Creditors.

Bowman, Arthur Hart, Jeweler and Silversmith, 472, Brixton Road, 15, Camberwell Road, and the Limes, Tulse Hill. Discharge granted (August 12, 1892) as from August 12, 1895.

Bowman, Charles Samuel, Pawnbroker, Jeweler, and General Salesman, London Road, Croydon. Discharge granted (August 10, 1892) as from Feb. 10, 1895.

Bowman, Richard Thomas, Jeweler and Silversmith, 70, Goswell Road, and Vernon House, Brixton Hill. Proofs by Sept. 30. Trustee: W. O. Clough, 89, Gresham Street, E.C.

Britton, John James, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 84, George Street, South Stockton. Dividend of 5s. 9d., at Official Receiver's, Middlesbrough, Aug. 19.

Cohen, Lawrence, and Louis Cohen, trading as and in the Receiving Order described as Lawrence Cohen, Cohen and Co., Watch Material Dealers, 48, Hatton Garden. Proofs by Oct. 3. Trustee: L. Hasluck, 17, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Evershed, Frank Corbett, Jeweler, 5, Silwood Terrace, 52, Preston Street, and 9a, London Road, all Brighton. Trustee: T. M. E. Attlee, 7, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, C.A.—appointed Sept. 10.

Feran, Stephen, Jeweler, 28, Summer-hill Terrace, Birmingham. Dividend of 2s. 4d., at Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham, Sept. 5.

Garbutt, Christopher, Jeweler, late Saltburn-by-the-Sea, who died April 6. Claims to G. Robson, 23, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, sol., by Oct. 1.

Jefferson, John Edwin, and William Jefferson, trading as Jefferson Bros., Watchmakers and Jewelers, 68, Law Street, Keighley. Trustee released: May 31.

Mayer, Gustav, Watch Manufacturer, 118, Fellows Road, Hampstead, and 11, Hatton Garden. Proofs by Sept. 21. Trustee: E. L. Hough, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

Peacock, Arthur James, trading as James Peacock, Silversmith and Jeweler, 42 and 64, New Oxford Street. First dividend of 1s., at Seear, Hasluck, and Co.'s, 17, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., Sept. 14.

Raw, Edwin, Watchmaker and Jeweler, late 10, Savile Street, Hull, who died July 9. Claims to Walker and Colbeck, 9, Parliament Street, Hull, sols., by Sept. 29.

Rosenberg, Percy Mark, trading as Percy M. Rosenberg and Co., Jeweler, 30, Little Horton Lane, and 17, 18, and 19, Manchester Road, Bradford. Trustee released: May 31.

Terry, William Henry, trading as William Terry and Co., Watch Tool and Material Dealer, 45, Spon Lane, Coventry. Proofs by Sept. 2. Trustee: Official Receiver, Coventry.

Thompson, John, Watch Finisher, 75, Craven Street, Coventry. Proofs by Sept. 2. Trustee: Official Receiver, Coventry.

Truscott, Thomas, trading as Mrs. Truscott, Jeweler's Manager, Dealer in Fancy Needlework, and Watch and Clock Maker, 142, Westgate Street, and College Court, Gloucester. Proofs by Sept. 23. Trustee: Official Receiver, Gloucester.

Wieder, Ignatius, Jeweler, 3, Newport House, Great Newport Street. Trustee: G. Wilkins, 30, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—appointed Aug. 20.

*

Dr. Philipson, writing recently to *Iron*, questions the alleged discovery of Professor Scacchi of the new metal, Vesbium, stating that as he had found considerable quantities of fluorine and minute quantities of molybdenum, and as copper and lead are also present, he considers the material discovered was molybdenum and copper, with possibly other substances.

ALEXANDER EDWARDS & Co.,
17, SPON STREET (Late of 68-9, CRAVEN ST.), COVENTRY.

Watch Repairs for the Trade a Speciality.
WATCH TOOLS AND MATERIALS.
ALL LATEST LATHES and IMPROVED ARTICLES.

Agent for Lutz Springs, Basely's Gold Hands, Montgomeries Hones, Fletcher's Grass Bleached Tissue. Lists Free.

AGENT FOR THE ARROW SAFETIES, CHEAPEST AND BEST.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ALBERT E. RICHARDS,
3, KEY HILL DRIVE,
HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturer of
GILT AND PLATED JEWELLERY.

SPECIALITIES IN
Links, Scarf Pins, and Paste Goods.

THE LATEST DESIGNS IN SLEEVE LINKS ALWAYS IN STOCK.
MERCHANTS ONLY DEALT WITH.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDITED BY W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

VOL. XVIII.—No. 5.] NOVEMBER 1, 1892. Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our DIARY AND DESK-BOOK for 1893 will be shortly issued to the trade. All subscribers paying their subscription for 1893 before the end of the present year will be entitled to a copy free by post, on and after January 1, 1893. Subscribers wishing for Diaries must add sixpence to their remittance to cover postage and expenses. The number of copies in hand after the end of the current year will be limited, and we cannot guarantee a Diary to any subscriber after the last day of December.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

(1) Retail or selling prices to the public.
(2) The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.
(3) The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by, the trade.

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,

HEYWOOD & COMPANY, Limited.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices:—BIRMINGHAM, 22, HYLTON STREET.
MANCHESTER, 3, BOOTH STREET (*Corner of Piccadilly*).
Also at BRADFORD, LEEDS, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, and elsewhere.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current Numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

What Tariff Can Do.

By a curious coincidence quite a number of our correspondents have addressed us regarding the question of "Free Trade." Now although we should be very sorry to lend our journal to party politics, there are questions which are of vital importance to us, and there are certain laws upon which the whole of our commerce exists, whether we call them by one name or another. If we are upon the wrong footing, it is to our mutual benefit to have them altered. That a very great misconception of the state of things in other countries exists in the minds of many Englishmen there cannot be the slightest doubt. Many suppose that the perfect content which reigns in "protected" America is a state of happiness quite trans-millennial. We have therefore thought that we could not do better than reproduce an article which has appeared in the *American Jeweler*—the more so that it gives a lot of useful information, and as a correspondence is now running on this question by the prominent men in the trade. The general tenor, even of avowed protectionists, is that "the repeal of the duty would not alter trade much either way," while, as may be supposed, democrats bring telling arguments against protection.

"One of the greatest outrages that has ever been perpetrated on the American people is the continuance year after year of the tariff upon foreign watches. By its aid the few large companies have been enabled to keep out all legitimate competition, and have compelled the American people to buy their product or none. The tariff on foreign watches simply means that the American companies are granted a license by the Government of the United States to sell goods at 25 per cent. higher figures than the public could purchase the same watches if there was no duty on foreign watches. The Protectionist claims that the American watch is the best in the world for the money. If it is, why is it necessary to keep out the foreign product by means of a tariff? He claims that the American watches are sold in large quantities abroad. If so, then we can safely let down the bars and allow the Swiss and other manufacturers to place their product upon the market in competition with American-made goods. Let us examine carefully and see what the tariff on watches has done for the jewelers of the United States, and for the watch-carrying public generally. It was Alexander Hamilton, I believe, who first made the plea that a little protection, about 5 per cent., would protect our infant industries until such time as they were able to hold their own against the nations of the world. A grand idea! There was not a single American but wanted to see our industries placed upon a firm foundation, and able to cope with the foreign manufacturers. Five per cent. was such a small amount to pay for the privilege of having our home industries placed on a flourishing basis. Then, again, the Protectionist said that the 5 per cent. would come out of the Swiss and other foreign manufacturers. It was a rational argument, and every American who read it felt his breast swelling with patriotic pride. The infant industries for whom the concession was asked were so small and so very weak that the American people had not the heart to refuse such a little concession. Of course the jewelers of the country, and the public too, for that matter, wanted our watch factories and our clock factories to grow, and they were so small and so weak! This is how it all came about, and yet we still have the tariff and we still have these infant institutions, like the Elgin and Waltham watch factories. At the birth of one of these infants, the Waltham, in 1857, the employés numbered ninety and the product was thirty watches per week; to-day, though still an infant, and requiring and receiving 25 per cent. protection, instead of 5 per cent., it employs about 3,000 hands, and turns out an average of 7,500 watches per week. This infant occupies a building with a frontage of fifty feet in 1857, while the present factory has a frontage of 700 feet. The plant was originally purchased from the assignee of the Boston Watch Company, for 56,500 dols., and the present capital stock of the company is 2,500,000 dols., I believe. The company paid its first dividend of 5 per cent. in 1860 and from that time on, dividends were declared yearly. In 1865 a dividend of 210 per cent. was declared. This is the largest dividend, to my knowledge, ever declared by a company engaged in manufacturing. The fact that such an enormous dividend was declared was no secret and it was well known to the trade, and yet this infant still received protection at the expense of the long-suffering public. Now the other infant, the Elgin company, employs about the same number of hands and turns out about the same number of movements and occupies in all a floor space of nearly 200,000 square feet. The capital stock of this company is about the same as Waltham. This infant was born in August, 1864, and is now twenty-eight years old, while its sister, the Waltham company, is thirty-five years of age. It is high time that these infants were weaned. Now let us see what the retailer has gained by protection. The watch manufacturers, having the protection of the Government, are independent, and do just as they choose, regardless of the complaints of those who sell their goods. They sell, or allow others to sell, their product to dry goods and general stores, newspapers, etc. These people use the watches as leaders and sell them at cost, thus making it almost impossible for the jeweler to make a cent on a watch movement or case. They complain, through the medium of the trade papers and by personal letter, and are informed that the company can not control the sale of their watches after they once pass out of their hands. This is all the satisfaction the dealer gets. Mark you, however, these same companies seem to be able to control the sale of their movements when they want to, for if any member of the combine violates any of its rules and sells to a non-member they can always prove the case on him squarely. Now how do they do this? They purchase a watch or case, or both, from a non-member, note the number and by the aid of their books soon tell to what jobber they sold this identical movement. These companies could not stop the *New York World*, *New York Sun*, or any of the large dry goods and general stores from selling their goods; but they could publish the names of the jobbers who do sell them, providing they do not furnish them directly themselves. They simply do not care to stop the slaughter. If there were no duty on foreign watches, and the Swiss manufacturer was allowed to come in and compete, the American companies would then take every precaution to prevent their goods falling into wrong channels. The prices of standard makes of American movements are now familiar to the general public, and the only alternative that the retail dealer has is to purchase and sell Swiss watches, because the public know nothing of their value, and the jeweler is thus allowed a chance to make a living profit, the same as other merchants do. For the reasons given above, there is a growing tendency among the retail trade to abandon altogether all American movements, in favor of the Swiss product. Particularly is this true of the retail dealers in the large cities, like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, etc. A canvass of the large retail stores of these cities will demonstrate that the greater part of the watch stock is composed of Swiss and other foreign movements, while many of the larger establishments do not handle American-made watches at all. If you inquire why they do not keep American watches, they will inform you that there is no demand for them, as the foreign-made watch is a better article for the money. The real reason is that the profits are too small on the American watch, and the public are too well posted on their values."

The Markets.

DIAMONDS.

London, Oct. 29th.—During the month we have had a large quantity of foreign buyers from both hemispheres. Some Americans bought fairly well, as did some Russians. Upon the whole prices were fully maintained. Fine goods were in very fair demand, and rough showed no abatement.

Amsterdam, Oct. 25th.—During the month, our market in some respects has greatly improved. Owing to the large number of foreigners, the demand was much greater. Still, prices are very unremunerative to cutters. It is only from the fact that large cutting factories are in the hands of merchants, who would always rather turn over their stuff without a loss than see their mills lying idle, that a great deal of the trade is done, as rough is still so very high, compared with the price of the finished article. Most of the factories are now in full work again. Small stuff is less in demand. Kopjes of all sorts, if white, go off steadily.

Paris, Oct. 24th.—The state of the diamond trade in Paris has been more favorable. The Americans were buying rather liberally—it is said for fine work, which is to be exhibited at the Chicago Exposition. There were also the usual buyers for the Christmas and New Year's trade, so that with an increased demand prices naturally have had an upward tendency.

SILVER.

Silver in October opened at 38$\frac{1}{8}$d, to which low price it had fallen the previous month. There was, however, a firmer tendency on the exchange, and a small rise followed. Within a week it had risen $\frac{3}{8}$, at which it remained for some days, when it became a little firmer, and owing to a more restricted amount upon the market, rose to 38$\frac{3}{4}$d. This was followed by a demand for India and Japan, with a rise to 39$\frac{5}{8}$d. Since then it has fluctuated from 39$\frac{1}{8}$d to 39$\frac{7}{16}$d.

COPPER.

Copper has experienced a good deal of up-and-down motion, opening at £44 12s. 6d. G.M.B., shortly to fall 5s.

LIBRARY NOV 11 1892 U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

It then made an upward jump of 10s., which upward tendency was maintained till about the middle of the month, when it reached £46 7s. 6d. It then again eased, and has practically been doing the same ever since, standing now at £45 12s. 6d.

TIN.

The prices of tin have been in singular sympathy with copper, opening at £93 2s. 6d., first easing, then tightening, reaching £95 2s. 6d. about the middle of the month, since which time they have shown a decrease, but are still 30s., above opening prices.

LEAD.

Lead has been very steady during the month, and has varied but little from £10 17s. 6d. to £10 15s., its present price.

SPELTER.

Although the market has been very firm during the month, but little change has occurred. £18 7s. 6d. was the opening price but the closing price was only just under £19, the principal jump being at a early part of the month.

MERCURY.

Mercury has been the most constant of the metals, varying only from £6 7s. 6d. to £6 10s.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

Clocks Imported.—The value of clocks imported during the months of September, 1892 and 1891, was as follows:—

	1892.	1891.
From France	£13,397	£14,431
,, United States	7,330	9,101
,, Other countries	18,111	21.040

Watches Imported.—The value of watches or parts thereof imported during September, 1892, was £50,512, compared with £44,941 in the corresponding month of last year.

*

Pawnbrokers' and Jewelers' Association, Limited.

This company is formed with a capital of £100,000, divided into 50,000 seven per cent. preference shares of £1 each, and 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, for the purpose of acquiring old-established pawnbrokers' and jewelers' businesses, and of carrying them on as going concerns, and working and extending them under one management. The vendors have acquired, or have the option of acquiring, the leases, goodwills, stocks-in-trade, etc., of twelve businesses situated respectively in the following districts, viz.:—Bow, Camberwell, Canning Town, Dulwich, Haverstock Hill, Norwood, Notting Hill, Peckham (2), Poplar, Victoria Park, and Walworth, and they have agreed to sell such businesses, including the leases and goodwills, pledge and sale stocks, safes, fixtures, and all other accessories employed in carrying them on to the company for the sum of £45,000, payable in cash or shares, at the discretion of the directors. In these twelve businesses the pledge stocks were, on the 30th June last, £24,118 5s. 9d.; and the sale stocks, £4,190 14s. 1d.; making together £28,308 19s. 10d. In the same twelve businesses the gross profits for the three years preceding the 30th June, 1892, have averaged £10,266 2s. 10d. per annum, but the directors are confident that these profits may be greatly increased. The present average profits would allow the payment of a ten per cent. dividend, and leave a balance, after the payment of prior charges, of £2,016. Shares have already been quoted at a premium.

Messrs. B. Barnett and Son, Art Jewelers, of Carr Lane, Hull, and London, have been commissioned to execute the illustrated address to be presented to Sir Seymour King on 26th October.

Notes About Town.

Where the honey is, the busy bees abound, said our sage, a sentiment evidently believed in by many members of the trade, for there is now in course of alteration another large premises in Cheapside, which will be opened by one of our largest silver houses. Several hundred years ago Cheapside was noted for displays of princely jewels, and it appears as if a motion was on foot to restore it to its ancient pre-eminence. We have abundant evidence that centralisations or localisations really constitute a market, and thither people repair when they wish to make purchases. This can be seen in one or two streets in the West-end, and still more so on the Continent. People who have money to spend are naturally desirous of seeing as many things as possible before deciding, but they do not wish to spend their time in exploring the jewelry world; and, therefore, make straight for the locality where the best selection can be seen in the shortest space of time. It is these ideas that lead one to think that the flocking together of large houses will do each other no harm, but, on the contrary, constitute a market to which customers will be drawn in increasing numbers.

Talking about silversmiths reminds one that we still require something to move us. There are many houses that do not show more than a dozen different articles of flat ware, but when one gets out in society numerous importations in articles for the table are to be seen. We are usually content with tea, coffee, salt, mustard, dessert, jam, table, and gravy spoons, while about four forks are made to perform all modern functions. Yet one sees orange, berry, bonbon, fruit, jelly, and custard added to the list of spoons, and among the forks special shaped implements known as lettuce, olive, strawberry, oyster, cold meat, etc.; whilst a further compromise is made by making the tables and desserts of large, small, and medium sizes.

Mr. Henry Williamson, so well known in the trade, has decided to turn his extensive business into a limited company, with a capital of £100,000 in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Mr. Williamson is to be governing director of the company for life, or until he ceases to hold £20,000 of the nominal capital of the company. There are to be not less than three or more than seven directors, whose remuneration is to be settled by the company in general meeting. The first subscribers are H. and C. H. Williamson, A. W. Lowe, F. G. Thomson, J. T. Colocott, T. E. Lunmer, and J. S. Blackett.

I am informed by numerous members of the trade that the old leathern black jacks, so faithfully reproduced by Messrs. Doulton, and mounted and registered by Messrs. Saunders and Shepherd, are enjoying the best run of the season. During the whole of my autumn and summer rambles I did not pass through a town where they were not exposed. The leading jeweler in one of our fashionable seaside resorts had one window full of them. The fireman's bucket, of the same material, with "fire" in red letters across it, forms a most appropriate match-holder. I also noticed in the University cities that the arms had been added, and there are few graduates who do not buy them with the idea of being able to exhibit them to future generations as souvenirs of their college life.

The five-minute candles have been replaced by miniature kerosine lamps, and silver candlesticks with a false bottom; both of these carry sufficient spirit to last an hour or more, from which the smoker can renew his light. They are amongst the daintiest little novelties that have been brought out for a long time. There are also some very effective little stone forts, from the port-holes of which protrude matches, whilst behind the battlements are silver trays for ashes. I find that these are also the production of the above firm, as is a large quantity of the lovely ribbed or reeded glass, which is now so popular in the West-end, and promises to hold a prominent position amongst the Christmas novelties. It certainly is very chaste, quiet, and beautiful; the lines are so regular and close as to act almost like a "grating," with the result of so acting upon the light as to give rise to a remarkable sheen. This has never before been obtained, the surface is neither polished nor ground, and altogether it has the appearance of something entirely new.

Generally speaking, they are made in extremely attenuated forms. Beakers, eighteen or twenty inches high, are, for their most part, only two or three inches in diameter, and this suggests the same idea of novelty. But production is by no means restricted to these tall boys. Loving cups of all sizes, old Dutch, and puzzle bottles, together with toilet articles and numerous other things, lend themselves to the style of treatment, with excellent results.

All the above patterns are also to be seen in the new modification of what is known as "hammered," the new form being comparatively long oval blows, perhaps three times as long as wide, and known as "Pick" pattern.

Turning to gems, I am extremely sorry to see the revival of the barbarous custom of piercing gems. When a savage has nothing better to do than to squat down and spin a blade of grass round and round, till it pierces a hard stone, the result has certainly some claim to be regarded as a monument of uncivilised patience and skill. But when useful labor is profitlessly expended upon the wilful destruction of an otherwise beautiful gem no word against it can be too hard.

In several of the West-end houses can now be seen bracelets formed with just about the same amount of art displayed by a cannibal in stringing together the teeth of his victims. The main difference is that these bracelets run into many hundreds of pounds, as they are composed of pearls and diamonds alternating on a string, and arranged as symmetrically as possible. At every movement, even the oscillation of the house, the unprotected sharp facets of the diamond grind away the delicate skins of the pearls.

There were numerous articles of this sort recently shown at the Exposition des Arts de la Femme, in the Champs Elysées, in which pierced diamonds were made to alternate with valuable and beautiful black pearls, turquoises, etc. It is all very well expending skill upon engraving and drilling diamonds, but a far more worthy tribute to the age would be the development of the glyptic art upon softer materials and the obtaining of results which should exceed the grand old master of Greece. This would be something of which to be proud, and a legitimate and laudable object, the very reverse of the destruction of gems.

I have noticed a large quantity of large cabochon stones employed of late, not only in brooches and other articles of jewelry, but on the tops of gold scent-bottles and bonbonnières, and even in ladies' riding-whips and umbrellas.

The old Limoges *champlevé* is also being revived.

I recently saw some lovely card trays of oxydised pierced silver with an enamel centre. There is scarcely any limit to the number of lovely pierced silver-gilt and gold bonbonnières, with mother-o'-pearl lining and enamel decorations.

I am informed by a Society lady that *plastrons* composed of fancy stones will be prominent during the coming winter, and that oxydised imitations of lace set with diamonds will be a favorite collar.

So far as one can see, flowers appear more as a *motif* for jewels, which are certainly preferable to snakes and toads, or even insects.

Someone has made capital out of Professor Roberts-Austin's colors of gold, and some flowers are to be seen of iridescent hues which are very striking.

Miniatures are still well to the front, and some magnificent specimens are to be seen. Of course it is evident that they are not the work of true artists in many instances, but many of them are very creditably done. I am informed that their production is strictly limited to Paris, where young ladies who have failed in higher branches of art, or who are working up the ladder of fame, are content to follow the gentle calling at a by no means professional remuneration.

Piercing work is well to the front in everything now. Queen Anne, fluted, and old favorites are now entirely set aside, till one is tempted to wonder where the piercers have sprung from.

Torquay Corporation Mace.

There have been great festivities lately at Torquay upon its reception of a charter, and a beautiful mace has been chosen from the accepted drawings of the local jewelers, Messrs. Pridham and Son. The entire mace will be of sterling silver, well gilded. The head will be treated in a bold and original manner, the curves making a tasteful scroll against the centre mound, and rising upright from the vase head, whence the bold curves commence. Fleurs-de-lis and Maltese crosses alternating, as taken from the Royal crown, border the edge, and the fillet is occupied by the words, "Borough of Torquay," in raised letters. The arched divisions of the vase head will take the arms of the old Local Board of Torquay on the one side, and on the other the arms of the new borough, the two intermediate parts being occupied with the crowned rose of England. Forming raised supports at the side of the mace to the head are four sea-horses, and the stem goes down with graceful lines to a large knob. The crowned rose and rose and sceptre appear at intervals on the handle, the end finishing off in a well-proportioned and gracefully fluted knob.

Felixstowe Gold Key.

The opening of the Felixstowe Local Board offices was performed by a handsome key, manufactured by Messrs. H. A. Warwood and Co., of Birmingham, and is wrought throughout. It is of purely Gothic form, the centre of the bow, or head, being occupied by the arms of the Board beautifully enamel-painted, and enwreathed by the emblematical laurel and oak, surmounted by the Tudor rose, the whole enclosed by richly-wrought mouldings. The shaft is reeded, and at intervals are placed suitable moulded members. On the obverse is an enwreathed shield thus inscribed :—"Presented to Capt. E. G. Pretyman, on his opening the new offices, Oct. 3rd, 1892." The key was enclosed in a handsome case bearing a shield with the monogram of the recipient.

Birmingham Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

THE state of trade amongst the Birmingham Jewelers and Silversmiths during the last four weeks has exactly followed the lines given in my last report. There has been plenty doing, and on the whole the trade here has not had much to grumble at, Still, as I said last month, there is no tone and buoyancy about what is being done. The "tendency towards stability," which I then hoped would soon show itself, has not yet appeared; and it is the absence of this feeling of earnestness in all our transactions, rather than any actual dearth of work, that forces me to foretell a poor future. I had much rather have been able to speak in terms of complete trust of the state of trade between now and Christmas, but in doing so I should be raising hopes among my readers which I feel certain would not be realised. It is therefore better that I should give my candid opinion of the prospect, even at the risk of damping the ardour of my friends, rather than give them anticipations that would only end in deeper disappointment. The prospect is not "rosy," and I should advise a careful day-to-day trade, rather than venturesome departures. We are certain of a good amount of business for Christmas on the old "bread and cheese lines," and we must make the best we can of this.

The most noticeable feature of this year's autumn trade is the great lack of Christmas novelties. As compared with last year, the trade altogether is woefully behindhand in this matter. Possibly the reason is to be found in the great disappointments experienced with last year's ventures. At any rate the makers here are not showing their usual energies in new patterns, but are resting on the ordinary run of goods for their turnover. It is more than probable that this will pay them better. The real explanation is that, as we said at the time, the gloom of the death of the Duke of Clarence has spread over the whole year, and the trade has never recovered from its depressing influence. Nor is there the slightest prospect of this gloom lifting during 1892. It is to be hoped that with a new year a new feeling of hope and life will come over the country, thus giving trade a chance of getting into its old and healthier condition.

Referring to my note of last month as to female students at the Jewelers' Art School, within the last week or two a special class for females has been organised, to be under the able direction of a fully qualified lady teacher. This is a good departure, and one that I shall watch with interest. It ought to form an important and successful section of the Art school. I shall have pleasure in noting its progress in the course of time.

In my obituary notices this month I have to mention the names of Mr. John Remington and Mr. Pritchard, both of whom have passed away within the last fortnight. Both these gentlemen have long been connected with the trade. Mr. Remington was formerly with the firm of Arnold and Co., well known years ago as earring makers, but which is now incorporated with Messrs. E. M. Evans and Sons, of Northampton Street. Mr. Pritchard, who has been ailing for some time, was for many years traveller for Messrs. Barber Brothers, also of Northampton Street. Both gentlemen were well respected in the trade.

I notice that Mr. Adolf Scott has removed lately to more central premises in Vyse Street. He was somewhat out of the world at his old address, and he will doubtless benefit largely by thus bringing himself more completely within the pale of the trade.

Mr. J. M. Banks seems rather unfortunate in some of his people. He is often suffering from their little peculiarities. Only a week ago he was prosecuting two of his female assistants for robbery of stock. A matter of £40 worth of goods have been recovered.

The Pawnbrokers' and Jewelers' Association, Limited, does not seem to be finding much favor among the Birmingham jewelers with cash to invest. So far I have not heard of the shares being taken up very quickly here. Probably those with the best knowledge of the present position of the jewelry trade generally would be least likely to invest further in it.

Under the auspices of the Birmingham Guild of Handicraft, in connection with the University of Oxford Extension movement, a fine series of lectures is being given here. These, while not dealing with the precious metals specially, will nearly all be worth the attention of the jewelers of our city. Two of these lectures have already been given; the first, introductory, having been a general sketch of the subjects; the second dealt with the "Claim of Birmingham as an Artistic Centre," and both of them were of great interest. These lectures are to be strictly educational, and after the lecture proper the meeting is resolved into a "class," at which questions are asked, difficulties are settled, and questions for home attention are given. The following lectures will deal with subjects as appended:—The Craftsmen of the Middle Ages and the Mediæval Guilds; on the Growth and Decay of the Metal Crafts, and the Rise of the Metal Industries; on Furniture and Woodwork; on Jewelry; on the Meaning of Design; on the Distinction between Value and Beauty in Metal Work; on the Properties of Metals from the Point of View of the Designer and the Craftsman; on the Province of the Machine in Metal Work; on Leather Work in Handicraft; and on the Possibilities of Revival in Art and Craft in the Nineteenth Century.

This is a tempting programme to any gold or silver worker, zealous in his profession, and from personal knowledge of the first two lectures I am confident that all of my fellow workers who attend them will benefit greatly by them. It is impossible to hear the teaching of Mr. C. R. Ashbee, M.A., without learning much that will help one in one's trade. I sincerely trust that all our working men will manage to hear the remainder of the lectures. They will certainly produce better and more artistic work afterwards than they have yet done.

The silver crisis is just now engaging the attention of the mercantile world, and Mr. H. J. Jennings, formerly a Birmingham journalist, has been writing upon it. He calls attention to the fact that England has not only a remote, but a direct interest in the question, pointing out the intimate relations of England and India. For us in the jewelry and silver trades it has even a closer relation, and we are forced to study the fluctuations in the value of silver very closely. I would recommend all who are interested in the question to get Mr. Jennings's pamphlet, which is published by Messrs. Effingham, Wilson, and Co.

I would congratulate Mr. G. H. Johnstone of Northampton Street on his unopposed election to the City Council as representative for the jewelers' ward—St. Paul's. Mr. Johnstone is eminently fitted for the position, having been closely associated with the life and business of the ward for many years, and he will be able to approach all matters connected therewith with full knowledge. Besides, he is an all-round good business man, and his intimate knowledge of commercial affairs will be of great service on the Council. I am pleased to say that I have not heard a single adverse expression on his selection for the post. He is looked up to with respect throughout the trade, and the universal opinion is that he is the right man in the right place.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Jewelers' Technical School in Vittoria Street, took place on Monday evening, October 24th. Mr. J. W. Tonks, the President of the Jewelers' Association, presided, and the prizes were distributed by Alderman Kenrick, M.P. The various prizes were as follows:—The Jewelers' Association prizes, Mr. Fridlander's prizes, Mr. Davis's prizes, City and Guilds of London certificates for Goldsmith's work. After the distribution, Mr. Kenrick gave a stirring address to the students. Mr. George Dixon, M.P., in seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Kenrick for his address, referred to the usefulness and dignity of manual labor. Working men should, he said, understand that their work was equal in merit and attraction to that of any other class of men . . . . and instead of going as clerks, they should remain where they were, for their position was really one of the most desirable in the country.

Sheffield Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

The quarterly return of exports to the United States from the Sheffield Consular District has just been issued. The result seems to show that so far as the Sheffield trades are concerned the McKinley tariff has done its worst. This is so far satisfactory. The progress of the Presidential election will, however, be scanned with eagerness, inasmuch as any change in the fiscal policy of the Republic must be a change for the better from our point of view. The value of all classes of goods exported to the United States from Sheffield during the quarter ending September 30 was £122,445 15s. 4½d. as compared with £113,690 in the corresponding quarter of last year. This shows an improvement of £8,765, sufficient to indicate that the downward progress has been stopped. The improvement in cutlery, however, is only £1,610, and there is, moreover, in this branch of trade, a positive falling off as compared with the quarter immediately preceding. On the whole, however, the report may be looked upon as being reassuring.

The dispute between Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons and their cutlers still continues. The cause of the men has been espoused by the Sheffield Trades Council—a step which that body has doubtless taken with the best of intentions. The effect, however, will simply be the prolongation of a strife which, while it causes infinite misery to the men and their families, does not in the least affect the ability of the company to execute such orders in that branch of the cutlery trade as comes in their way. Thanks to the McKinley tariff, those orders at present are few and far between.

The feeling against the United States is growing very bitter. The agitation in favor of retaliatory measures is making some headway. Mr. Howard Vincent, the member for the Central Division, has put himself at the head of the movement, and in that capacity has visited the principal colonies. Mainly through his instrumentality, Mr. Alexander McNeill, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has visited Sheffield, and given an address to the members of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting specially convened. The Dominion Parliament having already passed Mr. McNeill's motion in favor of reciprocity with the mother country, it only remains for us to do our part. The idea is to heavily tax American corn and provisions, and to admit the same class of goods from our colonies duty free. This policy, it is maintained, would speedily bring the Yankees to their senses. Whether the country at large could be persuaded, within a reasonable time, to making so sweeping an alteration in our fiscal policy, remains to be seen.

Mr. James Willis Dixon, of the firm of James Dixon and Sons, Cornish Place, has just been elected Upper Warden of the Founders' Company of London. Mr. Dixon has been a founder since 1866, and in due course will reach the Master's chair. The Founders' Company, which is one of the oldest of the London guilds, having been in existence some six hundred years, possesses a treasure, which Mr. Dixon, as a silversmith, will be able to appreciate, *viz.*, the famous drinking cup of Lady Jane Seymour, which is valued at £2,500.

Among the many Sheffield industries dependent on the silver trade for their existence, that of glass-cutting is not the least important. A fine specimen of this art may be seen just now in the showroom of Mr. Joseph Benson, of the Excelsior Glass Works, Charles Street. It consists of a salad-bowl in three parts—bowl, cover, and reversible foot, which can be used as a fruit dish. It is diamond-cut in a new design differing from the ordinary hob-nail or star pattern. The bowl is about 15 inches in diameter, and 20 inches in height, and is mounted on an ebonised pedestal. This fine example of the glass-cutting art will be exhibited at an Exhibition of Industrial Art shortly to be opened at the Drill Hall.

Another industry similarly dependent on the silver trade is the manufacture of articles in oak and other woods and mounted with silver. This trade is a growing one, although some twenty-five years ago it was only in its infancy. Messrs. Hammond and Creake carry on business in these articles on a large scale, sending out travellers to the country in the usual way. Others, however, work only for the large silversmiths in the town, thereby doing a somewhat smaller, but, perhaps, safer business. Of this class are Messrs. Burrell and Wright, of Rockingham Street, who seem to go in for an artistic class of goods. During a visit to their place recently I noted some drawings of spades for first-sod cutting purposes, the handles of which were covered with ornamentation of a high character. Trade in this line at present is brisk.

The public examination of Mr. Edward Kaminski, recently carrying on business as an auctioneer and jeweler in High Street, has been concluded at the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court before his Honor Judge Ellisen. The examination had been adjourned in order that the debtor might furnish further accounts. The Official Receiver and Mr. Binney, who represented the trustee, both expressed themselves as to whether any further information could be obtained beyond the account now presented, and accordingly offered no objection to the public examination being concluded.

After the death of the Duke of Clarence some speculation was indulged in as to the ultimate destination of the numerous presents known to have been entrusted to Sheffield houses for execution. We now know that one of them at least will remain a wedding present still. The beautiful silver dessert-service designed and produced by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, which was to have formed the Sheffield ladies' gift to Princess May, has just been bought by the Pontefract people for presentation to the Hon. Rowland Winn, M.P., on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Mabel Forbes, daughter of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Castle Newe, Strathdon. The service is novel in conception, the idea being as if a d'oyley had been thrown carelessly on a plate. The thought has been most cleverly and tastefully carried out, and forms a dainty example of the silversmith's delightful craft.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility

THE Britannia-metalsmiths' Society has promulgated an edict that no more apprentices are to be admitted into the trade for a space of five years from the present time. This is the British workman's method of restoring the balance of Nature. It is said that there are 100 more men in the trade than the trade requires ; hence the society's action. I suppose from a trade union point of view every trade in Sheffield would appear to be similarly situated. The expediency, then, of each trade following the example set by the Britannia-metalsmiths would be perfectly obvious. Of course the question of what was to become of our surplus boys need not trouble individual trade societies, although it would be of some interest to society at large. Be that as it may, notice of the resolution arrived at has been served upon each employer, and it is probable that for some time to come the new rule will be quietly acted upon. It is not so certain, however, how matters will stand twelve or eighteen months hence.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Sheffield Society of Artists, which has just been closed, has not this year resulted in a financial success. When the excellence of the collection of pictures is considered the result can scarcely be deemed complimentary to the public at large. Of course there are people in Sheffield whose knowledge of Art is profound, and whose love for it is genuine, but their numbers are not such as to fill the Cutlers' Hall many times over. That result was achieved on the "fiddling" nights, when Mr. Peek's band discoursed sweet music. There is no need to decry music in this connection, but the broad fact remains that pictures alone will not "draw" in Sheffield. The more's the pity, but it can't be helped. Only don't let us put on an injured air when we lament that our artists, whom we have trained at our school, will not stay with us, but go to London or anywhere where they can earn that bread and cheese which is as necessary to the sustenance of painters and sculptors as to that of cutlers and grinders.

THE artisans in the silver and electro-plate trades have had a meeting to take into consideration a matter which they think is of vital importance to them. They have a union embracing all branches of the trade, but that union is powerless to discharge what is now coming to be considered one of its chief functions, viz., carrying on a successful war against the employers. This arises from the fact that one-third of the artisans in the trade do not belong to it. The meeting does not seem to have gone very far towards remedying this state of things, as very few non-unionists attended it. The peculiar circumstances of the silver trade renders the chance of the men ever being able to form a fighting union very remote. The system of outworkers and "little masters" is against it. Nor do I think that this ought to be looked upon as a calamity even from the men's point of view. A union that can fight will sooner or later find something to fight about, and an industrial civil war is to be deprecated in the interest of everyone.

THE state of business in the silver trade continues satisfactory. It compares in this respect favorably with the other staple trades of the town. All firms are certainly not equally busy, but one hears no complaints, and that means a great deal. Of course no one expects the silver trade to go on flourishing when nearly every other interest is languishing. Sooner or later, unless things mend all round, our turn will come. In the meantime, we are probably safe up to Christmas, at all events.

Country Notes.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)*

ALTHOUGH things generally are decidedly bad all round in Coventry orders are certainly rather better in our line. I have spoken to numerous firms during the last week, who all agree in this. We have now some of the finest machinery in the world at Coventry, and some of the most skilful men connected with it; still, it cannot be denied that colossal businesses cannot be made to rise at the bidding of the modern magician, or at the sight of his magic wand.

A MEETING of the Coventry Watch-Jewel Trade was recently held, to consider the depressed state of this branch of our trade. It was well attended, not only by the members of the trade, but by councillors and others who take an interest in all matters connected with various branches of industry. The secretary said that during the last ten years prices had been declining, until it was thought necessary to consider what could be done to check the downward tendency. He deprecated the system of middlemen taking the profits, while the producers, after a seven years' apprenticeship, were only able to earn 23s. a week, and recommended co-operation and trade unionism. The co-operative ideas and the destruction of the middleman also found favor with subsequent speakers, but the former is a long way off realisation at present, seeing that there are some 400 employed in this trade in Coventry, out of whom only about fifty-three have joined the Co-operative Society.

I AM told that a man has recently perfected a machine for cutting watch jewels, cutting them in pairs ; and that another machine has been put up in one of the American factories for jewel setting. What these are worth, and their importance to the trade, I will not attempt to estimate. Still it is always necessary to keep an eye upon what others can do, before estimating our own work. I have been shown some of these jewels and endstones, and certainly was surprised at the excellence with which they were cut.

THE Technical classes in Coventry are now in full swing, and when one sees what has been done for the artistic trade of the country by old graduates of these classes, one cannot help anticipating a good result in connection with our own trade. If it is not obtained it will not be the fault of the employers, who in Coventry are amongst the foremost men of the day, all of whom use every effort in their power to do whatever good they can for the rising generation. I am not an old man, but I can safely say that in my early days such facilities as now exist for learning the principles of the craft were unknown. I sometimes think that if information and knowledge had been as easily obtained then as now, I might have stood a chance of becoming a second Earnshaw.

ANOTHER newly-started centre of learning has been established at Prescot, where the rising generation can reap the benefit of the profound learning of Mr. G. M. Hewitt, M.A. Why, that name alone, after all its connections with the trade, ought to be a talisman to turn any giddy youth into a philosophic Watchmaker !

I FEAR that things are not what could naturally be expected at Prescot, still they are making safe and cumulative strides. It takes a lot of trade to keep 600 hands employed, but all are working. Mr. J. P. Hewitt, the managing director, is very sanguine about the ultimate success which is to crown his labors. As each of his achievements come before the trade, one gets more and more proud of what he has done for English Horology, and the watches produced already, in addition to being the wonders of the craft, may also point to things which at present appear impossible to many.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, or necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

In several parts of the country I hear men deciding upon the cause of all our woe, the falling off in trade, and everything else that is bad, and are confident that the source of all evil is "free trade." The *Weekly Times* recently held up some figures which proved beyond all dispute that we were importing larger quantities of foreign watches yearly. It then went on to draw inferences, or rather make deductive assertions, about which there might perhaps be a difference of opinion. When speaking of watchmaking, people often forget that it is not the only industry in the country, and that there are other countries beside America which impose a tax. They appear to think that if we only had an import duty, the 2,000 men now loitering about the streets of Coventry would all be set to work to-morrow. They do not ask whether a similar state of things exists in "protected" countries. But Coventry and Prescot are not the only places where I hear this brought forward; they are making quite a noise over it in Sheffield and several other towns.

I am sorry to say that I fear the Prescot Watchmakers' Association has come to an end through lack of support. By many it is considered to have no *raison d'être*. They argue that before the Merchandise Marks Act came into operation it was a very different thing, and that the work of the Association in connection with the movement, which resulted in the Act, was a very valuable one, but now there is practically nothing for it to do. Still, it can hardly be a case of crying for more worlds to conquer, when only one small battle has been fought, and when at any moment "an exceeding great army" may appear over the hilltops of Westminster, which will swoop down upon the trade with some well-meant, but nevertheless injurious, piece of legislation, against which nothing but united activity can fight and stand.

Turning to the optical trades, I hear from Birmingham that there is a fair movement of business all round, although I do not think it meets expectations. Doubtless, people take an infinite amount more notice of the weather than formerly, and now that Zadkiel and Old Moore have been dethroned as authorities in weather prognostications for eighteen months in advance, it is more necessary to consult one's own barometer and thermometer than heretofore, and consequently these articles have been in better demand.

Although things were certainly more promising at Manchester in the fore part of the month, the outlook upon the cotton strike has had a very general depression upon local trade. Orders from various parts of the country are dropping in, especially lantern materials. Jewelers are grumbling. The Liverpool trade is, perhaps, a little better, a few good lines having been secured; but generally speaking, trade is by no means brisk.

According to an exchange, a single row of pink pearls were recently sold in Paris for £24,000.

The wearing of wedding rings by men is still being discussed in a number of papers, and one wonders why it is not more adopted, when we see how many advocate it. We should like to see it come into fashion very much. Fancy three times the weight of wedding rings sold that now find a market! What would our poor wedding ring makers do?

The Timing and Repeating Watch Company of Geneva.

With a market so replete as ours with every kind of complicated watch, with so many inventions and specialities that can hold their own against the whole world, when every want that seems likely to arise has been anticipated, it may appear a little venturesome on the part of a new firm to come on to the field and offer itself as a candidate for the patronage of the English Watch Trade. The productions of the Timing and Repeating Watch Company of Geneva, however, are not altogether unknown in this country, and Lugrin's chronograph, although not to be found in Saunier, is familiar to most of us. Up to the present it has not been obtainable in this country, owing to the fact that the patent has been controlled by the American Waltham Watch Company; but the Geneva company have now decided to place their watches upon the market through the wholesale houses of this country, and it only requires time to show the measure of success that will follow their introduction. The company's productions include all grades, embracing some lines probably lower in price than anything that has yet appeared. There are features in this chronograph which will commend themselves to everyone; and the following advantages are claimed for it: The up and down bevel wheel gearing allows the use of an extremely small and weak maintaining friction-spring to keep the wheel carrying the chronograph-hand engaged with the intermediate bevel pinion (when in motion), without any perceptible additional strain on the train of the watch movement. The friction spring, although producing a perfect connection between the chronograph-wheel and the intermediate pinion, will, in case of any small obstruction (such as a particle of dust, etc.), "give" sufficiently to allow of the running of the chronograph-wheel without interruption. It is maintained that in chronographs with straight-cut wheels and side-gearing, the difficulty lies in the fact that if the gearing of the chronograph-wheel with the train-wheel is perfect, it is quite within the region of possibility for the watch to stop, or at least, sustain a heavy strain, and in order to avoid this, the gearing has to be made weak, which sometimes occasions a laziness of the chronograph-hand, or even temporary suspension, when absolute correctness becomes impossible. The small power required by the maintaining friction-spring is such that it allows the use of self-acting levers instead of levers with extra springs as used in some other chronographs, thus simplifying the mechanism. The beats of the chronograph-hand are invariably perfect fifths, and it will never remain still for two or three fifths and then jump to catch up, as is unfortunately occasionally the case with some chronographs. The minute-register being made exactly like the chronograph offers the same advantages. The split-seconds action is the only one made completely on the top of the watch-movement together with the chronograph, which, with the fact that all materials employed are absolutely interchangeable, offers valuable advantages to the watchmaker in case of repairing. The split chronograph is worked by two push-pieces, which the Company, and many others, maintain are preferable and more reliable than one, for the reasons that the mind of the operator can be kept concentrated upon the object being timed without being burdened by having to remember the exact phase of the movements in which the hands are, at the particular instant, which is necessary when operating with one push-piece. Our experience of the men who use these instruments of precision is that they are very quick to appreciate any little advantage, and the future will determine which of these two methods is the best.

Transatlantic Jottings.

(From Our New York Correspondent.)

It matters but very little how much I attempt to intimate to your readers the almost boundless resources of wealth and wonder that are to be on exhibit at the World's Fair. Should any of our English cousins come over, it is pretty certain that like the Queen of Sheba, they will be led to exclaim that not one half of its glories have been depicted. Amongst the exhibits likely to interest jewelers will be one certainly almost unique. The Sultan of Johore, who is only second to the Gackwar of Baroda as a gem collector, is about to have a Malay house erected, in which not only will five-and-twenty real Malay men and women squat down and manufacture gold and silver articles in their own style, but the Sultan will make a grand display of his own collection of gems, such as probably has never been seen in the western hemisphere.

Another exhibit of still greater credit to the States will be the absolutely unique specimen of gold and silversmiths' work exhibited by Montana. It is a statue of solid silver eight feet high, standing upon a pedestal of gold, the gold alone representing a value of a quarter of a million dollars.

The prospects of a splendid fall business are being realised nearly all round. Jewelers are nearly all running full, or over, time, and in scores of instances large reinforcements of hands are being made. The same state of things is reported by numerous case manufacturers.

Talking about case makers calls to one's mind the concern of John Dueber and Co., who are in a very different state from what one might imagine from their colossal action to recover for damages done to trade. It will be remembered that last year bonds for 300,000 dollars were issued, and the concern handed over to trustees. Well, the whole of those bonds have been redeemed, and on Sept. 16th they were publicly burnt; having been met before their time of falling due. The new board consists of the old members—John C. Dueber, Col. W. Moore, Joseph C. Dueber, Joseph Daller, and Mary Dueber. This gigantic concern is now free from all indebtedness, and is valued at a million and a half dollars. It is altogether one of the sights of Canton, Ohio. The extensive gardens have been laid out in a very beautiful and attractive manner; the flagstone walk round the building is nearly one-third of a mile long, and throngs of spectators visit the factory.

The Wadsworth Watch-case Company, of Newport, Ky., recently constructed in its factory a fireproof vault, 9 feet long and 7 feet wide, with walls 20 inches thick, lined with steel plates.

Another little instance to show what is being made in the watch trade was accorded me the other day, viz., that a president of one of the watch companies pays a thousand dollars a year for the privilege of fishing in the Romaine river. That's not a bad price for a few hours' sport, and if all his pleasures are paid for at the same rate there must be something coming in from somewhere.

G. F. Kunz, the gem expert, has been appointed special agent of mines and mining at the Chicago Exposition, in which department he will occupy a very prominent position.

"There was never an Act of Congress yet," said an American statesman, "through which a good whip could not drive a coach and team," and so it appears that, although combines are illegal, it is also a law of the country that the owner of a patent can control its sale, and as every watch by the principal manufacturers is covered by patents, they are able to control their sales in a perfectly legal manner. I am informed that they intend to do so, and make everyone to whom they supply them agree to sell them upon licence at a certain price, and for no more or less.

There is quite a talk in the Trade about the magnificent tower clock that will shortly be put up in the City Hall, Philadelphia. It is said to be the largest in the world. The dial will measure thirty-three feet in diameter, the hour bell weighing no less than 25 tons 2qrs. 26lbs., which I believe is nearly twice as large as Big Ben's hour bell, so that it appears that the dominion of the Westminster King will be limited to the Eastern hemisphere.

The watch number 6,000,000 of the American Waltham Watch Company, which was turned out on September 1st, has been presented to the treasurer, R. E. Robbins, at a banquet held by the Foremans' Association of the factory. It must be a lesson not only for the Birmingham people who knew Mr. Robins many years ago, but to the trade of the whole world. Watchmaking in America was uphill work in the early days of the Waltham Company. It took them a score of years to reach their first million, but the second was reached in a quarter of that time; and each million has been accomplished in a diminishing time, till the sixth was effected in about eighteen months. During that period of course many improvements have been made, and processes simplified by rendering the machinery more automatic. The models have also somewhat altered. Number 6,000,000 is the new thin 16-size, stem winding and setting, ¾ plate nickel movement, Brequet spring, with patent micrometer regulator, and other patent arrangements, and 19 jewels.

The Rockford (Ill.) Watch Company have received a gold medal, awarded by the Tasmanian Exhibition, "for special first best commercial exhibit of watches."

The Chicago National Watch-case Company has been incorporated by James Rosenthal, Lewis Henry, and Herman Till, with a capital of 100,000 dols.

It appears that the American Waltham Watch Company are likely to give way in connection with the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Fitch has several reasons against exhibiting, but as he is only one in seven, he has found it advisable to agree conditionally, so that in all probability the Company will exhibit. Not so with the Elgin Company, President Avery still maintaining his intention of not exhibiting. It will be a great pity if the Elgin does not, and will cause a great disappointment in the trade.

The Crescent Watch-case Company has been incorporated by Alfred and Charles Crommelin, W. H. Fitzgerald, Irving Smith, and August Beneke, with a capital of 600,000 dols., with the object of manufacturing and dealing in watch-cases and fancy goods.

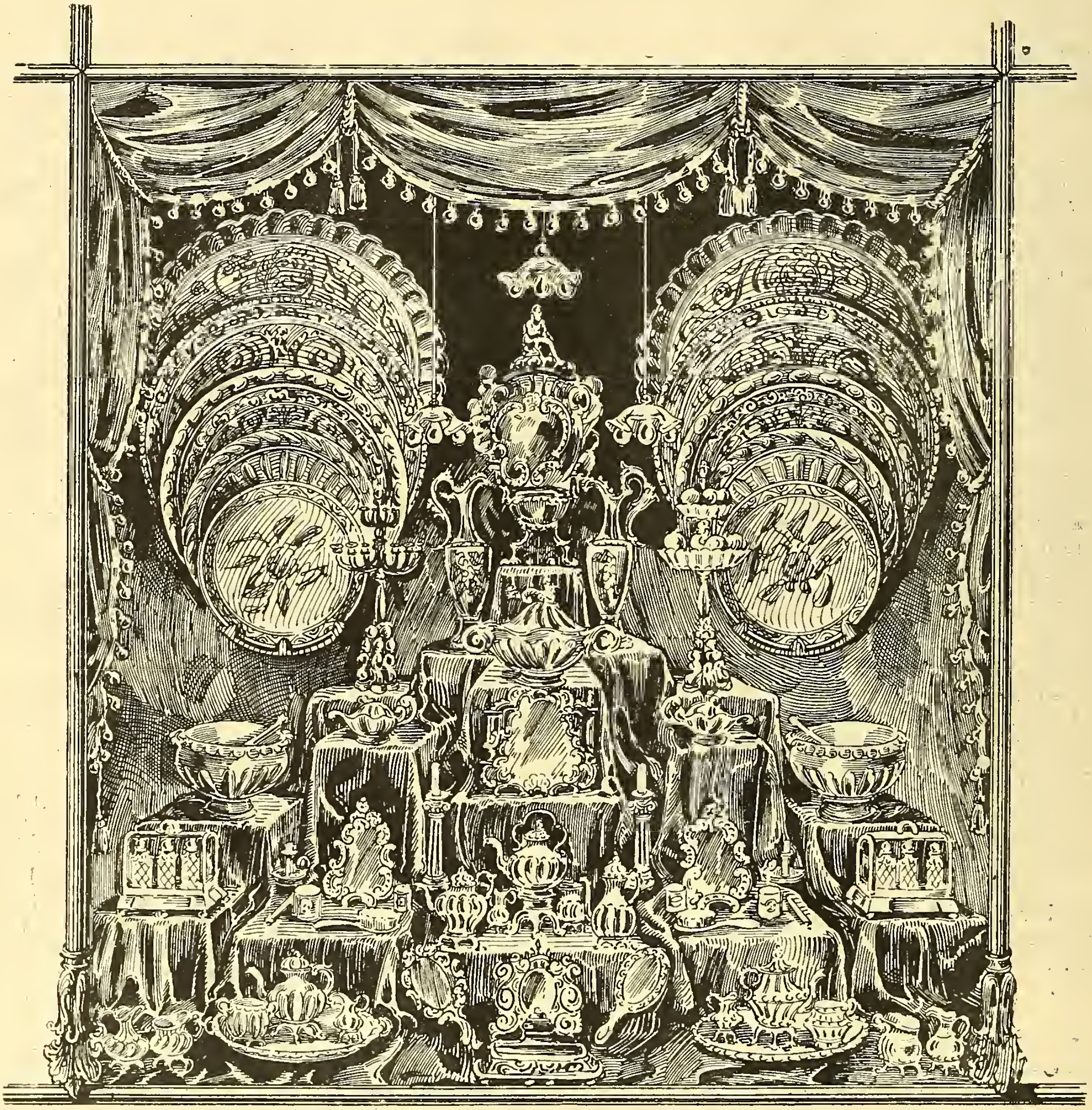
The Dueber action has not been settled. An application for a bill of particulars in the case brought against him by the Dueber Company has been made by J. N. Noyes, of the National Association, in the Supreme Court, a line of conduct, I am informed, likely to be adopted by other defendants. Whether the application will be granted, and whether the details would be easily supplied, still remains to be seen.

Windows and Window Dressing.

By the Editor.

(Continued from page 73.)

THE idea suggested by this month's illustration is altogether different from any of its predecessors in many points. First, we have turned our attention to the art of the silversmith, and have exhibited a number of fairly, although not very, large articles, which, when disposed in the manner set forth, make an imposing show. We recently saw nearly the whole of these identical articles put in a window with perhaps seven or eight times their number of small pieces of silver, with the result of making a far less important and attractive display than here shown. We consider that when window space will allow of it, both large and small articles always benefit by being kept separate. There is, of course, nothing in this against filling up the back of a window dressed with small things with a large piece or two—it being a different thing altogether; but when small and large pieces alternate, the spaces naturally have to be very great to take the large pieces, which drown the small things, and make them appear insignificant. There is another and still more important feature in this window, viz., that it is done without any fittings. Frequently during an alteration, or from the smashing of a window, stock-taking, and many other causes, a window is left empty for a day because of the time necessary to arrange the fittings for shelves. In this instance there are no fittings whatever, the whole effect being obtained with fifteen boxes and a few widths of velvet. The advantage of this method is that it can be changed every time the window is dressed. Special and prominent places can be given to whatever it is required to specialise; and the velvet lasts much longer than the covered surface of a stand, as it is continually being shifted, so that the same places do not get all the sun and wear. The strips of velvet should be rolled up round something when not in use, the pile side outwards. Dark blue is a good color for silver, and also a lasting one. In this instance we have adopted an equilateral arrangement, although such form is not absolutely necessary. Commencing at the bottom, we have at each side a square box; this is followed behind by one of the same width, half again as high. In the centre we have a box about twice as wide and not quite so high; another box two-thirds as high fills the space between the end and centre, standing some nine inches backward, and thus forming a



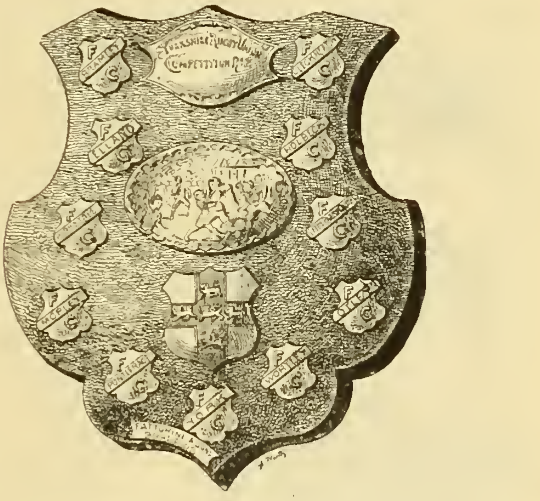
recess. This completes the bottom tier. Upon the centre box is placed one about two-thirds its size; behind the next two are two oblong boxes put upon their ends, and rising some two feet above those in front of them. Upon the last-mentioned centre box is placed another square box, about two-thirds the size of the one upon which it stands, receding backward about six or nine inches. Behind these is another tier formed of three members, the centre being some three feet wide, and rising just above the last named. On either side it is followed by a square-ended oblong box some nine inches less in height. Upon the centre of the larger box is a small one about nine to twelve inches square, which completes the whole arrangement. It would be preferable, and for perfect convenience in facilitating the lifting in and out of the articles required for a customer, to have the bottoms removed from at least the back row. The dressing of a window of this description should be performed during its building. It will be found most convenient to commence by laying one width of velvet loosely across the front at the bottom. One width can then be taken and made to cover the first tier, and the articles of the bottom and first rows placed in position. Crowding, in this case especially, should be entirely avoided, and the velvet should be made to rest in graceful folds between the articles. In the front we have an inkstand and behind it a dressing mirror, and on either side of the latter a pair of hand mirrors. The velvet can be arranged so that the article can be made to appear to rest snugly in its delicate folds. In the recesses formed by the next two blocks being carried backward is stood a silver tray with an afternoon tea set, and at each end some two or three suitable pieces of silver, such as a sugar and cream, or any of the fashionable pierced articles, of which there are now such a profusion in the market. The end blocks form a first-class receptacle for a tantalus, or some specimen or two of nice bright glass ware, such as one now sees in prominent positions in all the good houses. Upon the centre block is a tea and coffee set, with kettle *en suite*; and upon the next blocks several articles for the ladies' toilet, backed by a beautiful silver mirror. Upon the end blocks stands some large and imposing piece, such as a salad or punch-bowl, or a good case of desserts with uplifted tray. The covering of the rest of the boxes can perhaps be best effected by separate velvet cloths. In the niches between the central block and the following ones can be placed with great effect an imposing pair of Corinthian candlesticks; whilst the smaller niches, formed between the end block, can be occupied with a similar article of smaller size. The flange left by the retrocession of the third block upon the second forms an excellent receptacle for a large mirror, while the three spaces which form the next tier offer commanding positions for some articles belonging to a dinner set, such as, say, a large soup tureen in the centre, and a turn-over or vegetable dish on either side. The next tier, formed by the next three boxes, offers prominent spaces for large and imposing articles. Upon the end ones we have placed a candelabra and an epergne. The centre of the large box is occupied by a small pedestal, on either side of which is a beautiful cup or rose-water ewer. Upon the centre plinth stands an imposing trophy or challenge cup. The space which is left by the convergence of the members to the centre offers a desirable location for the display of silver waiters arranged in a wire-rack, pointing downwards and forwards in gradually diminishing sizes, and suspended from the ceiling. The window is shown as draped, but this, of course, need not necessarily be the case. The electric lights drop from the ceiling, except that it will be found advisable to place two behind the curtain, nearly at its bottom. We have seen this design put into effect, and consider it one of the most imposing displays we have ever seen.

The utilisation of these plinths loosely covered with velvet cloths can be made to give very pleasing and tasteful results in a very simple manner. It need not be carried for more than, say, two tiers high, and then the upper part of the window can be followed by glass shelves, from which combination pleasing and attractive results can be obtained.

(*To be continued.*)

Handsome Football Trophy.

The trophy for the Yorkshire Rugby Union Competition, of which we give an illustration, has been designed by Messrs. Fattorini and Sons, of Bradford, and will be given to the winning club. The body consists of a gracefully shaped shield, covered in Royal blue silk plush. The centre is occupied by an oval silver panel, surrounded by a richly embossed decorative border. Upon this panel is a well conceived and vigorously drawn group of figures depicting a football match in full swing, and at an exciting crisis of the game. Above this is a second panel, also in silver, bearing the inscription—"Yorkshire Rugby Union Competition, No. 2." Beneath the centre panel is placed a large silver shield bearing the Yorkshire arms. Eleven smaller shields surround the whole, each of which bears the name of one of the competing clubs. The design is somewhat unique and original, the brilliant blue plush forming a handsome and admirable contrast to the silver work, which is in the best and highest style. It will unqestionably reflect the greatest credit on Messrs. Fattorini and Sons, of Bradford, who have produced the design, and are at present engaged in the manufacture of this splendid specimen of the silversmith's art.



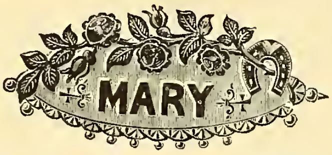
Goldsmiths and Jewelers' Annuity and Asylum Institution.—The committee of the above institution have engaged the Adelphi Theatre for six evenings, from November 7th to 12th inclusive, when the new drama, entitled "The Lights of Home," by G. R. Sims and R. Buchanan, will be performed. There will be no alteration in the usual prices of seats, which range as follows, viz., private boxes, grand tier, £3 3s.; pit tier, £2 2s. each; private boxes, upper circle tier, £1 1s. each; orchestra stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 6s.; upper circle, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Seats of 10s., 6s., and 3s. each can be reserved without extra charge. As money taken at the doors on the dates mentioned above will not benefit the institution, J. L. Innocent, Secretary, 86, Rushmore Road, Clapton, N.E., will be happy to supply cards of admission. We hope this will prove a success.

Telegraph Address—SYDENHAM, BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No.—4,059.

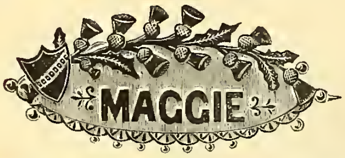
A. SYDENHAM,

Wholesale & Manufacturing Jeweller,
26, Frederick St., **BIRMINGHAM,**
ENGLAND.

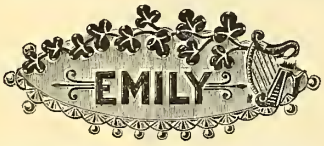
PLEASE WRITE FOR MY LATEST PRICE LIST.



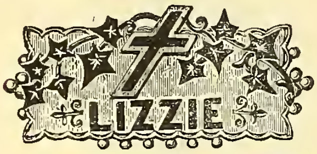
Shoe and Rose. Rd. 171781.



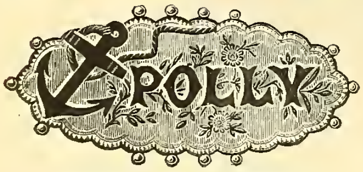
Shield and Thistle. Rd. 171782.



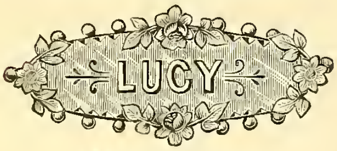
Harp Spray. Rd. 168697.



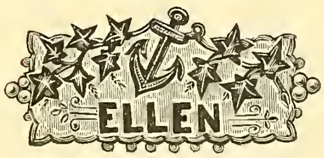
Cross and Ivy. Rd. 186380.



Anchor. Rd. 176389.



English Rose.



Anchor and Ivy. Rd. 188168.

A. SYDENHAM'S NEW NAME BROOCHES,

Which are having such an immense sale all over Great Britain and the Colonies.

ALL THESE BROOCHES ARE HALL MARKED.

ANY OTHER STYLES MADE TO ORDER.

Ada
Adelaide
Adeline
Agnes
Alice
Amelia
Amy
Ann
Annie
Astore
Aroon

Baby
Bairn
Beatrice
Bella
Bertha
Bessie
Betsy
Blanche
Bridget

Caroline
Carrie
Catherine
Cecilia
Charity
Charlotte
Christine
Clara
Constance

Deborah
Dora
Dorothy
Daisy
Dolly
Dinah

Edith
Eleanor
Elsie
Eliza
Elizabeth
Ellen
Emily
Emma
Esther
Ethel
Eva

Evelina
Emmeline
Emilie
Erin
Eugenie
Evelyn

Faith
Fanny
Flora
Florence
Florrie
Florry
Frances

Gladys
Grace
Gertrude
Georgina
Gertie
Good Luck

Hannah
Harriet
Helen
Hester
Hilda
Helena

Isabel
Isabella
Isabelle

Jane
Janet
Jenny
Jessie
Julia

Kitty
Kate
Katherine
Kathleen
Katie

Laura
Lilian
Lily
Lizzie
Lottie
Louie
Louisa

Louise
Lucy
Lillie
Lydia

Mabel
Madge
Maggie
Margaret
Maria
Marian
Marie
Martha
Mary
Mary Ann
Matilda
Mavourneen
Maud
May
Mildred
Milly
Minnie
Miriam
Mizpah

Nancy
Nellie
Nelly

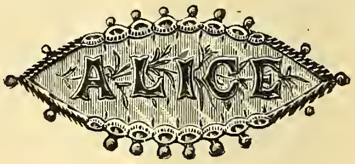
Phœbe
Phyllis
Pollie
Polly

Rachel
Regard
Robina
Rhoda
Rosa
Rosie
Rose
Ruth

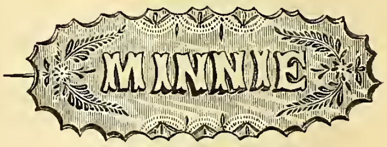
Sarah
Sally
Selina
Sophia
Susie
Susan

Victoria
Violet

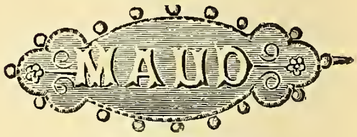
Any other Names, Mottoes, or Words.



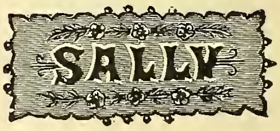
Bead Scollop.



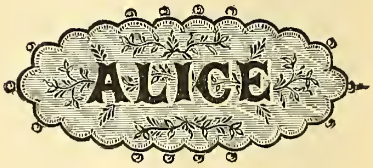
Oval Scollop.



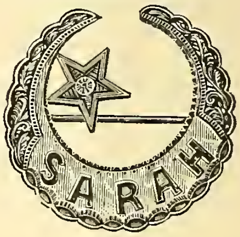
Fancy Fischu.



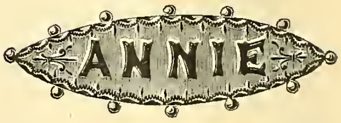
Square Fischu.



Pointed Oval.



Crescent.



Midget.

I always keep a large stock of these goods on hand (in Silver), and can execute all orders for ordinary names the same day as received. Orders for special names generally executed the day after.

A. SYDENHAM

Wholesale and Manufacturing Jeweller, Diamond Mounter, and Wholesale Watch Factor,
26, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. Stauffer, Son, and Co.'s New Chronograph.

Messrs. Stauffer, Son and Co. have now brought out their new fly-back minute and seconds chronograph, upon the perfecting of which they have been engaged for so long a time; and from the reports upon it by the best critics in the trade, they have just cause to be to be proud. Fig. 1 shows its general appearance. It will be observed that the minutes are recorded from one to thirty in a half-circle, which, in addition to being plainer than the ordinary full circle, does not in any way interfere with the figures xi., xii., and i. on the dial as is usually the case. The new feature of this half-circle arrangement is that one tooth is left out of the minute-recording wheel, which causes the recording action to stop when the small hand reaches the figure 30, at the end of the half-circle, and this action only takes place again when the hand is brought back to the start by pressing twice on the winding button; the recording action remaining stationary at the end of the thirty minutes, although the chronograph hand is still working. Amongst the advantages claimed reference might be made to the following:—1. Reducing the possibilities and causes of stoppage in the watch, which, in a minute chronograph, generally arise from the minute-recording wheel when in action. 2. A better regulating of the strain of the minute-recording wheel, it being less in this than any other system of minute chronograph. 3. The existence of a small spring adjusted under the recording wheel which always brings it up perpendicularly. 4. The addition of an arm adjusted on the hammer, which is made to press on the pivot of the recording wheel, to disengage the wheel from the finger when the hands are brought to zero, *i.e.*, to the start. This arrangement saves much friction and defies all chances of the hands not coming back to their proper place, which often happens with other chronographs.

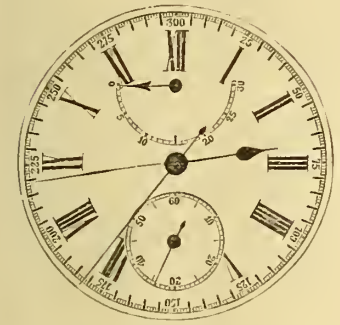


Fig. 1.

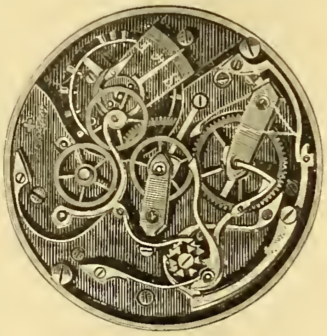


Fig. 2.

Some of these arrangements can be seen in Fig. 2, which shows the back of the chronograph work. All the parts are interchangeable. Its construction is simple, and, for its quality, inexpensive.

* * *

Mechanical Clocks Reviving.

A clockmaker named Chambelland has completed an ingenious timepiece, in the making of which he has spent twenty-five years. Four dials mark London, Paris, Geneva, and Rome time. It chimes and plays nine airs, while forty-two figures of men working at their trades are set in motion. Shoemaker, sweep, butcher, sawyer, joiner, organ grinder, and flute player lead off, and others, from the baker who bakes to the concierge who rings the bell, follow. Four dancers dance a measure, and soldiers file past the French flag, keeping time to the tick-tack of the pendulum. The figures are more lively than those on the town clock on the tower in the market street of Berne.

Mayoral Chain for Rawtenstall.

Upon the incorporation of this town last year a committee of ladies was formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards supplying a mayor's chain for the borough. Messrs. T. and J. Bragg, of Birmingham, were asked to supply designs, from which they have since been successful in obtaining the order. The badge of 18-carat gold, Hall marked, is quatrefoil in shape, and has a beautiful wrought border in which wrought bosses and flowers alternate, joining the centre link by a pretty Gothic and beaded finial. In the centre are given the full arms and crest of the Borough of Rawtenstall, in correct heraldic colors, which is very picturesque—two stags trotting in chief, and cows feeding at base. These charges are very beautifully enamelled, and on the centre fesse is the running fox and two bales of cotton, symbolising the trade of the district. The squirrel crest, at top, refers to the time when the country was not invaded by manufactures, while sprigs of cotton-plant at sides indicate again this modern industry. Below this is a charmingly executed enamelled ribbon with the motto of the borough, "Floret qui laborat." Wreaths of oak and laurel appear at each side of the shield, while white and red roses occupy the two side members of the quatrefoil. The centre link, from which the badge is suspended, is arranged in four divisions and is surmounted by a mural coronet, as referring to the mayoral office; while in the centre is given the monogram of the first mayor, in gold letters on a blue enamelled field, and this is surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. On either side of the centre link is a finely wrought mace, betokening the Royal authority delegated to the mayor for the time being for the government of the borough. The links of the chain itself are arranged in style to fall in with the main link and harmonise with its shape. One of the alternate links takes the form of the letter "R" the initial of the borough; while the principal links are oblong with projecting arches similar to the sides of the badge. On these links are shields surmounted by a mural coronet. These shields are intended to be occupied by the arms, crest, and motto or monogram of the mayors of the borough. The whole has been carried out in the finest style of workmanship, and is enclosed in a morocco case.

* * *

Yet Another Clock.

This time it is a Russian production, being made at Warsaw by a man named Goldfaden. The scene is a railway station, where all the minutiæ of railway life and work are carried out to an extent that is hardly realisable. It is destined for Chicago.

* * *

Now is the time when paterfamilias casts around for fireworks with which to delight the youngsters on the 5th. It is an oft-repeated and perfectly true contention that the manufacture of these pretty explosives has become a fine art; and of this art the pioneers are Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., of Norwood. The name of Brock is known all over the civilised world. It is indissolubly connected with those magnificent pyrotechnic displays which have delighted millions of visitors to the Crystal Palace during the past quarter of a century. Messrs. Brock have just sent us one of their speciality guinea cases, well filled with a large assortment of capital fireworks to the aggregate value of £1 10s. 6d. Those of our readers who make it a rule to gladden the hearts of the juveniles on Guy Fawkes day by transforming themselves into amateur pyrotechnists may feel assured that Messrs. Brocks' fireworks are safe and reliable, and that excellent value is given for money.

Diamond Field Notes.

(By Vaalite.)

Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1892.

AS you may well imagine, the one great theme here now is the Exhibition. For the last three weeks visitors have been pouring in, and everything bids fair for perfect success in every way. Many of the visitors are more or less connected with your trades, and large numbers of them intend to combine business with pleasure. They have fully realised that De Beers have offered such facilities for visiting the mines and examining into all the details connected with diamond winning as may never present themselves again, and have therefore seized the opportunity of seeing those interesting processes upon which the obtaining of the precious baubles with which they are so intimately connected depend. It is very certain that what they see will make a life-long impression upon them, not only in connection with diamonds, but with the precious metals. The output of this in South Africa is so rapidly increasing that the country will soon become the chief gold supplying country of the world. One of the first things to strike the observer is the gold trophy illustrating this marvellous output. It is manufactured of wood, covered with gold-colored silk, and divided off into divisions which represent yearly outputs, thus enabling the visitor to form some idea of the rate at which it has increased; although, perhaps, not a thorough one, seeing that September's output was *double* that of fifteen months ago. Of course the product cannot be expected to double every fifteen months for ever; still, there are probabilites that it may do so for a number of years, as new and important reefs are known.

But gold is by no means the only valuable metal exhibited. There are exhibits of numerous metals that will serve as an eye-opener to many who only look upon South Africa as the land of gold and diamonds. There is an interesting display of silver ores, argentiferous galena, and argentiferous copper. Each of these contained metals may in the near future make an impression upon the market. With gold as an unaltering standard of value, we do not realise what it means to increase the output of that metal by six millions sterling a year; but it would be a very different thing with any of the other metals. Not the least important are the exhibits of Cinnabar, as it has been doubted whether South Africa has really produced the fluid metal. But here it is, and recently I saw a large consignment in transit of cases of native mercury, of which there was ocular demonstration at the bottom of the boxes. The plumbago deposits are also worth more attention, and will some day prove of great importance. The whole of the country being so cut through by dykes passing through carboniferous shales, we may expect at any moment to drop upon very large deposits. I mention this in case any of your readers might think that the plumbago, being carbon, might be found in the diamond mines. So far as I am aware, plumbago has never been found absolutely in the "blue." All specimens that I have seen, which the miners call "carbon," are illminite, with the exception of the specimens I sent you, Mr. Editor, and which you tell me is a new mineral. I am still more pleased to hear that this new species has been named after my distinguished countryman Professor Geikie. Geikieite will henceforth be of great interest to me. Doubtless it has been mistaken for illminite by mineralogists, as it is very similar in appearance. Reverting again to the plumbago, in case any of the South Africans who read this may think I am making a mistake, I might just remark that floating reef, torn from the old shale walls, containing plumbago, may be found in the diamond mines, but not as an accessory mineral of the "blue." In the same manner the floating reef often contains fossils; but one would hardly like to recognise these early reptiles as constituents of the kimberlite, especially if they held the theory that the diamond rock was a meteorite. I am surprised to read in the Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith that other trade journals should disfigure their pages by copying such rubbish as the meteoric origin of this rock. If it were an ordinary newspaper one might feel inclined to forgive it; but surely a man who edits a trade journal ought to know at least the elements of a subject upon which he poses as an authority. Such a want of knowledge will sooner or later condemn trade journals! Happily this is not always the case.

As might be expected, there is a fine show of crocodolite and other asbestiform minerals, and the important factor in the development of South Africa, viz., its coal. When coke was £14 a ton the possibilities of the country were very limited, but now that we find we have large supplies of this precious product, which was so important an element in the natural wealth and development of the British Isles, things are changed. I am certain that the mother country does not realise how important it is to cultivate the Cape trade. South Africa is altogether different in its history from any other colony or nation. Men are attracted to colonies for their treasures, which they bring away, and return to the mother country to enjoy. Not so in South Africa! The "uncrowned king of South Africa" has declared that the reason for having their charter altered was that they aspired to something more than diamonds. They aspired to the conquering of countries and the raising of armies. I am, therefore, all the more sorry that the members of your trades should not realise the importance of South African trade.

Probably the best exhibit is from Messrs. Steward, whose optical goods are a credit to the nation, and will no doubt do them a power of good. It may be said that people save their purchases of watches and jewelry till they go to England. Well, perhaps there may be some truth in that very often; but then all do not go to England, and if the same articles could be obtained here they are patriotic enough to give us the preference.

While speaking of the exhibits I must say a few words upon the superb display of the De Beers, for, although its untold wealth has necessitated its being railed round, the general brilliancy makes one forget that. Few have any idea of the marvellous hue-suite of the king of gems; these mines have produced diamonds of every conceivable hue—bronzes, browns, reds, yellows, greens, blues, in tints and shades that simply defy description. There are also on exhibit several giants up to over 200 carats each. In addition to these, there are magnificent specimens of the gems in the matrix, sometimes quite exposed, at others just peeping through the surface, while here and there are instances of the gem being invested in a calcareous envelope known as "the egg-shell." The origin of this is accounted for first by the shrinkage of the matrix at one period compared with another, and the subsequent infiltration of lime carried down in solution from the stratum above. Of course the calcareous infiltrations are not limited to the diamonds, the whole "blue" is penetrated by a similar deposit in all its cracks, which occasionally form a complete network, and in some hollows large masses and bunches of crystals are found. The "egg-shell," however, does not assume a crystalline structure, but is more like the veritable covering of an ovum. The calcite in every instance is a secondary deposit.

A series of important lectures have been given, and will be continued upon all matters relating to the development of the colony; and amongst others, the question of "Protection" has been warmly advocated. I think it would be a great pity to burden the consumer with charges upon every article he requires under the pretext that they are to defend the home manufactures, when, as a matter of fact, as yet they have no existence.

Turning to the mines, the policy of the combine will become pretty clear when I tell you that all the gear is to be removed from Dutoits and Bultfontein mines to Kimberley. Organised limitation of supply has the absolute control of the prices of diamonds. No matter what the demand may be, no more will be put out than sufficient to maintain prices, which is being fully done; nor do I see at present any likelihood of an easing of prices for at least a long time to come, without something altogether unexpected transpires.

With reference to an account of the New Jagersfontein mine, for which you, Mr. Editor, asked, but about which so little has been published, I must leave for a future occasion. The recent rise in their shares is probably due to the satisfactory results. During September they produced 12,702 carats, realising £24,136 16s., at the same time increasing the "blue" on the floors by 48,310 loads. Gross profits, £28,964; net, £14,464. The North-East Bultfontein are washing about 25,000 loads per week, sometimes obtaining 4,000 carats, at others under 3,000. Work at the Augustine mine is progressing satisfactorily, and the pumps will soon be at work. Work is also going on at Christiania, where a syndicate of forty are at work. A fine 14-carat stone was recently found by them.

Strike in the Optical Trade.—For some time the reprehensible practice of "cutting" has been going on in the very restricted trade of pebble-cutting, till at last the old firm of A. E. Newbold (Mr. Tharpe), 149, Goswell Road, E.C., has been obliged to call the men together and offer them nearly 15 per cent. less wages till the crisis was over. The men, however, resented, and have since struck. What the result will be no one can say, as the workmen are forming a union.

Alvin Clark, of telescope fame, has expressed his doubts to Professor Pickering of being able to make more than one more large instrument, owing to his advanced age, and the years of delay that often attend the construction of large lenses.

The big French telescope is still under serious consideration; from the drawings and estimates that have been made it is believed that it will be done by 1900, for the French International Exposition.

Sydney will send a large astronomical clock forty-five feet high, upon a twenty-five feet base, to the Chicago Exposition. The sun will be represented by a large electric light, which will naturally illuminate the planets, whose motions will be shown.

A Chicago watchmaker has become possessed of a watch—Thuilliar, Geneva, 1670—with raised (blind) figures, and an inscription, which leads him to consider it to have been the watch of the poet Milton.

Cape mean time has been adopted in the Transvaal, which necessitated setting the clocks back twenty-two minutes forty-four seconds.

The magnificent new premises of Messrs. Turnbull and Co., jewelers, Waterloo, Blyth, have been finished, and recently the imposing clock which adorns the front was unveiled by Mr. Fenwick, M.P. Outside the front door is also a 2,000 candle power electric light. A banquet was subsequently given in honor of the event.

It is said yet another jewelry scandal is likely to be brought to the front by the wife of a peer, the defendant being a lady friend.

Mr. B. Jackson, Watchmaker and Jeweler, has removed from 73 to 63, Holderness Road, Hull.

Notice of Removal.—F. Warborough has removed from 53, Green Street, Deritend, Birmingham, to 98, Lombard Street, Birmingham. W. J. Roots, from No. 11 to the more convenient premises of 7, New Rents, Ashford, Kent.

Beating the Record.

Messrs. Baume recently broke the Kew record with a tourbillon chronometer which gained 91·9, the highest before being 91·6.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

16,013.—"Self-winding clock," James Kean, Glasgow, 7th September, 1892.

16,071.—"An improved English automatic winding watch," G. J. Oram, London, 8th September, 1892.

16,093.—"The patent immovable miniature safe, jewel and cash box," F. Heale, A. Wiseman, and E. Buck, London, 8th September, 1892.

16,226.—"Improvements in alarm clocks," T. W. Wood, Stockton-on-Tees, 10th September, 1892.

17,378.—"Improvements applicable to spectacles, pince-nez, and the like," Chas. Ovendale, C. on M., Manchester, 29th September, 1892.

17,408.—"Improved means of attaching watches to gloves or other articles of apparel," G. Schleisky, London, 29th September, 1892.

17,252.—"Improvements in brooch fastenings," A. D. Nix, London, 27th September, 1892.

The Therapeutic Properties of Gold.—Once more the notion is gaining ground that gold is good for dipsomaniacs. Most people would say quite the reverse, as they never knew a publican who *gave* drink away, and that the keeping of people from money is keeping them from drink. However, when administered medicinally it is said to have the opposite effect. We knew a physician who used to prescribe it for his inebriate patients at a hydro' in the form of pills, and many an old toper found some consolation in the fact that he was swallowing down at one gulp more money than any old crony he knew, although he paid £5 a bottle for his wine. Recently it has been injected under the skin, and is becoming quite fashionable in some quarters. For our own part we would rather have the injection made under the skin of our pockets, believing that it would be likely to do us most good there. The custom of taking most of the metals medicinally dates back to the wise days of Greece, and even Egypt.

Possible Discovery of Diamonds in Georgia.—News has reached us of the discovery by E. S. Whatley, assistant State geologist, upon a farm three miles from Gainesville, of a vein of a very basic rock, closely approaching the Kimberley "blue," of a general steatitic appearance, largely composed of dunite and vermiculite, carrying garnets and magnetite, which is believed also to carry diamonds. So far as we are aware, no diamonds have actually been found; nor do we see anything more in the find than in that of the Peridotite of Kentucky, which, although being of the same nature of rock as the Kimberley blue, nevertheless so far has not yielded diamonds.

The High Price of Platinum.—Whatever might have been the cause of the "skying" of platinum, it is certain that the high price realised by the precious metal stimulated mining operations. We were recently informed by a prospector that he counted no less than forty mines while passing along one of the great Russian rivers. The output now is probably twice as much as it was two years ago.

A first-class country paper recently informed its readers: "When the brilliancy of your diamonds is dimmed, or your gold ornaments tarnished, it is not necessary to hurry them off to the jeweler. With a good nail-brush and a box of bran you may do wonders." We expect they meant such as pull stones out faster than a jeweler could set them in. There is six inches more of the same quality information, all of which is likely to bring trade to the jeweler.

Items of Interest.

Hydraulic Clocks.

Amongst the several systems of hydraulically controlling and synchronizing a circuit of clocks, that recently established in the Berlin University, Berlin Exchange, and Potsdam Railway Station, appears to be the most promising. In this there is a primary clock which every hour sends an electric current which opens a water-cock, allowing the water to flow through jets which absorb the air in the tubes of a ringing apparatus of the secondary clocks, each of which is closed by a leather membrane. Upon rarefaction of the air, the membrane lifts a bar, and the clock is wound to the exact extent it has run down. There is a similar rarefaction in connection with the striking apparatus which lifts a hammer and strikes three blows.

Export of Swiss Watches.

The export of Swiss watches from the 1st of January to 30th of June, 1892 and 1891, was as follows:—

	1892.	
Metal	590,430	watches
Silver	1,042,121	,,
Gold	216,323	,,
	1891.	
Metal	676,677	,,
Silver	1,122,610	,,
Gold	251,978	,,

More About Swiss Watches.

Mr. Charles S. Scott, the British Minister at Berne, reports some interesting facts respecting the watchmaking industry of Neuchâtel and the Jura—facts that go far to explain the noticeable decline in the quality of Swiss watches in recent years. The injury, he says, is done "by a class of interlopers, mostly Jews, who, without any previous acquaintance with the trade, start a cheap business in watchmaking, combined with cheap slop and goods stores." These interlopers collect the different component parts of watches from poor workmen who toil at home, paying them in kind. From this it will be seen how it comes about that the superior product of the British artisan cannot compete with the cheap foreign timepiece. Ministers are frequently about as wise as newspaper reporters.

Clocks With Automata.

Whether it was the thought of the World's Fair that stimulated horologers to produce clocks with complicated moving figures or not, is a little difficult to say, but certainly a great quantity of them have been made of late. A Freiburg journal gives a description of an ingenious clock which has lately been completed in one of the Schwarzwald factories. It is destined for England, and costs £800. In addition to the date, seasons, and many other details, it shows the time at nine different places, viz.:—Berlin, St. Petersburg, Greenwich, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, and Melbourne. Every evening at eight a bellman rings for the hour of prayer, and a pious virgin appears in a chapel lit up by electricity to offer up the old "Prayer of the Virgin." In the chill night of December two trumpeters announce the entry of the new year; when May arrives the cry of the cuckoo is heard, and again in June that of the quail. The sunrise is ushered in by the old German hymn "The sun awakes," and a golden sun appears on the dial; and at the full moon the fine old hymn "Guter Mond, du gehst so stille" (How silently thou walk'st, good moon) is heard from the belfry, together with numerous other things equally curious.

A Horological Relic.

There has lately come into the possession of Mr. G. H. F. Nye, of Palace Chambers, Westminster, what is believed to be one of the earliest timepieces introduced into this country. Upon taking it to pieces, within a brass cylinder was discovered a faded and time-worn paper, with an inscription stating that the timepiece was discovered in the Monastery of St. Albans in digging out the ruins of the old wall, and is supposed to be nearly the first timepiece brought into England, being made in Italy. The silver plate in the centre of the dial shows the different aspects of the sun and moon during their annual revolutions. The gold plate shows the day of the month the year round, and also what sign the sun is in for every month in the year. The timepiece, which is in splendid preservation, is evidently of great antiquity and of beautiful design and workmanship, and is supported by a bronze figure of a slave, exquisitely sculptured.

Electric Lights in Windows.

Recently a correspondence has taken place in *Lighting* upon this subject. Messrs. Osler, during October, made an exhibit of various kinds of lighting to show how attractive the electric light can be made for this purpose. The sentiments we gave out years ago concerning the hiding of the lights are strongly advocated. Messrs. Dorman and Smith say: "The whole of the light should be directed on to the articles exhibited, and no rays of light should enter the eyes of people in the street except those reflected from the tradesman's goods. Enough light should be used to prevent any harsh shadows, all of course, shaded from the street. In the case of jewelers' windows the reflecting shades should be well corrugated to increase the number of pencils of light falling on the diamonds, and when the corrugated reflectors are made to constantly revolve the stones seem 'full of fire.' Fumes being absent the lamps seldom need to be placed in outside lanterns."

Gold-mounted Fixtures for Railway Cars.

We are indebted to the *Financial News* for the following:—"A curious fact in connection with the question as to the use of gold in the arts is that the Pullman Car Company has begun using gold in connection with the metal work in its newest cars. All the metal work which is used about the lamps, the seats, and the hat-racks is gold mounted. The Pullman managers say that this is not extravagant, but sound business, because the gold will prove more serviceable than any metal used before for the purpose. The first cars in which gold is thus employed are for the use of the Pennsylvania Railway." We have been given to understand that Pullman himself has developed into a millionaire, but such luxuries as these are even more than seven-figured men could aspire to!

A German geologist, prospecting in Wyoming, claims to have discovered one of the richest nickel and cobalt deposits in the world. The vein is said to be 14 feet in thickness and to assay very well.

One Thing at a Time.—Nothing appears sufficient to teach people behind a counter that "one customer at a time" should be a golden rule. If the customers are genuine, it is an insult to the first, if otherwise, a robbery is facilitated. A Dundee jeweler recently had the latter experience. A man came in and asked to see some signet rings; shortly after a woman came in and wanted to know the price of a brooch. Leaving number one for number two, the opportunity was completed; three rings were abstracted and both ought-to-have-been customers retired without purchasing anything.

TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

Of GENEVA.

TO THE TRADE.

WE beg to inform the trade that we have now placed on the market a complete line of

CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLIT SECOND CHRONOGRAPHS,

with and without Minute Reckoners, suitable for Horse-racing and any other close observations.

Above movements being constructed entirely by machinery under LUGRIN'S PATENTS (these patents were formerly controlled by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, of WALTHAM, Mass.) are INTERCHANGEABLE in every part. Any part of our Chronographs and Splits can be readily obtained and exchanged or replaced at a very moderate cost, thus obviating any necessity of sending away for repairs.

This should give full confidence to the Dealers who formerly have been troubled by the delicate machinery of Chronograph and Split Watches.

REPAIRS OF OUR CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS ARE EASY TO ALL WATCHMAKERS.

Let it be well understood that the quality of above movements is perfect, and its TIMING QUALITIES are EQUAL to any simple and well-made Timekeeper.

EVERY MOVEMENT IS FULLY GUARANTEED AGAINST ANY FAULT OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

In and Out the Courts.

Important to the Trade.—An action was recently brought by Vaughton and Sons, Great Hampton Row, jewelers, against Lingham Brothers, of 131, Great Hampton Street, to recover £12 3s., the value of some ladies' gold rings sold on the 7th of July last. It appeared the defendants, who had been in the habit of buying goods from the plaintiffs, sent them an order for a number of ladies' gold rings. The order was on one of the defendants' usual forms, and was as follows:—"Please send a few ladies' gold rings, per bearer, on appro." Not knowing the messenger, the rings were not sent; but shortly after the receipt of the order a workman in the defendants' employ called upon the plaintiffs, by whom he was known, and asked for them. They were given to him, and nothing more was heard of them until the 23rd of July, when the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants to know if they might charge them for the rings which they had had "on appro.," but which they had not returned. The defendants replied that they had never had the rings, and Mr. Broadway, who trades as Lingham Brothers, said that they must have been obtained by one of his workmen without his knowledge. On further inquiry, it was discovered that a workman named Lingham had obtained the goods without the firm's authority, and had pawned them. Some of the goods had been recovered, and were returned by defendants to plaintiffs, who credited them with their value. The defendant had admitted that his workmen had before had goods in the firm's name without authority. Evidence in support of this statement was given by one of the plaintiffs. His Honor said that the order had not been complied with, because the goods were not sent by bearer. Mr. Blackham submitted that where in the ordinary course of business a man allowed his servants to go to other people's works and get goods, then the firm who supplied the goods were justified in assuming that the firm from whom the order and the workman came were liable for the goods. His Honor said that Mr. Blackham's proposition of law was unassailable, but the facts did not warrant it. The order was that the goods were to be sent by bearer, which the plaintiffs should have done. Without deciding the point, he should assume that if the goods had been sent by bearer the defendants would have been liable. He should in this case give a verdict for the defendants.

Wholesale Shoplifting.—For some time past, numerous West-end jewelers have been receiving visits from two men, who made sundry small purchases, but after they had left, various articles of jewelry had been missed. Messrs. Carrington and Co. estimate their loss since the first visit of these two men at £800. They had also visited Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, A. E. Skinner and Co., the Manufacturing Goldsmiths Company and others, leaving behind unpleasant memories. One of the men gave the name of Henry Raymond (28), steel merchant, of America, the other, James Cornell, bookmaker's clerk, Torrington Square. They were well known, both to the trade and the police, but they worked upon a system which eluded detection. After being seen to enter a number of jewelers' shops, two detectives, who were watching them, took them into custody, but, unfortunately, no stolen property was found upon them. They were therefore dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and charged with loitering suspiciously for the purpose of committing a felony in Bond Street. Upon one of the prisoners were found eight Bank of Engraving notes, one of which was for £50, a hundred-dollar note, and a scarf pin. The magistrate said he had no doubt the prisoners were two thieves, and sentenced them to three months' hard labor. Let us hope that their photographs will be circulated round the trade, so that they may be known in future.

Mr. Williamson's Robbery.—At the trial of the men arrested for the above robbery it was stated that Kemp was convicted in 1875, and that the police had reason for believing that he had been one of the most extensive receivers of stolen property in London. He and others had been engaged in "christening" watches. Neal had undergone a term of five years' penal servitude and imprisonment for long firm frauds. Kemp was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and Neal to seven years.

Action for Wrongful Dismissal.—An action has been brought at Birmingham by Jas. Parkes, working jeweler, Arthur Place, Brookfields Road, against Thos. Holt Freeman, jeweler, of Northampton Street, to recover £52 9s. 10d. damages for breach of an agreement. The plaintiff's case was that in September, 1890, he was engaged under a written agreement to work as a jeweler for the defendant during the period of three years. In the first two years he was to receive 35s. a week, and 40s. in the third year. Last August the plaintiff was told by the defendant that owing to slackness in trade he would not be able to find him work, and he was accordingly dismissed. He was out of work for a fortnight, and then obtained work at 32s. 6d. a week. He claimed damages for loss of wages. The defence was that the plaintiff was discharged for insolence, and defendant paid £4 into Court in respect of the damages for loss of work during the time plaintiff was out of a situation. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £15.

Claim for Return of Apprenticeship Premium.—Henry Albutt, bill poster, sued Charles Ellingworth, late watchmaker and jeweler, of Bromsgrove, for the return of £5 paid as premium to defendant on the apprenticeship of plaintiff's son. Plaintiff stated defendant agreed to take his son for four years as an outdoor apprentice with a premium of £5, which was paid. There was only a verbal agreement. Defendant soon after sold his business, and his successor refused to accept the apprentice, hence the action. He knew that defendant wanted to dispose of his business. In defence, it was stated that there was no agreement to return the premium if the business was disposed of, that the lad had had a good deal of attention while with defendant, and that there was an agreement for payment of another £5 if the apprenticeship lasted, which was to be returned if the business was sold and the successor refused to accept the apprentice, but this £5 had not been paid. He denied that there was any agreement to pay a second £5. His Honor remarked upon the policy of people making verbal agreements, instead of having them in writing. He had to decide between the two parties, and he considered plaintiff's version the most reasonable. Judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

A Unique Case.—The other day a gentlemanly looking man called at a house at Canning Road, Highbury, where resided a traveller for a City jewelry firm. He said he had been sent for the traveller's sample bag, and told such a plausible story that he got possession of the bag and about £200 worth of jewelry. When the traveller returned to his home he discovered that his bag and samples had been unlawfully obtained, and he at once went to the Upper Street (Islington) station, and gave a description of the man and the jewelry. While the police were still searching for the thief, the bag was sent back per Carter, Paterson, carriers, with the contents untouched. Subsequently a gentleman, accompanied by his solicitor, went to the police-station, and explained that it had only been done for a bet, a view they did not appear desirous of entertaining.

Extradition.—Towards the end of last summer a man of the name of C. T. Burke *alias* C. T. De Burgh, of Galway, spent some time in Dublin, representing himself to be a man of property. He had numerous transactions with business men, including Mr. Edmond Johnson, jeweler, Grafton Street, Dublin. The latter gentleman, however, on one occasion missed a set of diamond studs, value £30, from his private office after one of the visits. Subsequently Burke made numerous visits round town, and purchased over £200 worth of goods, tendering in payment cheques, which the Ulster Bank were unfortunately unable to honor. Burke, however, left the city before the unpleasant fact could be made known, and sailed to America, where he has been extradited. A great deal of interest is exhibited in the case as the prisoner is well defended.

The "Old Gold" Trick.—Henry Davis, of London, has been sentenced to two months' hard labor for paying sundry visits to the jewelers of Yeovil, and offering "old gold" chains, which, after having been purchased, turned out to be silver-gilt. The swivel and tablet, marked 15 carat, alone were gold. A most ingenious defence was set up by the solicitor for the prisoner, who contended that none of the evidence that had been given by the constable was admissible in a court of law, as the prisoner was at the time under suspicion, and ought to have been cautioned previous to being questioned. And it was not till after a legal battle that the Bench overruled the objection.

The Waterbury Watch Frauds.—The man Harper with numerous *aliases*, who obtained a situation with the above company by an alleged false reference, has been committed for trial. It will be remembered that he failed to account for £10 entrusted to him for travelling expenses, and omitted to return the samples of the company.

Impudent Theft of Watches.—Recently a young man entered the shop of Edwin Routley, Bridge Street, Bath, whilst the assistants were at dinner, and asked him some question about a clock. This necessitated his going outside, and during the half-minute he was so engaged, a second man stepped in and seized twenty-eight gold watches valued at £240. Seeing him rush out, Mr. Routley concluded what had happened, and unsuccessfully tried to stop him. Raising an alarm, the thief was ultimately caught with the watches in his possession. The other man was also apprehended, and both committed for trial.

Embezzlement at an Abyssinian "Gold" Jewelry Store.—Charles Redfern, manager to one of the above stores in Newcastle, was recently sentenced to six weeks' hard labor for selling goods at an increase upon their market prices, and appropriating the difference. A private detective was employed to purchase certain articles and to receive invoices for them; upon these being compared with the book entries, discrepancies were found. When apprehended, the prisoner pointed to some money in the safe which he said he was "over" in the accounts. A youth who had shared the proceeds with him having turned witness against him, prisoner pleaded guilty, urging the great difficulty of keeping his mother, wife, and four children upon £2 a week, and remarking that "all did it," a statement which the London manager denied.

Daring Robbery.—On the 21st ult, Edward Capon, laborer, having no home, entered the shop of Allen Ross, jeweler, Regent Street, W., smashed a case, seized two watches and ran out again. He, however, was caught by a constable, and sentenced to three months' hard labor.

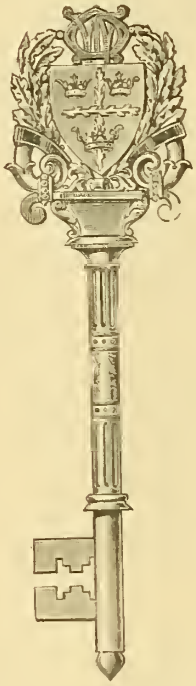
The use of the "Cat."—Recently, while Mrs. Niblett, of Meadow Street, Weston-super-Mare, was in an adjoining room to her shop she heard a drawer creak, and upon entering the shop found a lad there, who upon being interrogated said he wanted "nothing." Shortly after she discovered the till had been robbed of £8. The boy was pursued and confessed to taking the box, which he had hid. He was sentenced to ten strokes of the "cat" (? birch).

More Window Smashing.—A daring robbery was recently committed at a jeweler's shop at Luton. A man unknown to the police was seen to deliberately thrust his fists through the window of Mr. Honeybone's shop, Park Square, and make off with a quantity of valuables. Some watches were scattered on the pathway. The borough police gave chase, and the man was captured.

Loss of a Customer's Watch-case.—Mr. Glyn, of 63, Eastcheap, recently sued Mr. King, watchmaker, High Road, Tottenham, for £10 damages for detenue. It appears that the plaintiff left a gold watch for repair, and that the case was stolen from the cabinet of the watchmaker behind his counter while he went outside to speak to a lady in her carriage. The watchmaker offered to replace the case by a new one, which he considered the same weight as the original, and to finish it in any style defendant wished. To this, however, the latter objected, and forthwith entered the above action. Verdict was given for plaintiff for £7 and costs, the judge observing that no doubt the defendant had been the victim of a very clever thief.

◆

The Key of Colchester Park.



The accompanying is an illustration of the key manufactured by Messrs. P. Vaughton and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham, for the opening of the Castle Park, Colchester.

The arms of Colchester in enamel appear on the shield, which is surmounted by a monogram of the mayor's initials "W. M." The shield is supported by a wreath and scroll ornaments. The shaft is fluted, and the fluting is interrupted in the middle by a floral band. The "capital" is secured to the head of the key by means of two beaded bands. The shield on the reverse side bears the inscription—"This key of the entrance gates was presented to Wilson Marriage, J.P., Mayor and Portreeve of Colchester on the occasion of the opening of the Castle Park, 20th October, 1892."

◆

A New Trade Agency.

The Wholesale Traders' Association, for the protection of the Jewelry and Fancy Trades, 26, Corporation Street, Birmingham, has issued the following to its members: "Many of our members have, from time to time, asked us to assist their customers by negotiating for the sale or transfer of their business, or the introduction of partners, capital, etc., but our efforts have been materially hampered by the absence of any negotiating agency for the purpose. We have, therefore, decided to form a distinct department for the purpose of carrying out the objects named, and have opened a register, which will be kept at the Head Office of the Association. A nominal fee will be charged for placing the name of the would-be vendor, purchaser, etc., upon the books, and should business result, a small commission only will be charged. We feel confident that the department will prove of material assistance to the trade, and we ask our members to co-operate with us, not only by introducing those cases which come under their own notice, but by bringing our name before those to whom the objects of the department more directly applies." Mr. G. G. Poppleton, the general manager, has been too long and closely connected with the trade to require any introduction from us, and his great experience and intimacy of all matters connected with the working of our business, will be highly advantageous to all concerned. This new department is not to be limited to members of the Association, but is to be thrown open to the whole of the trade, and we hope we shall soon see advertisements of businesses, and other things which ought to be confined to the trade, kept out of our daily papers.

Our Unwrought Materials.

The Burma Ruby Mines.

Mr. W. S. Lockhart, formerly engineer to the Burma Ruby Mining Company, has recently written to the *Financial News*, expressing his belief in the above mines paying, if they were worked properly. He considers the machinery far too heavy (a fact by no means new). He remarks that "it would only require twelve small plants capable of earning £1,000 per month each to meet the present rate of expenditure and pay a dividend." Cheer up, shareholders! £12,000 a month is easily earned! This has so pleased some of the shareholders that Mr. Lockhart may some day be elevated to the position of managing director, and then look out for a stream of pigeons' blood.

The Marvels of the Broken Hill.

Why is silver so cheap? How is it that many mines have had to close down again? What are the silver productions compared with a few years ago? Well, a few years ago we had not heard of the Broken Hill deposits; yet last year they produced no less than 9,269,022 ozs. of the precious metal from its marvellous silver lead, in addition to 47,800 ozs. from argentiferous copper. But even these mines have felt the fall in the metals; indeed, their last half-year's returns suffer to the extent of £106,832. For the half-year their output of silver was 5,754,940 ozs. This does not reach the time of the commencement of the strikes. Although the use of silver is greatly on the increase, with such a boundless wealth of silver as this behind us demand is not likely to exceed the supply for many years, so that there is little chance of a rise in price.

Gold and Silver Supply.

While America is laying up treasure for itself in the shape of silver up to nine figures, the question is daily becoming of more importance—what will she do with it, and how will she convert it into gold? Such a stock of silver as this, lying idly stowed away in the Treasury vaults, is as bad as a huge national debt, and in trying to please the silver men the gold must never be lost sight of. During last year 3¼ million ozs., nearly one-third consisting of bars bearing the Government stamp, and over two-thirds representing crude bullion, were received at Government institutions, the deposits from their home mines showing a slight increase upon previous years. Lightweight coins were melted down to the value of 567,549 dols., while a most interesting item is formed by the old gold jewelry, plate, etc., which met a similar fate, to the extent of 3,929,057 dols. After this we need not be puzzled as to where the old jewelry all goes to. Still, four millions a year is a tall order for the melting-pot!

The Gold Production of Victoria.

In 1853 the production of gold in Victoria was 3,150,021 ozs., but by 1891 it had fallen off to 570,947 ozs. A commission of inquiry into this state of things has just completed its labors, and has come to the conclusion that the exhaustion of the rich but shallow placers, the difficulties and expense of quartz mining, the spread of agricultural pursuits, and the consequent use of the lands by farmers, as well as the lack of faith in mining, owing to stock manipulation, are at the bottom of the matter. The placer mines can be worked by the individual miner, and appear to offer greater chances for sudden enrichment than do the quartz veins, which require the combined capital of many persons; but wherever the necessary amount of capital is forthcoming the commission believes there is still gold enough in Victoria to pay handsomely for the working, and, in proof of this, remarks that the present annual yield per mine is nearly as great as in 1856, the figures being approximately as 101 to 105.

More Turquoise.

The recent discovery of turquoise near Samarkand is not altogether new, the gem having been reported from the neighbourhood previously. Still, now that the gem is in demand every locality known to produce it will be visited, and so contribute to the quantity of the gem available in the market. More attention, however, should be turned to the Navajo turquoise, where there are no doubt quantities of turquoise that would pay for mining upon modern principles, as the Indians at present only procure it by lighting a fire upon the rock, and then pouring water upon it, and causing the rock, and, of course, the turquoise, to split to pieces. Recently some extremely fine turquoises have been mined between Santa Fé, New Mexico, and the old locality of Los Cerellos. Other localities in America have also yielded the gem.

An Alloy Resembling Gold.

This alloy, produced by the Menden Works, says the *Metallarbeiter*, might be in many cases substituted for gold, not only because of its color, but also by reason of certain properties that it possesses. It remains unalterable, without any modification of its color, even after having been exposed for a long time to air containing ammoniacal or acid vapors. It can be rolled and worked like gold, and has the aspect of this metal without containing the least particle of it. The new alloy is also much less costly than those that are usually employed in place of the precious metals. It consists of copper and antimony in the proportion of about 100 to 6. It is prepared by adding the desired quantity of antimony to the copper melted and heated to a certain temperature. After the antimony is melted and intimately mixed with copper, a little charcoal, magnesium, and calcspar is added to the crucible. This flux has the effect of causing the disappearance of a porous structure which the material would not lose without that, and of furnishing a very compact cast metal. The latter can then be rolled, beaten, hammer-hardened, and soldered, like gold, and after being polished, it has the aspect of genuine gold, while its solidity is much greater than that of the precious metal.

How to Increase the Value of a Government Grant.

When the Congress voted the World's Fair an appropriation of 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollars, to be specially struck, the managers at once foresaw that the desire to get one of "them thar dollars" would be immense, and so they conceived the happy idea of selling them at a premium, so increasing the actual value of the grant. Merchants, bankers, and newspapers during the five days after the passing of the Act had submitted tenders for 600,000 coins at 100 per cent. premium, while tenders for the first coin struck were started at £25 by a newspaper; but several wealthy gentlemen said they were determined to get it at any price, and ten times that amount was soon spoken of. But in all probability this curiosity will be put up to auction, unless a huge tender for the entire issue is accepted. One syndicate have offered to take it at 60 per cent. premium.

Albo Silver Regd.

THE WHITEST ALLOY INVENTED

THE

Critics on Albo Silver.

"THE alloy registered under the name of 'ALBO SILVER,' is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains and Jewellery; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & Co.,
186, 187, Warstone Lane,
BIRMINGHAM.
Silver & Gold Plated Chains

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered
"ALBO SILVER"
Chains & Jewellery,
The Whitest Alloy invented.
As durable in wear as fine Silver.

Regist'd "WARSTONE BEST"
Gold Cased Chains.
Warranted positively to resist Acids.

MIDGET. LADIES' ALBERTS.
COMPASS CHARMS, SEALS, AND LOCKETS.
N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.

TANDEM ALBERT REG°.

Albo Silver Regd.

AS DURABLE IN WEAR AS FINE SILVER

THE

Critics on Albo Silver.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'ALBO SILVER' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewellery, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes, &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their factor goods bearing these marks and labels."

CHAS. HARROLD & CO.,
No. 2 & 3, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,
ASSAYERS, REFINERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION,
FINE GOLD IN SHEET OR GRAIN; FINE SILVER IN SHEET, GRAIN, OR INGOT;
STERLING SILVER IN INGOTS OR SHEET; FINE AND STERLING WIRES,
ANY SIZES AND PATTERNS.
Patent Watch Pendants, Blanks, Stampings, Beads, &c.
SILVER SOLDERS, ALL QUALITIES; PURE COPPER FOR ALLOYS.
GOLD, SILVER, AND PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY.
The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases;
ALSO
Jewellers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.

Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country.

W. BLOXHAM,
Watchmaker and Repairer,
183, HOCKLEY ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

WATCH REPAIRS.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired.

SPECIALITIES:
PIVOTING & JEWELLING.
All kinds of Jewellery repaired.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Antique Silverings,
Oxydizings, AND
PARCEL-GILDING
IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS.

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST
INTRODUCER OF THE
Sand-Blast * Process
WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST
÷ APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD. ÷
AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.
"SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COUNTRY ORDERS."

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

9 & 10, NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,
12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,
Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil; Paste, Steel and Jet Brooches and Earrings; Silk, Horn, Vulcanite, Steel and Black Bead Alberts; Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses; Table Cutlery.

THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.
N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys, Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E.P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands. Biscuits. Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E.P Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, ETC.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.

The Gazette.

CAUTION.—*It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.*

Bankruptcy Record.

Asher, Edward Israel, Retail Jeweler, 2, Manor Place, Sunderland. First meeting: Oct. 7. Public Examination: Oct. 20.

Edward, George Sherwood, trading as George Edward, Goldsmith and Jeweler, 62, Piccadilly, and 34, Coolhurst Road, Crouch End. Adjudication: Sept. 21.

Price, William Morgan, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 108, Bute Street, Treorky, Glamorganshire. Receiving Order: Oct. 14.

Robinson, Henry, Jeweler, 51, Hanover Square, Bradford, and 42, South Street, Spennymoor. Receiving Order and Adjudication: Sept. 27. First Meeting: Oct. 17. Public Examination: C.C., Bradford, Nov. 4.

Weygang, Louis Henry, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 85, Heath Street, Hampstead. Receiving Order: Oct. 12.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Aaronson, George, Jeweler, 198, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. Trustee: G. G. Poppleton, 25, Corporation Street, Birmingham, C.A. Dated Sept. 12; filed Sept. 23, by order on terms; unsecured liabilities, £8,054 8s. 4d.; estimated net assets, £5,574 5s. 1d.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Perrier, M. A.	London	100	0	0
Robbins and Appleton	,,	400	0	0
Weill and Co.	,,	150	3	0
Allday, Hy., and Sons	Birmingham	512	4	7
Allday, John, and Sons	,,	388	13	8
Kinder, F.	Coventry	2,261	0	4
Newsome and Co.	,,	118	17	0
Philip, Cohen	,,	334	7	2
Friedlander and Co.	,,	139	0	0
Wright, L. J., and Co.	Manchester	1,823	0	4
Nathan, G. and S.	,,	500	0	0
Bankers' Claims		252	15	8

Ambrose, Harry, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3, Quiet Street, and Florence Villa, Gordon Road, Bath, Somerset. Trustee: A. C. Turpin, 41, Broad Street, Bath. Secured creditors, £302. Dated Sept. 20; filed Sept. 27; unsecured liabillties, £1,214 14s. 11d.; estimated net assets, £1,182 15s.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Dimier Bros.	London	230	0	0
Bath Monetary Company	Bath	85	0	0
Collins, Maurice	,,	45	0	0
Bowles, Henry W.	,,	172	0	0
Skinner, J.	Birmingham	91	15	0
Silverston, J. and Co.	,,	140	0	0
Sloane and Carter	,,	155	3	9
Bourne, H.	,,	36	19	3
Bankers' Claims		320	0	0

Collins, William, Jeweler, 19, Electric Avenue, Brixton, Surrey. Trustee: H. C. Freeman, 31, Hatton Garden, E.C. Composition of 7s. 6d. in the £, payable by 3 equal instalments at 7 days, 3 and 6 months, from Sept. 13, 1892. Dated Sept. 26; filed Oct. 3; unsecured liabilities, £329 2s. 1d.: estimated net assets, £87.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Freeman, H. C,	London	233	0	3
Waterbury Watch Company	,,	11	6	0
Collins, Mrs.	Brighton	20	7	6
Collins, Miss	,,	28	10	0
Tyfe, John	,,	13	7	6

Fase, Alfred Haines, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 12, Edgware Road. Trustee: P. Mason, 29 and 30, King Street, E.C., C.A., with a committee of inspection. Dated Oct. 6; filed Oct 12; unsecured liabilities, £1,596 1s. 3d.; estimated net assets, £1,189 7s. 6d.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Buller, Dean, and Rhode	London	77	4	8
Dickens, H. F.	,,	202	19	9
Fase, B. W.	,,	699	9	11
Harburg, H., and Co.	,,	75	19	8
Meyer Bros.	,,	40	12	3
Richardson, H. W.	,,	101	1	9
Unnd, A., and Co.	,,	46	0	10
Wenkheim, S.	,,	50	0	0
Cox Bros.	Birmingham	41	14	6
Fitler, H., and Son	,,	48	5	0

Kirschbaum, Isaac, Jeweler, 4 Poets Road, Canonbury, N. Trustee: A. Edwards, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, C.A. Composition of 6s. 8d. in the £, payable 2s. 3d. at 2 months, 2s. 3d. at 4 months, and 2s. 2d. at 6 months from Sept. 1, 1892, secured by a surety. Dated Sept. 14; filed Sept. 21; unsecured liabilities, £2,339 7s. 3d.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Birchall, Corns, and Co.	Birmingham	69	8	3
Cox Bros.	,,	164	1	9
Harrison, G. S.	,,	72	5	2
Rooker, J.	,,	80	16	6
Smith, A. J.	,,	62	3	2
Cohen Bros.	,,	101	18	6
Wrighton, C. W.	,,	88	18	5
Juillard, Emile	Switzerland	111	18	8
Edoward, Enag	,,	270	18	6
Société Horologerie	,,	157	16	3
Theurrillatt, W.	,,	274	18	6

Martin, Andrew (deceased, by administratrix), Jeweler and Silversmith, late of 195, High Street, Swansea, Glamorgan. Trustee: G. G. Poppleton, Corporation Street, Birmingham, C.A. Secured creditors, £14 15s. Dated Sept. 23; filed Sept. 29; unsecured liabilities, £1,116 7s. 6d.; estimated net assets, £845 7s. 6d.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Dimier Bros., and Co.	London	59	10	0
Harris, Henry, and Co.	Birmingham	58	19	0
Kirwan and Co.	,,	51	7	6
Loveridge, S., and Sons	,,	403	16	3
Mott, Thomas L.	,,	160	5	0
Sloane and Carter	,,	69	1	6
Martin, Constant	Swansea	104	14	0

McDonnell, William Frederick, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Central Chambers, South Castle Street, Liverpool, and 9, Derby Park, Rock Ferry. Trustee: A. Edwards, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, C.A. Composition of 8s. in the £, payable by four equal instalments, at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months from Sept. 1, 1892, last instalment secured (one creditor postponing). Secured creditors, £293 6s. 8d. Dated Sept. 26; filed Oct. 1; unsecured liabilities, £1,063 8s. 3d.; estimated net assets £382 13s. 4d.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Stauffer, Son, and Co.	London	45	8	0
Clemence, Frères	,,	56	10	0
Lansberg, H., and Son	,,	193	10	0
Appleby, A., and Co.	Birmingham	112	10	3
Payton, Frank	,,	55	17	6
Payton, C., and Sons	,,	64	11	3
Banks, J. M.	,,	140	5	7
Glendenning, Miss C. F.	Newton Abbott	308	10	0

Orams, Jeremiah, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 42, High Street, Daventry, Northampton. Trustee: W. J. Clarke, Guildhall Road, Northampton. Secured creditors, £400. Dated Sept. 30; filed Oct. 4; unsecured liabilities, £593 13s. 1d.; estimated net assets, £325 5s. 11d.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Chaplin and Sons	London	50	0	0
Holmes, W. J.	Birmingham	44	1	3
Sloane and Carter	,,	100	0	0
Walls, Julia	Daventry	50	0	0
Orams, Edward	Norwich	150	0	0
Orams, William Josiah	Romford	35	0	0
Oram, Josiah	,,	40	0	0
Oram, F. W.	,,	40	0	0
Bankers' Claims		354	0	0

Dissolution of Partnerships.

Crozier and Mitchell, Wholesale Jewelers and Watch Manufacturers, 31, Vyse Street, Birmingham. Sept. 29. By effluxion of time. Debts by Robert Spence Crozier, who continues.

Mitchell, W. B., and Company, Opticians, 191, Hope Street, Glasgow. Aug. 16. By retiral of Walter G. Steven. Debts by W. H. Mitchell, who continues for his own behoof.

Rosenthal, Jacob, and Company, Silversmiths, 23, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square. Sept. 20. Julius Loewe Rosenthal continues. Debts by Samuel Jacob, who will carry on business at 22, Air Street, Regent Street.

Tabberner, William (William Tabberner and Frank Holmes), Jewelers and Silversmiths, late 173, Hockley Hill, now 32, Spencer Street, Birmingham. Oct. 8. William Tabberner continues.

Woolf, E., and Son, Watch Material Manufacturers, 94, Smallbrook Street, Birmingham. Aug. 25. Rosetta Fowkes continues under the same style.

Notices to Creditors.

Blakemore, Hugh Henry, Jewelers, 84, Lansdowne Road, Winson Green, and 10, Tenby Street, Birmingham, and Adelaide Place, Blackpool. Proofs by Oct. 24. Trustee: A. Edwards, 14, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

Bowman, Reginald, Jeweler, 291 and 293, Holloway Road. Application for discharge: High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy, Nov. 24, at 11.

Bowman, Richard Thomas, Jeweler and Silversmith, 70, Goswell Road, and Vernon House, Brixton Hill. Application for discharge: High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy, Nov. 3, at 12½.

Brenholz, Harris Davis, Jeweler's Factor, 29, Summer Hill Terrace, Birmingham. Trustee released: Aug. 10.

Cohen, Hyman, Jeweler, 29, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. Trustee: J. W. Close, Park Row, Leeds—appointed Sept. 30.

Cohen, Lawrence, and Louis **Cohen**, trading as Lawrence Cohen, Cohen, and Co., Watch Material Dealers, 48, Hatton Garden. First dividend of 6d. at Sear, Hasluck, and Co.'s, 17, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., Oct. 26.

Crookes, Henry, trading as Jonathan Crookes and Son, Cutlery Manufacturers, late 3, Northumberland Road, and 89, Eldon Street, Sheffield, who died Aug. 6. Claims to Wightman and Nicholson, 25, Change Alley, Sheffield, sols., by Nov. 5.

Griffith, Charles Hugh, Jet Ornament Manufacturer, 9 and 11, Bland's Cliff, and 30, Newborough Street, Scarborough. Dividend of 1s. 5½d. at Official Receiver's, Scarborough, Oct. 14.

Heap, Thomas, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3, Church Street, Barnoldswick. Proofs by Oct. 19. Trustee: Official Receiver, Bradford.

Martin, Andrew, Jeweler and Silversmith, late 195, High Street, Swansea, who died July 26. Claims to A. Smith, 57, Temple Row, Birmingham, sol., by Oct. 19.

Paterson and Brown, Watchmakers and Jewelers, High Street, Tillicoultry. Oct. 3. By retirement of Samuel Brown.

Pearce, James, Jeweler, 23, Whitefriargate, Hull. Trustee released: Aug. 10.

Skerritt, Robert, Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, and Optician, High Street, York Town, and 3, Kelsey Cottages, Blackwater. Proofs by Oct. 29. Trustee: Official Receiver, 24, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

Smith, George William, Jeweler, 37, Old Bond Street, and 5, Stafford Street, Old Bond Street. Trustee released: Aug. 10.

Terry, William Henry, trading as William **Terry** and Co., Watch Tool and Material Dealer, 45, Spon Lane, Coventry. Dividend of 1s. 4d. at Official Receiver's, Coventry, Oct. 7.

Thompson, John, Watch Finisher, 75, Craven Street, Coventry. Dividend of 2s. 10¾d. at Official Receiver's, Coventry, Sept. 23.

Truscott, Thomas, trading as Mrs. **Truscott**, Watch and Clock Maker, 142, Westgate Street, and College Court, Gloucester. Dividend of 1s. $11\frac{7}{32}$d. at Official Receiver's, Gloucester, Sept. 30.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. E. (Tonbridge).—We are trying to find out the full particulars of these batteries, and if they do only half what is claimed for them, we shall advocate them for illuminating purposes. At the same time our past experience with batteries makes us very careful; still, we see no reason why the desired result should not be obtained.

J. E. F.—1. We think we have seen pretty well all the pedometers that have been brought out, but remember nothing on the lines you suggest. In fact, so far as we know, your invention appears to meet the only objections hitherto raised against them, and a patent could of course be obtained under the usual conditions. 2. We don't know the name, nor do we think the trade mark is registered in Geneva. Probably Messrs. Stauffer, Son, and Co., Charterhouse Street, E.C., or Messrs. Mojon and Manger, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, E.C., could either tell you something about it, or supply it.

K. D.—1. There is a slight mistake on your part. The date is not 1403, but 1793, at which date Spencer and Perkins carried on business at 44, Snow Hill, E.C. 2. "The Book of Hall Marks," published at 7s. 6d., Messrs. Tillottson and Son, Bolton.

A. M.—There is nothing of the sort that we know of published at so low a price, the lowest being about 9s.

F. J. H.—Thanks for appreciation of window article. Your experience is by no means alone, numbers have had them fitted up, sometimes without asking another question, and at others asking for the best man to do it. See also below.

Watchmakers' Certificates.—H. A. (Ventnor), T. J. H. (Yeovil). We had the pleasure of forwarding the particulars you require by post, which we trust you received.

ANSWERING QUERIES.

It has been several times stated that it would be interesting to members of the trade to answer questions put by others, we therefore have decided to follow this suggestion.

Engraver.—"I have an old verge watch with the name of John Sived, London," dated 1764-5. Can you give date and address?

B. and B.—Require the address and date of Thomas Brogden, London, Clock Maker, of about a century ago.

R. R.—Can you tell me the maker of rolled gold alberts?

Silver.—I have an old tankard which has every appearance of being English, but it has a mark which I am told is Turkish, it being a crescent, with a small cross or star between its horns. Could you or any of your readers inform me of its date and nationality?

G. P. S.—I have a pair of old fruit spoons stamped with either three separate castles or a castle with three towers, the centre of which is the tallest. I am told it is Newcastle, but it is not like another Newcastle piece I have?

Mr. R. Norman Shaw, R.A., is a great clock collector, and he possesses a somewhat large and valuable assortment of timekeepers. His chief delight consists in pulling these to pieces, observing their mechanism, and then restoring them to order, his skill in this peculiar work being mainly due to his extreme delicacy of touch, which lifts him high above the level of the ordinary amateur clock builder.

MR. FREDK. B. BOX,

Member of the Horological Institute,

Agent for the Disposal of Watchmakers' and Jewellers' Businesses.

SPECIAL FEATURE. — No charge whatever unless a Sale is effected, and no charge to Purchasers.

Valuations made on Moderate Terms.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Offices:
64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Mr. Box *is instructed to sell the following Businesses :*

1. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** good suburb North London. In same hands 23 years. Vendor retiring. Good jobbing connection ; two jobbers always employed. Windings £62 per annum ; nett profit, £400 a year. Purchase-money required, £700. An exceptional opportunity.

2. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** thriving Midland town. Established 13 years. Returns, £600 a year, at good profits ; good sale trade. Compact shop and five rooms. Lease, 11 years unexpired ; rent only £30. Purchase-money required about £350. Ill-health sole cause of selling.

3. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** good military town. Established and in same hands 35 years. Vendor giving up business. Will let the premises, including use of fixtures, all by Sage, which cost over £600, for £70. Stock, at valuation, about £450. A rare opportunity for a young, smart man, fond of outdoor work.

4. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** South Coast town. Rent on lease, £55 ; good house attached. Average returns £20 a week, and profits £10 a week. Jobbing about £5 a week. All at valuation, about £1,000. Vendor will accept £500 in cash, balance on easy terms, or reduce purchase-money to £500.

5. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** good town in Yorkshire. In same hands 35 years. Returns have been £1,800 to £2,000, but lately being under management only about £1,000 ; jobbing about £300. Good shop, 13-roomed house, side entrance, garden, stable, etc. Rent only £68. All at valuation, about £1,000.

6. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** high-class suburb. Established 28 years. Returns about £1,200. Windings £100. Rent on long lease, £90. All at valuation, about £1,500. Purchase arranged with £1,000.

7. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** the heart of the City. Average nett profits £400 a year, proof. For sale under exceptional circumstances. Purchase-money will be reduced to £500.

8. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** main thoroughfare in the West End. Established and in same hands many years. Ill-health sole cause of sale. Good jobbing and winding connection. Nett profits, £350 to £400 ; about £1,500 required.

9. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** S.W. Coast town. Established and in same hands many years. Returns average £1,500 to £1,600. Good class trade ; about half jobbing. Rent on lease only £40. At valuation, about £1,000.

Further particulars of any of the above and many others, gratis on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BUSINESS TRANSFER & PARTNERSHIP AGENCY.

On account of the repeated use of the Association for the above purposes, it has been thought advisable to form a distinct department for negotiating sales and purchases of businesses, introducing partners, capital, etc. Registers have therefore been opened, and those desirous of effecting any of the above-mentioned objects should at once communicate in confidence to the General Manager, G. G. POPPLETON, The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association, 26, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

The following businesses at the present time are for disposal :—

A WELL-KNOWN, EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE JEWELLERY BUSINESS, occupying one of the best positions in the centre of the Potteries, doing a substantial turnover; it has also a high-class and most remunerative repairing connection. The stock entirely new, about £1,000. The opportunity is one that seldom presents itself to intending purchasers, the concern being disposed of solely through death of the owner.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKER'S BUSINESS situated in South Wales, in consequence of death of the proprietor, who has been connected with the business for 38 years. Incoming about £1,000.

For further particulars apply to—
G. G. POPPLETON, The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association, Birmingham.

FREE GIFT.

SUBSCRIBERS
to this Journal are
PRESENTED
WITH A
USEFUL
AND
HANDSOME DIARY
AND
DESK BOOK.

PREPAID COLUMN.

Advertisements inserted under this heading are charged **6d.** per line *(of seven words) if order is accompanied with remittance, otherwise they will be charged* **1s.** per line.

ORDERS (WITH COPY) MUST REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE 25th OF EACH MONTH.

SITUATIONS.

SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.—Young Man requires Situation as Salesman or Stockkeeper, etc. Good experience and references. Berry, 35, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. [W. 248.

JEWELLERY, WHOLESALE (London).—Re-engagement required by thoroughly experienced Young Lady, competent to manage Books, Stock, and Sales. First-class references. "Vrais," 46, Albert Road, Penge. [W. 250.

TRAVELLERS among Watchmakers, Jewellers, Silversmiths, or Opticians can receive particulars of a most remunerative commission, which would in no way interfere with their present occupation, by writing to "Eta," care of Heywood and Co., Ltd., 68, Fleet Street, E.C.

£20.—Tobacconists commencing. Illustrated Guide (3d.), "How to open respectably, £20 to £1,000." TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO., 186, Euston Road, London. A prospectus on the Jewelry and Stationery Trades free. Established 1866. Hy. Myers, Manager.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.

JEWELLERS' FINE BOXWOOD DUST, Wholesale and Retail. Lacy Evans, 7, Red Lion Court, London, E.C. [W. 251

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER'S Business to be Sold in a Capital Market Town in the West of England. Excellent opportunity for practical man with a few hundreds capital. For full particulars apply "H," care of Messrs. Deakin and Francis, Regent Place, Birmingham. [W. 249,

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WAR MEDALS.—Wanted to PURCHASE all kinds of Army and Navy Medals. Good price given for any dated 1848 or earlier. —A. Lashmore, Jeweller, 11, Church Street, Oswestry. 848.

NOW READY.

HANDSOME, GOLD-LETTERED CLOTH

READING CASES

FOR

The Watchmaker,

To hold Twelve or more Copies.

On Slade's Self-Binder System, by which the journals are quickly filed, and the width of the back can be readily widened or contracted to suit the thickness of the number of journals contained. A great convenience, will last for years, and keep back numbers clean, compact, and always handy for reference.

Price 3s. free by post, from the Publishers,
HEYWOOD & CO., LTD.,
68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Edited by W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

Vol. XVIII.—No. 6.] DECEMBER 1, 1892. [Subscription. 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our DIARY AND DESK-BOOK for 1893 will be shortly issued to the trade. All subscribers paying their subscription for 1893 before the end of the present year will be entitled to a copy free by post. On and after January 1, 1893, subscribers wishing for Diaries must add sixpence to their remittance to cover postage and expenses. The number of copies in hand after the end of the current year will be limited, and we cannot guarantee a Diary to any subscriber after the last day of December.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

(1) Retail or selling prices to the public.

(2) The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.

(3) The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by, the trade.

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, Limited.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices:—BIRMINGHAM, 22, HYLTON STREET.
MANCHESTER, 3, BOOTH STREET (*Corner of Piccadilly*).
Also at BRADFORD, LEEDS, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, and elsewhere.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current Numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

Safe Bind, Safe Find.

TROUBLES never come single-handed, says the adage, and as if the depression of trade, and the asphyxiating influence of the November fogs were not sufficient, they are usually accompanied by numerous window-smashings and burglaries As one might imagine, the fogs always encourage and facilitate numerous depredations. But with all our knowledge of the past, circumstances again and again transpire which reveal how poorly we profit by the experience so dearly bought by others. Familiarity breeds contempt—or if not contempt, certainly carelessness—even when it concerns things of the greatest importance to us. First, a few things are left unguarded by mistake, then a lot, ultimately the whole stock is left unprotected. The extent to which this carelessness can be carried is shown by several instances this month. In one case a traveler with a bag of valuable samples entered a tavern and indulged in a snooze, and woke up to discover what most people would consider he richly deserved—the loss of his bag and contents. That a man should be guilty of such an action is past the comprehension of all right-minded men, and each firm ought to extract a promise from its travelers never to enter a tavern under such conditions. Another case where necessary protection was not employed was at Newington Causeway, where, during the fog, the premises of Mrs. Meyers were entered and robbed of practically everything, to the extent of £2,000. It appears that Mrs. Meyers herself slept upon the premises; but so far was everybody removed from the shop that not a sound was heard during the night, and when the lady went downstairs in the morning she was met by empty stock-cases. Investigation revealed the fact that an entrance had been effected by way of the first-floor front windows, the fastenings of which had been forced back with a stout knife or chisel. Once in, the burglars had taken their time to pack up everything, and got safely away. But as we reflect upon this, one cannot help realising that had the shop been properly protected such a thing would have been almost impossible, even if everyone had been buried in sweet slumbers at the top of the house. Things in the shop ought to have been put in electric communication with the bedroom-alarm, without depending upon the lightness of one's own sleep. For a few shillings an electric bell could be fitted in the bedroom, and every door and drawer put in communication with it, so that neither could be opened without setting off the alarm. Threads could be put about in various directions, which could not be seen by the burglar, and which would ensure his detection. All sorts of traps could be set. We know of a gentleman who leaves a key in his safe, which it is impossible to touch after he gets in his bedroom without ringing the alarm. Every tray in a case can be arranged by a simple contrivance to break connection, so long as it is in its place; but the moment it is disturbed connection is effected and the alarm rings. There is no doubt a great safety in employing a porter who sleeps in the shop, but even this can be supplemented by electric alarm. Sometimes—as we have unfortunately experienced—entrances are made from the roof, and should the porter or porters be found asleep, chloroform becomes an easy matter. We know of an instance where a powder-loaded pistol is fastened just over the shop door, and the entrance into the shop causes it to fire, which of course would not only frighten the burglar, but wake the inmates of the house as well as attract attention from the outside. During the year we have frequently noticed that jewelry robberies have been committed at lock-up shops, and the police have repeatedly called attention to the fact, and to the want of protection to these establishments. With them the electric alarm could also be employed; if it were put outside, and the bell were a heavy one, the police would soon be attracted to the spot, and there would be no silencing the noise till help had arrived. There is another issue arising frequently out of burglaries—viz., that the jeweler having had a great loss which he is unable to stand, finds himself incapable of meeting his debts, and paying for that part of his stock which may happen to be on appro. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the wholesaler that he should see that his creditors take the necessary steps to secure the safety of the stock which may be either appro. or on credit. Of course, there is the question of burglary insurance, which, no doubt, everyone who has valuables to tempt the light-finger fraternity ought to entertain. It is not business policy, in the face of existing conditions, to even depend entirely upon the electric alarm, much less upon the lightness of one's sleep. Nor can we help pointing to an element unknown in former years—*i.e.*, the desperation of the unemployed, under an agitation which may lead them, at any moment, to do things of which, years ago, they would never have dreamed.

Notes About Town.

IN my rambles during the month that has just passed it was quite refreshing to hear now and then an expression of satisfaction. Almost everybody was grumbling, some very much so. The cheerless, depressing weather—although not so severe as usual—had a bad effect alike on purchasers and sellers.

The West End has been dull all the year, and November has formed no exception. However, there is some little sign of Christmas there, which is more than one can say for the City and suburbs. Still, there is a lack of any special booming of Christmas novelties.

Mr. Streeter has had a very handsome, substantial new front put into his establishment, which I venture to think is an immense improvement on the old one. He is also booming the chrysophase, for which purpose he has had one window set apart and covered with velvet of chrysophase green. There is more novelty in the chrysophase; as an article of expensive jewelry; than in the designs in which it is made up, which are for the most part prosaic and commonplace.

There are, however, some very handsome and artistic productions, and some very happy color combinations of chrysophase and enamels, both in "flat" enamel, which enhances the surface lustre of the chrysophase, and transparents, which form pleasing art contrasts. Pearls and diamonds are also introduced with good effect.

The chrysophase is usually cut tallow-top, similar to the moonstone, and, indeed, is now being used in mounts which no doubt were originally intended for that gem. Frequently, however, the glyptic art is brought into play, and very fine cameos of all sorts are to be seen, not only those carved out of the solid green chrysophase, but those in which the figure is white upon the green back.

There are to be seen about town some very handsome things in the former, which from their patterns and characteristically fine finish, no doubt hail from Newman Street.

J. W. Benson's windows in Bond Street are the most impressive to be seen anythere, one of them being covered with a beautiful art shade of old green gold, and dressed chiefly with pearls and diamonds. Here may be seen numbers of the now fashionable pearl necklaces, consisting of from six to a dozen rows of pearls, divided up by two pillars or tablets, between which the rows slightly festoon. This necklace is *en tout rage* with those who can afford such a luxury, and recalls to mind the splendour of "good Queen Bess."

A novelty that appears to be a claimant for the Christmas trade is the square Alpine sheep-bell. This is made up in every conceivable article, dangling from a bracelet, suspended along a crook as a fichu brooch, as gents' pins, as ladies' earrings, or watch charms; and as we have not yet passed into the philosophic age of connecting effects with causes, or are at least victims to symbolism, the bell is also made "lucky." But "lucky" is almost played out. The vestiges of the belief in witchcraft allowed good luck to the horseshoe, and when the moonstone came up as a new claimant it also shared the honor. But "luck" has now become cut up into so many pieces that there is little left for anything.

Another novelty that is taking well is the watch-bow brooch. In this instance there is no chain whatever, but only a swivel to the artistic well-spread ribbon bow.

Transparent enamels are well to the front, and the principal novelties shown by some large firms are circles made of tiny conventionalised flowers, such as forget-me-nots—pinks and cherry reds being favorite hues.

Jeweled miniature brooches are very great favorites, either with diamonds continuous all round, or with them set at various distances in grain-set collets; and when possible a "portrait" diamond is employed.

Why it was that in the earliest ages of civilisation man made his stone weapons, cordate with a twisted apex, has been a great mystery to all prehistoric archœologists; but why that same form is now used to represent a heart is perhaps almost as unaccountable. Still, that is a very favorite form at the moment composed of either diamonds on a ribbon, or set *pavé*, or a large centre stone, either a diamond or other gem, surrounded with smaller stones, or the centre may be occupied by a miniature.

Emeralds are undoubtedly rising in popularity. The action of the German Emperor in presenting the Empress with the matchless emerald necklace will doubtless contribute to make the gem even more fashionable.

Look on this Picture— And on this—

THE following appear in our contemporary, the *Canadian Trader*, and we place them side by side for the benefit of the English Trade :—

The English Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith in a recent issue contained the following editorial news item, which is so pertinent to the question of "Why Canadians do not buy more English jewelry," that we reprint it for the benefit of our readers, the italics only being ours :

> "There has been a Canadian buyer amongst us during the month, but his requirements in jewelry have been extremely limited. *Novelties only have been his demand, and nothing in the ordinary run of goods would he look at.* He was complaining of the plentiful lack of new patterns submitted to him, and he seemed to think that the inventive genius of the Birmingham manufacturers was almost run out. Probably, however, our makers did not show him all their freshest and choicest things. *There has been too much of late years of this constant buying of novelties, from which few, if any, repeat orders have been received, and tradesmen here are beginning to think that the foreign factories have been kept busy at the expense of their own patterns and ideas.* We have heard such opinions definitely expressed by people here on more than one occasion."

The *Watchmaker* has struck the nail on the head when it practically states that "novelties" in jewelry were what was wanted for the Canadian market, and that nothing in the ordinary run of goods would be looked at. The wail later on that there had been too much buying of novelties and too few repeat orders, is no doubt founded on fact, but the lesson it should teach the English and jewelry manufacturers is that if they want to hold their present trade in the Canadian market, let alone increase it, they must be prepared to cater to this constant desire for new goods of taking design. The implication that foreign factories are kept busy by utilising English ideas and patterns, has little or no foundation in fact so far as either the United States or Canada is concerned. The average English manufacturer is content to make and sell the same pattern of goods as his father before him made and sold, and very few of them are anxious to go in for new patterns unless they are forced by necessity to do so. Of course there are exceptions, but from a considerable personal experience extending over a quarter of a century we can vouch that the statement is practically correct. The American and Canadian manufacturers, on the contrary, always aim to bring out new patterns every season, and it is on these new goods that they expect to get their orders and make their money. While they are very glad to have repeat orders for staple lines, they know right well that unless they have a good assortment of novelties to offer every season, their chance of selling their other goods will be very slim. If English jewelry manufacturers want to recapture the Canadian market, they will certainly have to take a leaf out of the American makers' book, and be prepared to offer our buyers goods that are not chestnuts amongst the trade here. This market demands new and stylish goods every season, and it is only by diligently catering to this demand that our own jewelers can keep the volume of business up to high water mark, let alone increase it any. The moral of all this is so plain that he who runs may read.

Our esteemed contemporary the New York *Jeweler's Circular* gets off the following :

> "Whatever may be the sequel of the desire for closer commercial relations with Canada, it is evident that some, if not the most of our manufactures, find favor in the markets of our northern neighbor. Among the principal imports into Canada from the United States, watch and clock movements prominently figure, while of gold and silver jewelry the United States furnish Canada four times more than all the other countries combined. It is to be hoped that a reciprocity treaty which will prove of benefit to the two countries will before long be consummated."

In reference to the above we may say that it is about correct in every particular. American watches, clocks and jewelry have practically captured the Canadian market, and that solely on account of their merits and their adaptability to the wants of our people. That Canadians like the Americans, and like their goods, is amply proven by the large and increasing trade that is growing up between the two countries. In so far as a reciprocity treaty is concerned, the fact that we have none to-day is not the fault of Canada, but of the United States. Since the old reciprocity treaty was terminated by the United States in 1866 for the avowed purpose of forcing the Canadian provinces into annexation, this country has repeatedly endeavoured to negotiate another treaty of reciprocity with that country, but so far without success. The terms practically laid down by the American Government were voiced by the late Secretary of State, the Hon. James G. Blaine, when he said that "if Canadians want to enjoy the benefit of the American market they must become American citizens." We do not believe that absolute freedom of trade between Canada and the United States would be of any *real* benefit to this country or its people in general, but even could it be proven that it would, the American Government have certainly misjudged our people if they think that we are willing to purchase it at the price of separation from the British Empire. The Americans can negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada any day they please, but it must be based on different lines from the jughandled propositions heretofore made by them. Canada doesn't propose to discriminate against Great Britain, neither does she propose to include everything either made or grown in either country in such a treaty. She has for years, as the statute books will show, held out a friendly hand to the United States, and offered to reciprocate in such products as might be mutually agreed upon between the two countries, and such an arrangement would, we consider, be fair to both countries. The United States has during the past two years negotiated treaties exactly on these lines with other countries, but her rulers evidently think that if they hold out in their demands Canada must eventually come to their terms and annex itself to the Union. That they have made a mistake in so judging time will prove, and, in the meantime, they are really doing all they can to kill their trade in a market worth more to them in hard cash than all the rest of the American continent put together.

There is no doubt there is much that is very true in the first article, and that we are too content in making the same patterns year after year. Still, we know of many of the large houses who would not consider a single line in a novelty sufficient to pay, and would not even show them when they thought a probability existed of their articles being bought singly or for the sake of their designs. Whether this is business policy or not is another matter. We, however, venture to think it is not, as it will, in nine cases out of ten, result in future business, of an extent we may never be able to estimate. The more one hears from foreign buyers the more one is led to the conclusion that our great fundamental mistake, especially in latter years, has been in not trying to discover wants and then supply them, but the thrusting of our own ideas down the throats of people who objected to them, with a result often pointed out by us, and one which is indicated in the other article. It appears such a difficult thing to realise, even by those who talk and sing about it, that "change is our portion," and a market carrying all before it in one generation may be little gauge of its capabilities in the next, when new wants and competitors have arisen.

Birmingham Notes.

(By our own Correspondent.)*

I HAVE pleasure in reporting this month that trade here, while not abnormally brisk, is yet fairly up to the average of the last few years. Orders seem to be falling in with moderate regularity, and the majority of the Birmingham people are pretty fully occupied. Not but what there is plenty of grumbling to be heard, nor would I infer that there is any undue prosperity; but considering the low state to which we had fallen during the summer and early autumn, we are really better off than we expected. This, at any rate, is the case with the better class makers and wholesale men, while many of the smaller businesses are doing as much as their circumstances will allow. The cheaper sorts of jewelry are just now having first turn, metal gilt and gold-fronted stuff being in good demand.

I give this more cheerful report the more gladly as it is somewhat against my expectations. I think I may now tell my readers to pick up their courage for the Christmas trade. We may yet make a good ending to the year, although we may not be able to fully recover the falling off of the earlier months. The indications of the Christmas demand have already begun to show themselves in the busy state of the approbation departments. I think this matter has developed even earlier than usual this year. I hear, too, that the jobbing section of the trade is quite as busy as usual at this time, many of the workmen being on overtime in the jobbing shops.

The sale of expensive diamond goods has been better maintained lately, and I hear of several instances in which big sums have been paid for diamond work.

The question of low prices is the very worst feature of our trade to-day. In the rush to obtain what orders there are, everything is being cut to the lowest possible limit. In fact, I think some goods are already below a living limit, and makers and dealers alike are crying out that they cannot get a living out of them.

I have been asked several times whether our Jewelers' Association intend taking up the point raised in the case of Vaughton v. Lingham (as reported in last month's Watchmaker) respecting appro. orders indorsed "per bearer." As will be remembered, the order tendered to Messrs. Vaughton bore the words "per bearer," but not knowing the man who brought the order they refused to send it by him, but delivered it afterwards to an employé they knew. And quite right too, says every practical man in the trade, or would have said so before this case was settled. One naturally concludes that by so doing the opportunity for fraud would be curtailed. Unfortunately, in this instance, fraud was intended and carried into effect, and Messrs. Vaughton were non-suited, because they had not acted in accordance with the written request on the order. It is fairly open to one to suppose that had they complied with this request they would equally have been non-suited, because they had not exercised proper business precaution in parting with their goods.

This matter touches the whole trade closely for this reason—that nearly every appro. order sent out bears the words "per bearer" upon it, while in very rare cases are the goods actually sent back by the messenger presenting the order. In fact, many local firms make it a rule *not* to send appro. out at all except by their own messengers, the idea being to prevent dishonesty. Under the ruling as above referred to, it seems very like being on the horns of a dilemma.

Referring back to the query as to the Association, I have not heard that they intend to move in this matter at all. Still it is a point well worthy their attention, and they would be acting for the good of the trade by giving an opinion upon it. By the way, I hear a good deal of quiet murmuring at the reluctance manifested by the said Association to move in matters affecting the general management of the trade. The Art School is all very well, and the realization of insolvent estates is important; but there are a multitude of little matters which in the aggregate are very oppressive, and upon which some assistance and advice would often be greatly appreciated. However, I presume the remedy is in the hands of the trade, and those who are not satisfied had better join the Association, and get their own men on the board of management.

Already there is speculation as to the probable result of the Presidential Election in the United States on the McKinley Tariffs. It is generally expected that a reversal will take place, and that our silversmiths and electro-makers will again enjoy good trade with the States. This speculation is, however, very premature, as there cannot possibly be any change for a long time to come. Of more importance to the jewelers proper is the question as to the stability of the tariff in New South Wales. A reversal of the law there would be hailed with delight by our Birmingham manufacturers.

The old-fashioned line of demarkation between makers and factors is gradually being obliterated under present-day pressure. The most enterprising firms are those which contrive to combine the two, taking the choicest produce of both systems.

I have on several previous occasions in this column called attention to the exhibits in our City Art Gallery. There is just now a fine loan collection of bronzes, to which our modellers and casters should give a little study.

As this is the last occasion I shall have of addressing my reader friends before Christmas, I cannot conclude without wishing them most heartily a "Merry Christmas." When next we meet in print the festive season will be a thing of the past, and we shall be just starting another round of duty. Meanwhile, may we have a short forgetfulness of work, and a renewal of our youth in the happiness of Yule tyde.

There is considerable grumbling going on just now about the low prices obtainable for watch-repairing. I quote the following from a letter by "Watch Jobber" to the *Birmingham Post*:—"Almost every other trade of importance has some sort of trade organisation, but the watch and clock makers have none. The trade has now, I hope, come to the lowest ebb. Is there no means of raising it? In Birmingham and other towns there are many so-called watchmakers advertising to clean a watch for one shilling. Now how can a workman live on such pay? The so-called workman is, in most cases, a foreigner with no capital, who knows nothing of the business himself, and who employs those who do the work at starvation wages, and who sometimes do, and sometimes do not, know much more of the business than himself. The public in many cases are the sufferers. If you will kindly insert this, it will perhaps obtain correspondence that may put the unfortunate watch and clock jobbers on a better footing. A skilled man cannot properly clean and adjust a watch in from less than two to three hours." As an immediate commentary on this, the same evening I found in my private letter-box at home a circular saying, "Watches thoroughly cleaned, well regulated, *and warranted*, 1s. each. Mainsprings 1s. each."

---

*We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

Items of Interest.

New Range Finder.

Another Range Finder has been brought to the notice of the French War Minister, and is said to have been favorably received by him. It is called a *montre phonotélémètre*, and is to all intents and purposes similar to our railway-speed chronograph. As soon as a flash is seen to issue from the enemy's gun the indicator is set going and stopped when the detonation is heard. A scale is fixed, from which is read off the distance travelled, by assuming the velocity of light to be so great as to be practically instantaneous, while the distance travelled is measured by assuming sound to travel at a given rate, which of course is comparatively slow. No account appears to be taken of the direction and force of the wind, although they are factors of immense importance, and we fear may lead to grave errors. Its manipulation, too, will be a delicate process, and one which we fear will be more correctly registered than the actual distance of the enemy.

Electricity in the Household.

Lighting informs its readers that electricity has furnished another charm for the housewifely soul in the shape of a neat little contrivance for cleaning plate. It is driven, of course, by an electric motor, which can be attached either to a wall plug or to a lamp holder. The rapidity with which spoons and forks are cleaned and polished off, with a total absence of scratching and bending, should render this a much-prized acquisition. But however useful these new inventions may prove, it requires a certain amount of courage to introduce them into the domestic circle, where there seems always to exist a rooted prejudice against the introduction of anything that will save, either in the matter of time, labor, or money. Perhaps it is because they convey a dim foreshadowing of a future when these and similar contrivances will render the services of the domestic servant no longer indispensable, and the independence of the mistress will be once more established.

The Grand Old Gloucester Clock.

The old clock which has been in the tower of Gloucester Cathedral for several hundred years has been taken out and replaced by a large clock chiming the Westminster quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on the large bell Peter, the hammer of which has been made four times as heavy as it originally was, thus bringing out a full tone from the bell. The compensating pendulum is 14 ft. long, is about 300 lbs. in weight, beating two seconds. The wheels are hard gun-metal, with teeth cut out of the solid. The main wheel is fitted with powerful iron cam for direct action in lifting the heavy hammer of the large bell. The movement is mounted on a horizontal iron frame, the bushes being screwed and bolted on to the frame. This clock when settled down is guaranteed to maintain true time with less variations than fifteen seconds per month. The carillon or chiming-machine was made about the fourteenth century, and is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity for that age. It has been entirely reconstructed, with all improvements up to date added to it. It is set in action by the clock, and chimes the same four tunes it has done since 1680 on a peal of eight bells and the large bell Peter. There is a register in existence notifying that it was repaired by Thomas Loveday, bell founder, in 1527, and four of the peal of eight bells were cast by Master John, of Gloucester, in 1345. The old oak frame (which somewhat resembles an ancient four-post bedstead) has been replaced by a new one made of steel. The whole of this work has been carried out by Messrs. Sainsbury Bros., of Walthamstow.

The Markets.

DIAMONDS.

London, Nov. 28th.—Prices have altered during the month, but very little. There was a goodly number of foreign buyers here during the fore part of the month, but they have now gradually returned, so as to be home in time for the Christmas trade. Fine stuff has been in good demand, and hard bargains have been driven all through the month for rough. The fact is, that so long as the monopoly exists at De Beers, rough must be bought for what it can be had. The Dutch appear to think that it is us who are responsible for the high price of rough, when, of course, it is nothing of the sort. If stuff was cheaper we could turn over a considerable amount more, and thus transact business in a far easier manner.

Amsterdam, Nov. 24th.—The demand, although not large in our markets, has been fully maintained during the whole of the month; but the profit to sellers is at a minimum, owing to the price of the rough being kept so high in London, which renders it absolutely impossible to make any profit; indeed, I can assure you that in numerous instances, were it not that the alternative means the closing, or standing idle of factories, business would not be done, as the least mistake or misreckoning on the part of the buyer or workman entails a heavy loss. The demanding of such high prices for rough on the part of the English is felt very keenly here, and it is considered they are trying to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Many are getting entirely disgusted with diamond cutting, and at this moment one of the largest factories in the world, capable of setting 1,000 hands, is now for sale.

It is a blessing that, whatever the output of diamonds may be, the public desire for them is greater, and so no large stocks accumulate. Kopjes of all sizes are in full demand.

Paris, Nov. 24th.—During the month the demand for brilliants and roses has been well maintained, although parcels that changed hands were not large, being principally required for local use, and for the setters of the provinces for holiday trade. The United States buyers have now pretty well all returned.

SILVER.

The price of the precious white metal at the fore part of the month was upon the whole better than the latter. Commencing at 39¼d., it showed a downward tendency with slight fluctuations during the whole of the month, but never reaching its initial price, although it twice touched 39⅛d., and upon going to press is 38⅞d.

COPPER.

The red metal, on the other hand, has shown great change. Commencing at £43 13s. 9d. it rose rapidly, and in two days was at over £45. Leaps were also continued during the month, and at going to press it was standing at £47 7s. 6d.

TIN.

Tin has also varied, but its motion has been up and down; commencing at £94 1s. 3d., dropping down to £93 15s. in the middle of the month, and finally closing at £94.

SPELTER.

Spelter has been steady and quiet all the month, varying but a few pence or shillings, and finally closing at £18 18s.

LEAD.

The soft metal, although dull, flat and quiet, has varied least of all, and is now still standing at £10 7s. 6d.

MERCURY.

Mercury has remained unaltered during the whole of the month at £6 10s.

Sheffield Notes.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)[*]

THE series of art lectures instituted by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, together with the classes dependent upon them, are still being continued. The fourth of the series has just been delivered by Mr. W. F. Booker, the manager of the cutlery department; the attendance on the part of the artisans, on whose behalf the course of instruction has been inaugurated, being all that could be desired. The subject of the lecture was Etruscan and Roman design, and on the same principle that has governed previous sessions the art classes for the forthcoming quarter will be for the special study of these styles of ornament. The classes meet every Thursday night, and as their advantages become more apparent the list of students attains greater dimensions. Instruction is given by the artists, designers, and managers of the firm, who cannot fail ultimately to reap the fruit of their public-spirited action. This new departure in the direction of technical education in its truest sense might be imitated with advantage by other houses in the silver and electro-plate trade.

SHEFFIELD, for the space of two days, has been entertaining a most intelligent and appreciative visitor, in the person of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has been going the round of our representative industrial establishments, and such educational and artistic institutions as we possess. In Messrs. William Hutton and Sons' place, in West Street, his Highness would be able to realise something of the importance of the silver and electro-plate trade, as carried on among us. Mr. Herbert Hutton, the senior partner of the firm, conducted the party, which included the chief men of the town, over the works. The various processes of manufacture, from the casting of German-silver ingots to the finishing touches on the various articles, were inspected. Messrs. Hutton and Sons' special process in the manufacture of spoons, which, to a large extent, supersedes the old craft of spoon-filing, was examined with much interest; so was also the process of close-plating as applied to table cutlery. The run through the works finished at the show-room, one of the finest in the town, where the Prince and Princess signed their names in the visitors' book. The cutlery firm visited was Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons', and the works of Messrs. Cammell and Co. did duty for the heavy trades.

AFTER a strike of sixteen weeks' duration the workmen in the pocket-knife department of Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Limited, have come to terms with their employers. The grinders, forgers, and cutlers in the other departments of the firm's business had made arrangements to "come out" in support of the pocket-knife men, when a significant hint as to caution on the part of a prominent official of the Trades Council induced the men to meet together and talk the matter over. The result was a deputation to the employers, carrying with them the terms of a proposed agreement. A long interview took place, but nothing was decided, and the matter stood over until the next day. At a further interview, when the firm was represented by Mr. Dewsnap, manager of the pocket-knife department, and by Mr. G. W. Wilson, the secretary, an agreement was arrived at upon every point but one, as to which the firm declined to give way. The deputation having reported to another meeting of the men, returned to the works with the announcement that they were willing to meet the wishes of the masters upon the disputed point. So ends a struggle from which no one has emerged with either honour or profit.

THE hazardous step of postponing the Cutlers' Feast from the orthodox date in September to well on in November, has resulted in an unqualified success. The briliancy of the gathering has never been exceeded by any of the two hundred and ninety odd cutlers' feasts that have gone before it. The speakers were without exception in good form, the Master Cutler downwards. Even the two members of the Government present—to wit, the Lord Chancellor and the President of the Board of Trade—made speeches which were applauded to the echo by an audience nine-tenths of which was probably politically hostile to them. The Gaekwar of Baroda was present, and replied to the toast of his own health. Leading statesmen from the Colonies represented Britain beyond the seas, although the Master Cutler was disappointed in the non-ability of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, to be present. It is safe to say that the prestige and usefulness of the Cutlers' Company will not suffer during Mr. Atkinson's year of office.

THE hospitality extended to the guests from a distance did not end at the Cutlers' Feast. On the following day the Duke of Teck and other distinguished personages were "personally conducted" round some of the large works. In the silver trade the works selected were those of Messrs. Walker and Hall, in Howard Street, and Messrs. Mappin and Webb, in Norfolk Street. The former of these firms employs about 900 hands, and the latter not many less. Time only permitted, therefore, special departments in each to be visited. Sufficient was seen, however, to give our visitors a good idea of the enormous proportions to which the silver and electro-plate trade of Sheffield has attained. The east-end of the town was subsequently visited, and the imposing spectacle of the rolling of an armour-plate witnessed at the works of Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co.

THE dinner and entertainment to the employés of the Master Cutler for the time being has now become as much a matter of course as the feast itself. It goes without saying, therefore, that Mr. C. F. Atkinson fully acted up to precedent in this respect. The dinner and ball came off on the Saturday following the feast, several of Mr. Atkinson's guests at that function also being present.

THE firm of Atkinson Brothers, of which the Master Cutler is head, dates back to the year 1815, when it was started by the father and uncle of the present members. The location of the works at first was in Rockingham Street, where the business grew rapidly, and was subsesequently further increased by the acquisition of the late Mr. Ebenezer Parker's business in Carver Street. It ultimately became necessary to move into larger premises, and the present works in Milton Street were specially built. Messrs. Atkinson Brothers also carry on business in Birmingham.

THE active discharge of Mr. Alderman Gamble's duties as Mayor has been interfered with by a nasty accident which befell his worship shortly before the expiration of his year of office. Coming from church one Sunday, Mr. Gamble was run down by a bicyclist, and sustained such injuries as necessitated his keeping his bed for a week. As a consequence, the town had to be represented by the deputy mayor at such public functions as the reception of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and at the Cutlers' Feast. Mr. Gamble, however, is now rapidly recuperating, and will soon be able to resume his public and private work with his old energy.

AMONG those branches of the trade which are exceptionally busy may be set down the manufacture of articles in oak, mounted with silver. This industry is undoubtedly growing in popular favor. Messrs. Hammond and Creake report trade as being brisk. This firm, although only about ten years old, has been, for some time, gradually extending its borders, and has now developed into a compactly-built factory forming the four sides of a square. Just now their show-room is particularly attractive, their show-cases being filled with an assortment of liquor-stands and cases, tankards, drinking-cups, writing sets, salad bowls, and numerous articles which lend themselves to effective display in a combination of oak and silver. One inkstand in particular, specially got up for Earl Fitzwilliam, was exceptionally good in its artistic treatment. The firm, of course, do not confine themselves to this class of work, and their general silversmiths' work is singularly chaste in design, and thoroughly good in point of execution.

---

[*] We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

I am pleased to note that Mr. Joseph Ridge, the able and energetic general manager of John Round and Son, Limited, is rapidly regaining his former strength. His absence from business has been a prolonged one, and his case at one time looked exceedingly grave. His return to active work has been celebrated by the workpeople by an entertainment at the Cambridge Hall, at which Mr. Ridge was presented with a beautifully illuminated address. The gathering, which was presided over by Mr. Walter Rawson, the head of the engraving department, was graced by the presence of the Archdeacon of Sheffield, who delivered a highly complimentary speech. The archdeacon, who noted with pleased surprise the musical talent displayed by the workmen in the course of the evening, suggested the foundation of a musical society in connection with the works. The hint has already been taken, and the society, which will soon be in full working order, has been granted the use of a room in the works for its weekly practices. Altogether, the relations existing between the workmen, the general staff, and management of John Round and Sons are of the happiest character, and do credit to all concerned.

The sudden death of Mr. James K. Bembridge, managing director of Messrs Hawkesworth, Eyre and Company, Limited, silversmiths and electro-platers, removes a well-known figure from the trade. The twenty-two years during which Mr. Bembridge has been manager and director of the Company does not by any means represent the length of time he has been connected with the works. Mr. Bembridge entered the service of Hawkesworth and Eyre as a boy, when both Mr. Hawkesworth and Mr. Eyre were alive, and has been identified with the concern ever since. Although not a robust man, his death was yet totally unexpected. He retired to rest one Sunday night in his usual health, and at 12.30 a.m. he was dead. Mr. Bembridge had a cottage at Baslow, and drove to and from Sheffield during the larger part of the year. In that charming Derbyshire village he has been buried.

It is doubtful whether any political event has ever been regarded by business men, as such, with more absorbing interest than the late Presidential election in the United States. The result of that election is the death blow to M'Kinleyism. Protection there may, and probably will still continue to be in the United States, but the extreme type now associated with the name of Senator M'Kinley may be regarded as having been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Of course, we do not anticipate any immediate improvement; on the contrary, the uncertainty as to the future may have the effect of affecting injuriously what little trade we are still doing with America. But the fact remains that the Yankees, with a lively regard to their own interests, have decided that M'Kinleyism won't do; and we in Sheffield have a notion that a tariff of any less stringency will not keep our goods out of America.

Inquiries among silversmiths have elicited the fact that order books are perhaps not so well filled as they were this time last year. Still, trade is not by any means bad. On the contrary, I have failed to come across any works where most of the departments are not working full time. Some few even contemplate overtime to clear out before Christmas. The cabinet case trade used to be regarded as a fair index of the state of trade in the silver trade. This is not so now. There is a growing tendency to put nearly everything in a case, and this has had the effect of making the cabinet case trade exceedingly busy. As a consequence, silversmiths are now experiencing the greatest difficulty in getting orders for cases executed.

Knowledge in Trade Journals.

"It is a generally admitted fact that our journeymen watchmakers and apprentices do not avail themselves of one-half of the opportunities offered them for self-improvement. How many of them," remarks our esteemed contemporary the *Canadian Trader*, "take the real live interest in their calling that they ought to do? How many of them simply go at their work in a 'come day, go day, God send Sunday' sort of a way, without a single idea beyond that of putting in the time as pleasantly as possible for themselves. These are pertinent questions. The apprentice or journeyman of to-day will be our retail jewelers of a few years hence, and for this reason it is important that they should make the most of their opportunities in order to prepare themselves for the responsible position many of them are bound to occupy in the community.

"One of the best educators that we know of is the trade journal, and we strongly urge upon our young men in the craft to devote at least part of their spare time to a careful perusal of its pages. The trade journal, as at present conducted, is an admitted necessity, for not only does it advise the jeweler what and where to buy, but it keeps him posted with the latest inventions and discoveries in the horological art. The science of horology is not standing still; and the craft of to-day holds within its ranks men worthy of a place in the temple of mechanical fame alongside of those past masters of the art whose names have deservedly become household words.

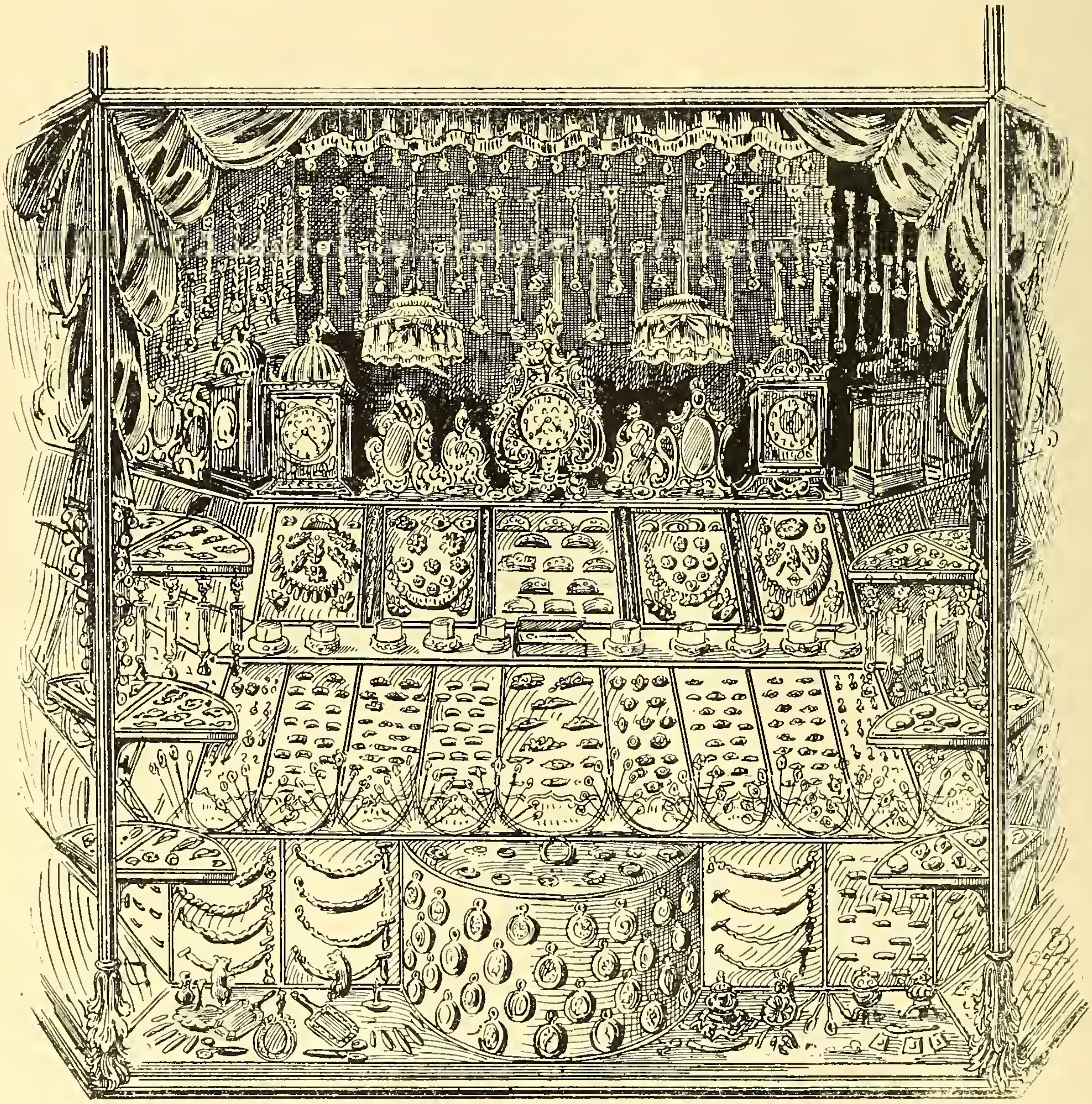
"The technical articles which appear regularly in our best trade journals, are usually from the pens of specialists who have made their calling a life study, and the result of whose researches and practical experiences must prove of great benefit to the young beginner, if diligently studied. Our best advice to the apprentice or journeyman watchmaker is to take advantage of every technical help you can, for you will find that even with them all you can never know too much about your profession, or become too expert at it. In addition to the technical and scientific articles, the reader will find editorials upon business abuses and other live questions, which, as they are the result of experience often dearly bought, cannot fail to prove of value not only to those who anticipate going into business on their own account, but to those already in that position. The old saying, that 'an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure,' often comes true to those who care to profit by the experiences of others. Nor need the benefits of the trade journal end here; for even its advertisements ought to be carefully gone over by its readers. If the trade would but look at the advertisements in the light of business letters from the firms who write them (which they really are), they would not only find them more interesting, but of more benefit to themselves. You may be sure that the brainy wholesaler doesn't advertise for fun, but because he has something special to sell, and he wants you and everyone else in the trade to know it. For this reason it is just as imperative for you to keep abreast of the times by looking over the advertisements of live journals, as to take time and trouble to look over the samples carried by their travellers."

Windows and Window Dressing.

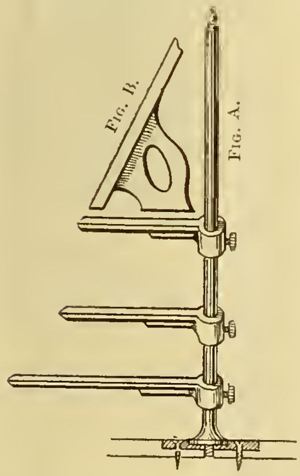
By the Editor.

(*Continued from page* 95.)

In this number we purpose dealing with something far more simple than heretofore, partially in response to several correspondents, and partially because we intended to treat this class of window after the others. In this there is no covered stand or framework of any kind. It consists simply of three glass shelves and a number of trays; but the former, instead of lying upon iron brackets screwed from back to front of window, are supported from behind in such a manner as to do away entirely with screws. This obviates all the bother that arises when the screw-holes in the fittings do not coincide, or when one is too high and the other too low, as the arrangement can be adjusted in a moment to any height required, even after the window is dressed. Fig. A shows how this is accomplished. Two half-inch iron plates are sunk into the floor of the window and screwed down firmly, about twelve to eighteen inches from the sides; if possible, it is best to bolt and nut them. The plates are tapped, and into each of them is screwed a right-up round iron bar, which should be one inch in diameter. If of good quality, tubing might be used. Bronze arms are then made to run up and down the upright as shown in the figure, being kept in place by a screw at the back. The uprights should fit very tightly, and when in position should be slightly flattened behind to give the screws a better grip. As many of these arms may be obtained as are likely to be brought into requisition during one's life, as when once made they will practically last for ever. Probably not more than six pairs will ever be employed, and that number only when the window is filled with glass shelves and small things. Made of the proportions given, shelves four or five feet long and eighteen inches wide can be supported two feet six from the upright with the greatest safety.



In our illustration we have employed three arms which come nearly to the edges of the shelves. The rest of the window is very simple; in the centre of the bottom we have a curved block, made either in one or two equal vertical portions. On either side of this are two trays, made upon the same principle as all the others, as shown in Fig. B. The back strut also forms a handle for the lifting in and out the window. It is as well to have the maximum angle rather acute, and should it be necessary to stand the trays nearer or quite upright, the struts could be made to rest upon something. Continuing the description of the illustration, this tier is followed by a glass shelf; the latter is adjusted by the milled heads in the arms to just above the trays, so that they can comfortably be taken in and out. The next tier consists of nine trays of a corresponding length to those at the bottom, square at the top, but an inverted Gothic arch at the bottom. In the spaces left by these at the bottom stands a row of small pin-trays, each carrying about ten or a dozen pins. The next tier consists of five trays similar to those below, the centre one being rather the larger; and each of the two end ones on either side carry a pilaster on one side, or the latter can be fixed one on each side of the two trays following the centre. This tier is set a little back, so as to give rise to a flange, which can be regulated according to desire. This row is followed by the third shelf. Over all, just behind a very narrow drapery, is a chain rack, carrying two rows of alberts, the first being ladies' fancy patterns, and the one behind gents' alberts. If desired, of course, several rows more might be added, either suspended in this manner or festooned. If sufficient alberts are in stock to fill up this upper part of the window, bars below and adjoining the front edge of the triangular trays which rise up the sides of the window form a much better position for them, as they are quite lost if placed too high. We have shown this window dressed with a small mixed stock. The centre block below is employed for watches in front, its top for little novelties; the two succeeding ones for Princess alberts, the end ones for brooches. But the whole row could best be employed for watches; or the triangular side trays form good receptacles for ladies' watches, which might be just laid in, gold ones in one tray, silver in another, and a descriptive ticket in front of each tray. The bottom space is a very prominent one, and could be variously employed, according to the nature of the goods in stock. When a change is required, it will be easy to put the two halves of the centre block one at each end, if cut at an angle to allow it. Another change could be effected by taking out two of the trays from the centre, and putting three ring trays in their place, placing the two removed trays one at each end of the second tier. The second row of trays are square tops and shaped bottoms; if brought to an actual point, they will require an additional cross-strut. A ticket placed in their lower part refers to the goods displayed upon them. We have shown the centre one dressed with brooches, and the two end ones with earrings; which leaves half a dozen trays for rings. The flange formed by the recession of the next row of trays can be employed for any small cased goods, such as fichu brooches, studs and pins, earrings, or any little novelties. The flange can be made as wide as one wishes, or can be closed up. The pilasters in the next tier form excellent places for flexible bracelets. The trays can be dressed either as shown, or with any other articles in stock. The top shelf lends itself to almost anything; E.P., cased or otherwise, a few pieces of old silver, clocks or ornaments. The triangular trays form good positions for little brooches, charms, pencil-cases, seals, compasses, etc. Such a window as this requires mirror sides, which may be set either at right angles, when the fittings can be moved about in a greater variety of ways, or they may be set at an angle, as shown above. This window can be illuminated either from the outside by argand burners reflected from above, or by the electric light. In the latter case, the lights should be screwed under the triangular trays. By using an angle mirror, the side pane, should there be one adjoining, can be employed for entirely different stock, such as optical goods, electro-plate silver, or low-price metal things. If desired, the back of the bottom of the window could be elevated at an angle, but the centre block would have to be also angulated at its bottom, so that it did not appear to be tipping over to the front; or the bottom could be got out in four pieces, the first two coinciding with the two end blocks, and the other two filling in the spaces left. They could then be reversed when the centre blocks were changed in position. If the centre blocks were made to fit into the corners where angle mirrors were employed, it would be necessary to make a small card, velvet-covered mat to lay over their tops when used in the centre. This will be found to be a very cheap, effective, and useful window, and one which admits of extraordinary diversity; thus, either of the rows can be suppressed, or a row of case goods, or a dressed glass shelf introduced between the rows of trays; either of which can be set as far back or forward as required, without any fittings being shown. Unfortunately the artist has made this look too full, and the pins too straggling.



Watch and Clock Makers' Pension Society.—At the half-yearly meeting of the members and subscribers of this society, held at the Horological Institute, Northampton Square, Mr. J. Walton, who presided, appealed for funds, pointing out that owing to the depression in trade the charity of late had not been given the support to which, he considered, it was entitled. On the suggestion of the chairman, it was subsequently decided to send a petition to the Goldsmiths' Company, with a request that they would assist the charity to pass through the present time of difficulty. There are other methods beside this out of the difficulty, as we have frequently pointed out, and until the trade charities realise them the societies cannot be a success.

The Royal Observatory Publications.—The Royal Observatory has issued the "Rates of chronometers on trial for purchase by the Board of Admiralty, from July 4th, 1891, to January 23rd, 1892," and the rates of deck watches under similar trials from October 24th, 1891, to February 27th, 1892. These show some excellent performances of the instruments of the select few in our trade who make a speciality of these marvels of time measurers. Messrs. E. Dent and Co. claim nearly 20 per cent. of the deck watches, Mr. Buckney nearly half that number, Messrs. Johannsen 10 per cent., Messrs. Usher and Cole about 5 per cent. Of the chronometers, Messrs. Johannsen and Co. claim 22 per cent., Kulberg 12.

The French Minister of Finance has proposed a tax of six francs upon cycles, which he anticipates will produce 1,500,000 francs to the revenue. The Provincial Council of Brabant, Belgium, has also decided to put a tax of ten francs a year on cycles, to repair the roads, which are in a frightful condition about various parts of the province. It was proposed by one of the councillors to make rideable cycling ways at the side of the road from one to three yards broad. Sixty-eight thousand pounds are to be spent on the roads, and the tax will go to pay interest and form a sinking fund.

Property parts in an Engagement Ring.—The other day a gentleman tried to persuade the magistrate at the West London Police Court that an engagement ring was not a present, but merely an advance of the goods with which he intended to endow his future wife, an argument, however, with which the learned expositor of the law did not coincide, and consequently he would not order the return of the coveted gem.

Transatlantic Jottings.

(From Our New York Correspondent.)

NATURALLY the Exposition is the leading topic of the day, and we have just cause to be a bit proud when we consider how extensively represented is our trade. The magnificent medal, over four inches in diameter, commemorative of the fourth Columbian centennial, was designed by L. Pogliagli, and the dies cut by A. Cappuccio, of Milan, and is a piece of work of which the craft may indeed be proud.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company have now decided upon exhibiting, much to the satisfaction of every right-minded American, as their display of silverware will probably be one of the finest ever seen. This company have also been entrusted with the commemoration medal of the "one hundred Citizens" of New York. The extent of their business can be imagined from the fact that a new edition of their catalogue weighed over fifteen tons.

The horological exhibits are of a very promising nature; but the department that will attract most attention will be that of Mines and Mining, where chief F. J. V. Skiff and George F. Kunz are getting together the finest show of gems ever seen. Numerous great and well-known collectors are coming forward and placing their collections at the disposal of these gentlemen. The celebrated J. B. Dexter collection is valued at 150,000 dols. Dr. Hamlin, whose name is immortalised by the celebrated tourmaline mine at Main, will exhibit his marvellous gems, as well as many of the States' collections, several of which will be absolutely unique, and contain many interesting specimens of native gems. A gold brick worth 230,000 dols. will be exhibited by Montana.

Talking of gems calls to my mind a note I saw some time since in your pages on the Mexican diamonds, and the discovery of General Guerero. A pedlar passing through the State recently bought a diamond from an Indian for five dols., and subsequently sold it for 5,000 dols. Another rush is inevitable.

Some time ago a diamond was found in Hull County, Ga. The Assistant-State Geologist proceeded to the spot to investigate, and after three days succeeded in finding a second and larger one.

Last month I notified you of the fact that the leading manufacturers were again endeavouring to regulate prices, by only selling their productions to duly licensed persons, who undertake to sell at a certain price only. This would be all very well if they only sold to those who do not retail, and also made them sell to the legitimate trade exclusively. Nothing short of this ought to satisfy the retailer.

Torquoise mining is not all pleasure. Recently the miners at the Azure Turquoise Mine, in New Mexico, had their right contested by a huge rattlesnake; fortunately, however, it got the worst of it.

The Columbus Watch Company have also turned their attention to non-magnetic movements.

Although the American Waltham Watch Company are likely to exhibit, and thus do justice in representing the American watch trade, the Elgin National Watch Company will probably not be represented. Their output now is over 2,200 watches a day, and is almost daily increasing. It is a pity the company could not see their way clear to exhibit, especially as the Waltham has given way.

There have been several bids for the entire 5,000,000 souvenir coins. Hundreds of dollars have been offered for the first coin; nothing less than 100 per cent. premium has been offered for the rest. Orders for them have been rolling in at the rate of 10,000 dols. a day.

Owing to the great increase of business and the additions of new and expensive machinery, the American Watch Tool Company have been able to reduce the price of many of their productions.

Several other defendants in the remarkable case of the Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company for damages have moved for a bill of particulars, and ask for the names and addresses of such firms as had been prevented by the action of the association from purchasing from the company.

The Lancaster and the Aurora Watch Companies have at last been consolidated. This has been in contemplation a long time; but everything is now settled, and by the time this is being read work will very possibly have been commenced. The joint concern will be known as the Columbian Watch Company, and has a paid-up capital of 350,000 dols. Charles D. Rood is presiden . The directors have any amount of money behind them, and they mean to run the factory on extensive lines. Already contracts have been given for a new wing and extensive additions.

The American Timing and Repeating Company are now sending out their latest horological novelty, in the shape of seconds-hand setting watches, *i.e.*, watches the seconds-hands of which can be set either forward or backward from the stem by the same action that operates the other hands. You will readily imagine that they are highly appreciated by physicians, railway conductors, and others.

The New Standard Watch Company are evidently proud of their premises, after the recent additions, and are sending round a very handsome picture of the imposing building.

The prejudice against non-magnetic watches is wearing down as their efficiency becomes more known and their need more felt. The Non-Magnetic Watch Company, of New York, are pushing along, and their productions are in great demand.

Horological schools are increasing in numbers and in size. A certificate of incorporation was recently granted to the Hutchinson Practical School for Watchmakers, at La Porte, Ind., with a capital stock of 10,000 dols.

Your veteran horologist, W. B. Crisp, is contributing a series of well-written articles on "The Measurement of Time" to the *Jewelers' Journal*, which we on this side greatly appreciate.

Another Montana Sapphire Company was recently announced from Craig. Whether saleable gems will be found in payable quantities remains to be seen.

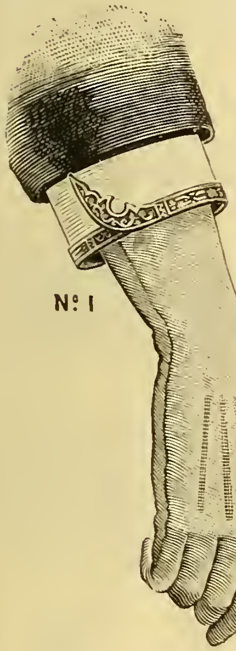
The Mormon City has turned its attention to onyx, and articles of incorporation have been filed by the Utah Onyx Company upon forty acres of property, with a capital of 500,000 dols.

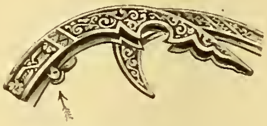
The recently-issued statistics of the imports into the United States for the eight months ending August 31, 1892, show that during that period 703,042 dols. worth of rough diamonds and precious stones were imported, against 582,798 dols. in the previous corresponding period. Cu gems and imitation stones were 2,491,926 dols., against 1,824,904 dols. in the eight first months of 1891. The reverse was the case with jewelry and plate, which fell from 736,413 dols., in 1891, to 284,237 dols.

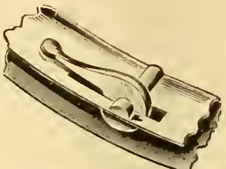
Things New or Noteworthy.

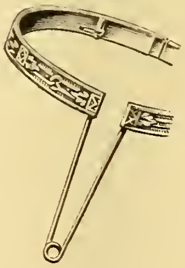
Something New in Bracelets.

It is a very long time—possibly centuries—since anything so new in jewelry has been introduced as the new cuff and glove-edge bracelets, although we have some hazy idea of either having seen or dreamed of them before. It cannot be denied that whatever grace there may be in either a bangle or bracelet flopping about up and down the arm, comfort or neatness can never be claimed for them. And now that tailor-made dresses occupy so important a position, an invention which would secure these advantages becomes almost indispensable. In the illustrations herewith, No. 1 shows the new bracelet fixed to the cuff. The second figure shows the detached bracelet, and the third figure the enlargement of the cuff clip. The last figure shows a patent expanding arrangement, by which the bracelet can be used upon the top of the glove for evening wear. These should be introduced as the novelties of the season. They are manufactured by G. W. Whitehouse, Hylton Street, Birmingham.


No 1


Detail of No 1 shewing Cuff clip


Enlarged Detail of Cuff Clip

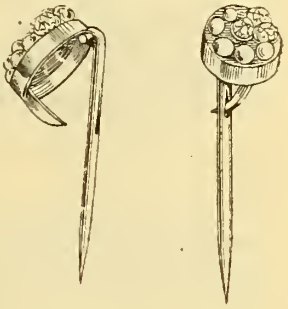

Expanding for full arm.

New Ash-Trays.

Elsewhere we give illustrations of a pretty little card or ash-tray introduced by Mr. A. P. Barnett, of Northampton Street, Birmingham, who has achieved an enviable reputation for the artistic novelties he offers to the trade. The trays are electro-plated on German silver, parcel-gilt and dark oxydised, and form taking lines at retail prices of 1s. and 2s. each. One set of four trays represents the honors—ace, queen, king, and knave, the figures being parcel gilt and oxydised on fluted silver ground.

Another New Pin.

Within the last year yet another firm has presented itself for the patronage of the trade, viz., Messrs. J. Drews and Co., Charterhouse Street, E.C. They have numerous novelties of their own, and are also sole agents for several Black Forest manufacturers, by whom all kinds of cheap clocks are produced in such a variety of styles. In watches they have also several specialities, and even introduce a new cheap chronograph, "The Goodwood." Another of their specialities is an English lever in gold and silver, and upon its merits they have named it "The Precision." They have also a good quantity of quaint white bronzes, and some new and very fine models of zinc bronze. One of this firm's novelties consists of a new idea for a pin, in which, first, the length of the pin is reduced to about an inch, and, secondly, perfect safety is ensured. The engraving shows that the pin is jointed upon the stem, and when placed in the scarf is opened in the manner shown. When in position the head is closed down, and the projecting point passes through the stem, and a part of the tie, making movement impossible. This is patented, and is a very good idea indeed, and one that will be appreciated.



A Birmingham Medallist.—It is very rarely that when a genius is removed we can at once select the man upon whom his mantle has fallen. Of late we have heard a great deal of just regret at the loss of Mr. Josh. Moore, whose work as a medallist was such a credit to Birmingham. But it is by no means difficult to see that the mantle of Moore has fallen upon Mr. Fenwick, who, indeed, for many years may be said to have shared it with his old master; and Birmingham can still boast of a medallist whose works are a credit to the jewel metropolis. We say this all the more readily because, in addition to having been familiar with the skill of Mr. Fenwick for many years, we have recently seen some of his productions which are of the highest style of art and execution. Many of his little novelties, by way of badges and so on, are also very well conceived. We are pleased to see that his business is increasing, and the trade will do well to put themselves in communication with him for all kinds of work relating to challenge shields, or trophies, medals, and badges of all descriptions; die sinking and engraving, and punches of all descriptions.

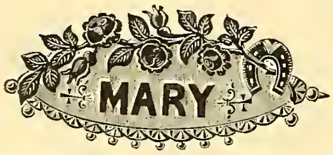
T. Armstrong and Brothers.—While hearing so much about London and Birmingham houses, the important firms of the North must not be lost sight of, especially those of Manchester and Liverpool. Messrs. T. Armstrong and Brothers, 4, St. Mary's Street, Manchester, were established in the early part of the century, and their spacious showrooms may now be seen replete with every description of English and Foreign clocks, from a small drum to a bracket chimer. Here also may be found quantities of our revived "grandfathers'" in all kinds of cases suitable for any kind of decorative furniture. Automaton clocks and regulators of new and beautiful designs may also be seen in great profusion. The stock of mantel and sideboard garniture of the usual zinc bronze and the pure standard metal is one not often to be seen. Not the least important items are the novelties in carriage and other clocks which the firm continually keep introducing, and which our northern readers especially will do well to inspect. The firm is well known to the London trade, by whom some of their importations and productions are highly appreciated.

Telegraph Address—SYDENHAM, BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No.—4,059.

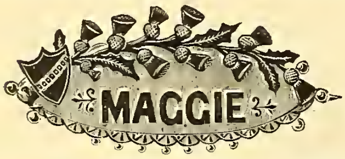
A. SYDENHAM,

Wholesale & Manufacturing Jeweller,
26, Frederick St., BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

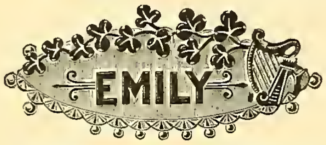
PLEASE WRITE FOR MY LATEST PRICE LIST.



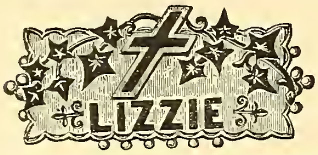
Shoe and Rose. Rd. 171781.



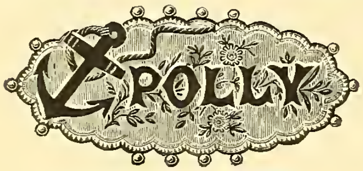
Shield and Thistle. Rd. 171782.



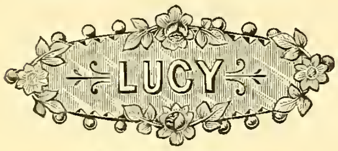
Harp Spray. Rd. 168697.



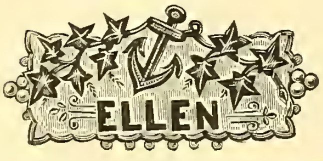
Cross and Ivy. Rd. 186380.



[Anchor. Rd. 176389.



English Rose.



Anchor and Ivy. Rd. 188168.

A. SYDENHAM'S NEW NAME BROOCHES,

Which are having such an immense sale all over Great Britain and the Colonies.

ALL THESE BROOCHES ARE HALL-MARKED.

ANY OTHER STYLES MADE TO ORDER.

Ada
Adelaide
Adeline
Agnes
Alice
Amelia
Amy
Ann
Annie
Astore
Aroon

Baby
Bairn
Beatrice
Bella
Bertha
Bessie
Betsy
Blanche
Bridget

Caroline
Carrie
Catherine
Cecilia
Charity
Charlotte
Christine
Clara
Constance

Deborah
Dora
Dorothy
Daisy
Dolly
Dinah

Edith
Eleanor
Elsie
Eliza
Elizabeth
Ellen
Emily
Emma
Esther
Ethel
Eva

Evelina
Emmeline
Emilie
Erin
Eugenie
Evelyn

Faith
Fanny
Flora
Florence
Florrie
Florry
Frances

Gladys
Grace
Gertrude
Georgina
Gertie
Good Luck

Hannah
Harriet
Helen
Hester
Hilda
Helena

Isabel
Isabella
Isabelle

Jane
Janet
Jenny
Jessie
Julia

Kitty
Kate
Katherine
Kathleen
Katie

Laura
Lilian
Lily
Lizzie
Lottie
Louie
Louisa

Louise
Lucy
Lillie
Lydia

Mabel
Madge
Maggie
Margaret
Maria
Marian
Marie
Martha
Mary
Mary Ann
Matilda
Mavourneen
Maud
May
Mildred
Milly
Minnie
Miriam
Mizpah

Nancy
Nellie
Nelly

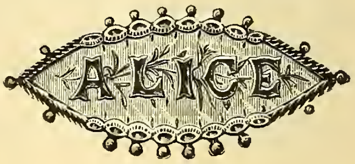
Phœbe
Phyllis
Pollie
Polly

Rachel
Regard
Robina
Rhoda
Rosa
Rosie
Rose
Ruth

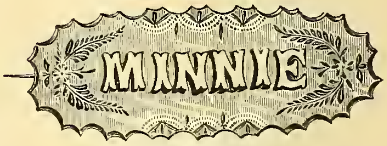
Sarah
Sally
Selina
Sophia
Susie
Susan

Victoria
Violet

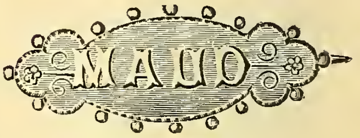
Any other Names, Mottoes, or Words.



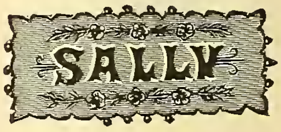
Bead Scollop.



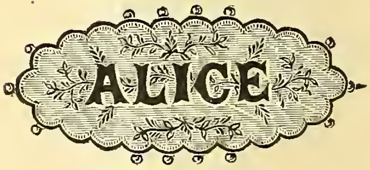
Oval Scollop.



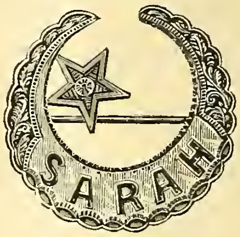
Fancy Fischu.



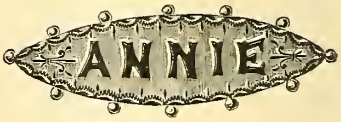
Square Fischu.



Pointed Oval.



Crescent.



Midget.

I always keep a large stock of these goods on hand (in Silver), and can execute all orders for ordinary names the same day as received. Orders for special names generally executed the day after.

A. SYDENHAM Wholesale and Manufacturing Jeweller, Diamond Mounter, and Wholesale Watch Factor,
26, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Diamond Field Notes.

(By Vaalite.)

Kimberley, 5th Nov., 1892.

IT was formerly held that to get anything new one must go to America, but South Africa has a greater claim to assert this, so far as the king of gems and the precious metals are concerned. It was never dreamed that the diamond occurred in an ultrabasic rock till the discoveries in South Africa; and the *banket* gold deposits are quite unlike anything else in the world. Still, the output is rising month by month, and in a measurable time these deposits will be the chief source of gold in the world. The total export of the precious metal sent through the Cape for October last was £378,980, against £262,000 of October last year. The present yearly output is 4½ millions sterling. The high-water mark of Australia, when it was at its furore, was £12,000,000, but that is a thing of the past. The quantity of the gold output for the Randt for October was 112,167 ozs.—over 4,000 ozs. increase upon the month before. You are aware that some of those extinct monsters which lived in the time of the Karoo Shales are on show at the Exhibition. What a humiliation it must be for those modern legend-makers who asserted that the diamond rock Kimberlyte was a meteor, or series of meteors, which had struck the earth at South Africa; as it is a well-known fact, insisted upon by Prof. Seeley, that they were frequently obtained from masses of floating reef in the diamond pipe itself! So that if the diamond is of meteoric origin, so are these huge Saurians!

Turning more particularly to diamonds, the little easing of prices we had was only very temporary, there being a brisk demand, and prices averaging 30s., which is fifty per cent. more than they were a few years ago, and an increase upon any other average. The whole of the arranging of prices is wholly and solely the regulation of the De Beers, who by their monopoly regulate the supply, and hence the price. Whether their rule is one unmixed curse, as some would suggest, is an open question. It is very certain private diggers could no longer work in the great mines, and nothing but united operation could do it. The few remaining companies in the great mines are simply flooded out from the waters of the unworked claims of the combine. The case of the New Gordon and the British United Diamond Companies are examples. The latter company is located in Du Toitspan, with a capital of £140,000 subscribed and £60,000 borrowed. The paternal company has now offered to buy it out at £70,000, although £200,000 is asked, which would be a very low price if every man could be made "to sweep in front of his own door." But the British United is perfectly helpless. It keeps spending money in trying to get clear of water, and is next to insolvent. There are other claims in as bad a condition, and no doubt in the end they will be forced out.

De Beers do not want any more diamonds; hence it is that they have bought the whole of the adjoining county round the Premier, to an extent of 82,000 acres, in view of the existence of other mines.

The outlying Jagersfontein is also an argument in favour of other mines; had it not been for a small stream cutting through this mine its presence would never have been suspected. To-day, however, in the place of the small stream working, we have an actual mine, which produces the finest gems in the world, and both the quality and quantity are still improving. The company recently declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the quarter ending 30th September.

Things are once more promising at St. Augustine; th pumps are at work, and the sinking of the shafts is now in progress. At Otto's Kopje things also are looking better, and working is absolutely going on profitably, and the manager hopes to be able to wash 500 loads a day shortly.

I saw a very interesting thing the other day, which was found by a Mr. Macaulay, of the Union Kopje, in a river digging on the Vaal. It was a piece of ferruginous agglomerate, which had enveloped a diamond; the mass was about the size of one's fist, and has been likened to a dog's head. From what can be seen of the diamond it is about 1½ carats in weight. Altogether it is not unlike some masses of canga from some of the Brazilian rivers. It is, nevertheless, very interesting, as the diamonds in river diggings are usually found loose.

Key for Aston Manor Baths.

A handsome gold key for the opening of the above public baths was designed and manufactured by Messrs. H. A. Warwood and Company, of Tenby Street, North. The upper portion of the bow embodies the main features of the building, every detail being executed with skilful precision. This is supported by massive scrolls, foliated towards the shaft. The centre is occupied by the arms, crest, and motto of the Manor, carried out in rich enamel. On the reverse is an enamelled shield bearing an inscription. Above is placed the monogram of the recipient. The shaft is of hexagonal shape, embellished with bold and suitable moulded members, which give the key a graceful and architectural appearance. The whole of the work is wrought throughout. Messrs. Warwood have received a flattering expression from Councillor A. Taylor, the recipient of the key, who says: "It is admitted by all who have seen it to be a most beautiful specimen of the goldsmith's art, the workmanship and finish being perfect."

Technical Education in Coventry.

It will be remembered that in the last report of the Coventry Committee the necessity of the general extension of scientific and technical education was pointed out, and that the classrooms were then fully used, and at times inconveniently crowded. With the opening of the present Session, 1892-3, the pressure has increased, and additional accommodation has become a matter of urgency. The committee consider that the time is rapidly approaching when the Council should consider the advisability of adopting the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, under which a penny rate can be levied for the support of the Institute.

The American Horological Society of Chicago are progressing. Recently the *American Jeweler* gave them a Webster-Whitcomb lathe to be awarded as a prize, and also forty volumes of high-class horological literature, including a number of volumes of the Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith. Several companies also sent presents for competition.

It is usual to associate the goose with Christmas, but not in the higher walks of life; "all their geese are swans," and so, once more, the *cygne de bonheur* gracefully floats upon the neck and head of the Parisian ladies, and even dangles from their bracelets. And should its power of flight be insufficient, it will doubtless be transported hither in time for the festive and money-spending season. I trust the hints I have thrown out here as to what is foremost in the struggle for business will enable your readers to secure a large share of Christmas trade.

The Integrity of Committee-men.

The following is going the round of the papers :—" A subscription was recently started to buy a Mayor a silver cradle to console him on the advent of his ninth miss, or fortune—I forget which it was—you can spell it all in one word if you feel that way. The cash was collected, and a committee elected to purchase the affair, from London. Each committee-man somehow similarly conceived the idea of recouping himself the amount of his subscription by screwing a commission out of the jeweler. Number one waited on the man of gold and silver, and explained that he could influence the sale of a silver cradle which a committee would call the next day to select—what would the shopkeeper allow for the introduction ? Five guineas, if business followed. Later in the day another, and before night yet another committee-man interviewed the jeweler on the same errand, and the latter—wondering rather at the mayoral philoprogenitiveness that had suddenly led to the demand for cradles—blandly offered each visitor the same bribe. But the next morning, when the three walked in together to select the object, the jeweler thought it best to have an understanding, and remarked, 'Mind, gents ; if I have to give each of you five guineas, I *must* add ten more on to the figure !' What followed ? Why, the three honest men asked him all together 'what he dared to insinuate ?' and left the shop indignantly to seek a tradesman above corruption." We recollect a similar instance where three committee-men, all closely connected, came to London to select a handsome testimonial to the Mayor, and to which they had each subscribed. At the hotel breakfast they appeared to be highly puzzled to know how to proceed with their day's business, until one suggested a plan which exactly met the idea of the other two. "We will all go out," said he, "in different directions, so as to save time, and return at lunch and decide what is best." Now it so happened that the number of London silversmiths known through advertisement in their part of the country was very limited. Number one wound his way to the jeweler best known and stated his business ; "but," said he, "I have come up from —— for this, and if I influence the sale you must put on 5 per cent., and allow me another five yourself," to which the jeweler made an answer which caused our hero to see a vision of twenty pounds rise before him. As this jeweler's advertisements were about the only ones with which the other two were acquainted, they also bent their way thither at rates proportional to their knowledge of London and the size of their bump of locality, each one making the same request, and receiving a similar answer from the jeweler ; but each from a different salesman. Some interesting little questions now arose behind the counter, firstly, as to whose customer it was, as no names had been given, and, secondly, as to how the job would be "squared." At last, the manager, who saw number one, decided upon the course to adopt. Meanwhile each committee-man lost no time in getting back to an early lunch, at which anxious meal each one professed to have made a fruitless voyage, but did not know how to suggest the place he wished. At last, one of them remarked, "Can you tell me, Mr. Jones, the name and address of that great jeweler who advertises in our papers ?" but Mr. Jones, fearing his familiarity with the firm might be disclosed, could not remember at all to whom he referred, a policy also followed by number three. Subsequently number one having suggested the address, one of the others suggested the name, and finally all agreed that as they had seen nothing elsewhere to suit them, they had better go to Mr. B. Here they each affected the same degree of strangeness, and to preclude the idea of any collusion, each tried to run down the goods as much as possible, and to suggest great reductions, until the salesman began to question the probability of the business. Ultimately the present was selected, the cheque of the ex-Mayor drawn for the amount, instructions for inscription given, and all departed with the usual shake of the hands a twenty-pound note can draw. But the parting to get back for the commission was not so easily effected, and a little bungling occurred. The ex-Mayor arrived first, and was just beginning to talk the matter over with the manager when the future Mayor, observing through the door the salesman he first saw on the other side of the establishment, slipped in, and in an excited manner exclaimed, "I've just called for my commission." "What's that," exclaimed the ex-Mayor, "Mr. Jones wants a commission ?" but as he was speaking number three walked in, so that all three met. "Oh, no," said the manager, "that must be a mistake. You are all too much of the gentleman to do anything mean like that. What Mr. Jones is trying to do is to induce us to spend about another 5 per cent. upon a handsome oak case with an elaborate plate," an alternative which, under the circumstances, all regretfully considered it best to accept.

⁂

The Plymouth Electroplating Industry.—Attention has recently been called in the local press to the fact that, although the electro-plating industry is not usually associated with Plymouth, there are several Plymouth firms who do a considerable amount of it, Messrs. Brock and Co. using on an average 30 oz. of silver per week.

New Town Clock for South Moulton.—It has been decided to expend the surplus of the Jubillee Fund upon an illuminated town clock for South Moulton.

Bad State of the English Watch Trade.—There are some unheard-of bad reports circulating concerning the state of the watch trade, which are altogether exaggerations. The watch trade, it is true, is not what we should like to see it ; but it is nothing so bad as some make out.

The Importance of Town Clocks.—One morning recently the Portsmouth Town Clock was a minute or two slow, with the result that over two hundred dock carmen lost an eighth of a day's pay. If a man is a minute late he has to work the first hour for nothing ; if he is a quarter of an hour late he must lose half a day.

The Wadsworth Memorial Clock.—The above clock in Cleckheaton Town Hall, manufactured by Messrs. Potts and Son, of Leeds, has been set going, and is guaranteed not to vary more than five seconds a month. (Let us hope it's three dials are covered, or disappointment must ensue.) It has a 300lb pendulum bob, and its bells are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Note.
Large tenor or hour bell	20	0	F
First-quarter bell	14	2	G
Second-quarter bell	7	2	C
Third-quarter bell	6	2	D
Fourth-quarter bell	5	2	E

Purston Public Clock.—Another piece of the above firm's work has been fixed on the premises of the Junction Hotel, Purston, near Pontefract ; it has two illuminated dials.

New Clock.—It has been decided to place a two-dial illuminated clock outside the Ormiston Institute, Melrose, at a cost of £95.

The Tahati Pearl Fishery.—Bad news arrives from the above fishery, which has this year suffered, a circumstance by no means rare in the history of pearl fisheries—viz., a total failure.

Trade Unionism.—At the instance of the London Trades' Council, steps were recently taken to form, in Central Finsbury, a Clockmakers' Index Markers' and Brass Workers' Union. A large number of members have been enrolled, and it promises to become a well-organised body.

Mr. J. F. Wright, of John Wright and Co., Limited, has joined the board of the Rudge Cycle Company, Limited.

In and Out the Courts.

Paying Rather Dear.—The remarkable case to which we referred last month, of a stranger going to the house of a traveller and obtaining by false representations the possession of a bag of samples, valued at £50, which he returned practically intact, has taken an unexpected turn. The Treasury have undertaken to prosecute, and the facts are these:—One of the prisoners is named James Bray, who, under the title of Grant Bros., carries on a general "tally" business at Railway Approach, E.C., the other two prisoners, Steadman and Markwell, being in his employ. Sparkhall entered the service of Bray, but detained in his possession about £50 worth of jewelry, the property of Messrs. Boyd, a rival firm. He said he should hold this until certain commissions, which he alleged were due to him, were paid. Steadman went to Sparkhall's house, and in his absence saw Mrs. Sparkhall, to whom he gave the name of Richardson, and told her he had come for Messrs. Boyd and Co.'s property. She at first refused to give the goods up, but was told that her husband had been arrested with two other men, and was at Bow Street. She let Steadman have the bag, and it was ultimately traced to Forest Hill, where Bray lived. Steadman disappeared. A day or two afterwards the bag containing the jewelry was returned. After that Bray, accompanied by a solicitor, and with Markwell waiting outside, went to the police-station at Islington and volunteered a statement, that the whole had been done for a bet without any felonious intention. Detective-sergeant Drew said he was not satisfied with it, and placed both Bray and Markwell in the dock. Counsel admitted the gravity of the offence, and pleaded, in extenuation of sentence, the fact that all the property had been returned, and that the prisoners had expressed regret in taking part in such a foolish transaction. Both Steadman and Markwell had evidently been acting under the advice of Bray. Witnesses to character having been called, Sir P. H. Edlin sentenced Bray to two months' imprisonment as a second-class misdemeanant, and ordered him to pay a fine of £120, or to be further imprisoned for two months; Markwell he ordered to pay a fine of £30 or six weeks' imprisonment, and Steadman a fine of £20, or one month's imprisonment in default.

More False Pretences.—Portsmouth jewelers have been receiving kindly visits from the Rev. William Radclyff, formerly curate of Meeres Ashly, and from references to well-known professional gentlemen of the town, the jewelers parted with their goods. These having been traced to "my uncle," the reverend gentleman is now awaiting trial.

Further Alleged Swindling of Jewelers.—Walter Johnson, a young man residing at Montague Street, Sowerby Bridge, was recently charged with having stolen a gold albert, the property of George T. Harrison, jeweler, King Cross Street. The prisoner went to the shop, and said he was going to be married. He selected goods of the value of £21, and said he would call for them on the following Wednesday, when he would pay for them. He was seen to take up a gold albert, and place it in his pocket. There was a second charge against the prisoner of having obtained from Mr. T. Storey, jeweler, Woolshops, a silver watch, by false pretences, on the 8th April. Prisoner said he was the son of Mr. Jabez Longbottom, of the General Rawdon Hotel, Luddenden Foot, and they had had a fortune left to them, he having received about £800, and his father £1,000. On the strength of his statement he was allowed to take away a watch without paying for it. The prisoner's story was found to be a fabrication, and he was committed to take his trial at the Assizes.

De Burgh Burke Discharged.—"Law is a strange thing, but justice is often a stranger." This gentleman, who paid his departing visits to his countrymen and tendered cheques in payment to the extent of £200, when he had only a balance of 15s. in the bank, has been discharged upon the ground that the offence was not the one upon which he was extradited. The bill for larceny has also been thrown out, despite the fact that the American Commission and the British Judge were satisfied "there was quite sufficient evidence to justify the sending up of the bill on the charge of larceny." It was further suggested that he should have his passage back to America paid by the Crown.

Who Can be Trusted?—Gwyneth Maude, 18, a fashionably-attired young woman, of ladylike appearance and address, described as residing at Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, was charged with having stolen two silver salvers and a silver waiter, valued together at £165, belonging to Messrs. Spink and Sons, silversmiths, of Piccadilly. Other similar charges were also brought against her by West End houses. Evidence was given that some silverware obtained from Messrs. Spink, to be returned at once or paid for, was pawned, and that only a small portion of the ware was redeemed and handed back to the jewelers. When the prisoner was arrested she exclaimed, "It is my mother's fault; will it do if I return the things?" Mrs. Maude, it will be remembered, subsequently committed suicide. It was proved that the articles were pawned in the name of the mother, which the Judge remarked was a strong point in Miss Maude's favour; but she finally pleaded guilty and was sent for trial.

Enforcing Judgment.—Messrs. Nugent, Wells and Sons have been obliged to enforce the judgment which, it may be remembered, they obtained against Mr. H. E. Jones, a bank clerk, in respect of certain jewelry transactions. It appears that the defendant's father lived in a mansion standing on fifty acres of ground, and that the debtor recently purchased a horse for £30, and was now on his way to Florida upon a pleasure trip. His Honor ordered a committal to prison for ten days.

Warders Turning Receivers.—John Tooney and Edward Bennett, warders of Her Majesty's prison Strangeways, Manchester, were recently charged before the Justices of that city with being accessories after the fact to the robbery of a safe containing jewelry, value £50, from the shop of Mr. Holt, pawnbroker. For this robbery a man named Wilson and a youth named Reece were committed to Strangeways Gaol, pending their trial at the Sessions. A few days later it came to the knowledge of the police that Tooney and another man had called at the house of Wilson and handed a letter to the woman in charge. The letter contained information as to the whereabouts of a quantity of jewelery which was afterwards recovered by the police, and handed to the woman to await events. Last Saturday Tooney called again, and, in accordance with her instructions, she gave him the jewelry, but just as he was leaving the house he was arrested by detectives who had been concealed on the premises. Bennett was apprehended at the gaol the same evening, and identified as the second man who had called at the house with Tooney. The prisoners were formally remanded for further evidence.

The Burglary Season.—Recently the premises of Marshall and Hislop, jewelers, Ayr, were broken into, and a large quantity of goods stolen. The thieves, who seemed to have had a knowledge of the premises, got access from the river. They climbed a gate, opened a cellar door, cut a hole through a fireplace, and so got entrance into the shop. Here they carried on their work undisturbed, although the shop is situated in the principal thoroughfare—the High Street. Several gold and silver watches, rings, and brooches, about one hundred articles in all, were missed. Since then, in the course of some alterations in the cellar under the shop, some of the missing goods were found buried under the floor. The articles were, however, not sterling. A jemmy was also found, and a waistcoat with fifty pockets. Mr. Marshall's estimate of his loss, which was not insured, is £400. One man was apprehended at a coffee shop, who had in his possession a jemmy, skeleton keys, some studs, rings, and other things.

The premises of Mr. Golstein, 34, Oxford Street, London, W., were also recently broken into by a labourer named John Deller, 52, about half-past five in the morning. Hearing the crash of the window, Mr. Golstein went downstairs, and discovered that the window had been broken opposite the aperture left for the police to see through. Fortunately, the coronet aimed at was only imitation, which, together with three gold watches, were valued at £12. The thief was followed and caught by a constable, and now awaits his trial.

Barefaced Shop Robbery.—Two of the King's Royal Rifles recently visited the shop of Mr. Richards, of 72, High Street, Winchester, one of them asking to see some silver rings. Having secured two, he immediately ran away, leaving his comrade behind. He was easily caught and was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labor. He had only joined the regiment a few days before.

Remarkable Plate Licence Decision.—At the last Albrighton Sessions, William Warden, of New Park Road, Shrewsbury, was summoned for dealing in plate without a licence on the 22nd of July. Defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. E. Williams, supervisor, said the licence required by the defendant as a dealer in plate on a small scale, would cost £2 10s. The defendant, who was a watch and clock repairer, had sold a silver watch without a licence. The information was given by a licensed plate dealer, and it was in the interest of licensed dealers that the proceedings were taken. After hearing evidence, the case was dismissed, as the Bench could not regard the defendant, who had merely sold one watch, as "dealing in plate." "Doctors differ," but hardly so much, perhaps, as do the administrators of the law. What would the above gentleman think of wedding-rings being considered as "gold plate?"

Scotch Law and Justice.—It is sometimes said English law needs reforming, but Scotch law needs understanding. The other day James Blewes was charged with the theft, breach of trust, or embezzlement, or one or other of these, of a gentleman's watch left with him to repair. Defendant stated that he did not intend to do away with it. He had found himself in Glasgow short of cash, and only borrowed £2 10s. upon it and would have redeemed it, as it was worth much more than £2 10s. He would not have raised a small loan upon it if he intended to make away with it. He, however, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. At another Scotch Court Alexander Fraser was charged with what would anywhere else be called highway robbery from the person of James Macmillan of a watch and chain; and although this was the forty-ninth time he had been before the Court he escaped with a fine of 21s.

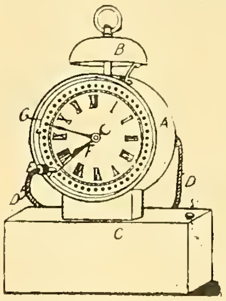
÷

The mayoral chain for Nelson, Yorkshire, was produced by Messrs. Allen and Martin, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, the order for which was obtained at a keenly-contested competition.

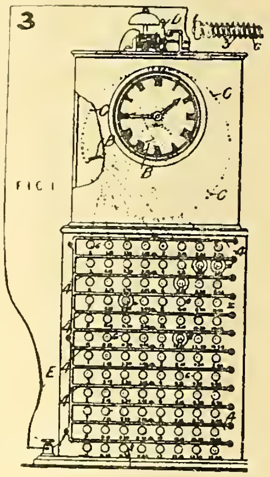
Success in the Cycle Trade.—Wareham and Hazelwood, Limited, Coventry, report a very successful year. They have opened a depôt at Chicago, taken a new business at Manchester, and have made a profit of £12,282 on the year's transactions, which, after allowing for directors' fees, bank charges, etc., leaves a net profit of over £9,000. Dividend declared, 10 per cent., which absorbs about £5,000, the rest going to reserves, etc.

Some New Inventions.

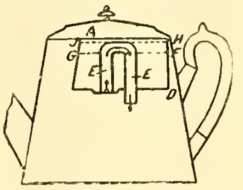
The next figure shows an Electric Alarm Clock, invented by F. Rothwell, Clarendon Place, May Street, Belfast.—The clock carries an alarm bell B, the hammer of which is operated by an electro-magnet inside the clock. The battery is contained in a box C, and wires D, D^1 are led from the poles respectively to one terminal of the electro-magnet, and to a pin E which can be inserted into one of a series of holes G round the dial. The other terminal of the electro-magnet is connected to the centre arbor, which carries an additional hand F accompanying the hour hand. When this hand comes into contact with the pin the circuit is completed and the alarm sounded. To permit the introduction of the pin into the dial holes the glass in front is pierced with a single corresponding hole and can be rotated.



The following is an Electric Time Call. R. Varley, Knickerbocker Road, Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A. For hotel use.—Quarter hour pins C, set round a twenty-four hour clock dial, are connected by separate wires to spring time studs G, arranged on a board E in rows between the bar of a metal grid 4, which is joined to one pole of the battery K. The circuit is completed through an electric bell D and the hour hand B, when the latter wipes any pin whose corresponding stud on the indicator board has been connected to the grid bar above it by a split disc H bearing the number of the room requiring attention. Any number of those number discs may be hung on one stud.



A new teapot by J. Ransome, Holme Wood, Ipswich.—The infusion is made in a small vessel arranged in or above the teapot, etc., and after standing a sufficient length of time is drawn off into the pot by a syphon or otherwise. In the arrangement shown the vessel A, D is fixed in the mouth of the pot, and is fitted with a syphon E. Tea, etc., is placed in the vessel, and boiling water is added until it reaches the level G, F. After a time more water is added, until it rises to J, H; the syphon then acts automatically and transfers the whole of the liquid to the pot. A strainer may be arranged to keep back the tea-leaves. The small vessel is sometimes made separate from the pot, and is fitted thereon. A float connected with a vertical index can be used to show the level of liquid in the pot. In a modification the syphon is replaced by a valve operated by a vertical rod and kept raised by a catch or by friction. The syphon may consist of a single tube divided longitudinally by an internal partition.



A New Workmen's Time Recorder.—J. C. English, 1501, Broadway, New York, and R. L. Burnett, 75, Hillside Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, both in U.S.A.—The numbers and arrival times of the workmen are printed simultaneously on a paper strip on the insertion of

TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

Of GENEVA.

TO THE TRADE.

WE beg to inform the trade that we have now placed on the market a complete line of

CHRONOGRAPHS

AND

SPLIT SECOND CHRONOGRAPHS,

with and without Minute Reckoners, suitable for Horse-racing and any other close observations.

Above movements being constructed entirely by machinery under LUGRIN'S PATENTS (these patents were formerly controlled by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, of WALTHAM, Mass.) are INTERCHANGEABLE in every part. Any part of our Chronographs and Splits can be readily obtained and exchanged or replaced at a very moderate cost, thus obviating any necessity of sending away for repairs.

This should give full confidence to the Dealers who formerly have been troubled by the delicate machinery of Chronograph and Split Watches.

REPAIRS OF OUR CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS ARE EASY TO ALL WATCHMAKERS.

Let it be well understood that the quality of above movements is perfect, and its TIMING QUALITIES are EQUAL to any simple and well-made Timekeeper.

EVERY MOVEMENT IS FULLY GUARANTEED AGAINST ANY FAULT OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

corresponding keys into the instrument. The plan of a key D is shown (Fig. 8), having a stop shoulder *d*, wards d^1, d^2, d^3, differing in length according to the number of the key, and an under ridge d^4. The key is pushed into the mouth c^1 of a guide tube *c* containing a series of rods C which transmit movement to numbering type sectors B, setting them to print the key number by their lowest type. Behind these sectors a minute type wheel E and an hour type wheel are mounted. The former is geared to an equal wheel in a clock G; the latter is driven intermittently at the end of each hour by the mechanism shown in Fig. 5. A snail cam g^1, rotating once a hour, operates a scale pan lever *i* pivoted at I, and provided with a gravity pawl *h* which drives a ratchet wheel H secured to the hour type wheel. These wheels are locked between the operations by a hanging detent K with lugs *k* that engage face pins k^1 on the larger wheel. The pendulum detent is pushed aside by a second gravity pawl L on the lever *i*, provided with a bearing pin l^3, which lets the detent return by escaping through a slot k^3, and sinking under the bevelled toe k^2. The ridge on the underside of the key releases a spring drum S by tripping a detent s^2 from an arm *s* on a pinion s^1 shown in the figure after the drum has made half a revolution. During this half revolution a duplicate pinion s^4 with crank s^5 operates a lever *n*, N, carrying a roller M, which raises the paper strip P to the type. As the drum S makes the second half revolution the lever N descends, and the roller M rotates with a ratchet *m*, which is engaged by a pawl m^1 pivoted to the frame at m^2. The paper strip is thus passed on from the supply drum to the receiving drum. A bell crank lever *q*, q^1 has the latter arm connected by a link q^2 with the lever N, while the former arm carries at the end and inking roller playing in a slot q^3 upon a spring q^4. The inking roller sweeps across the type as the lever N rises. A spur on the bell crank lifts a hammer which, in falling, strikes a gong R.

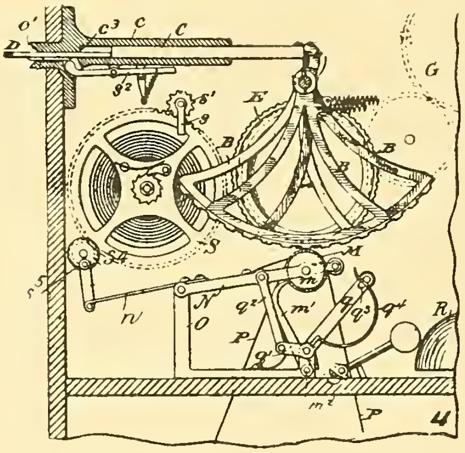
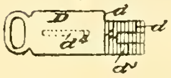


FIG. 8.



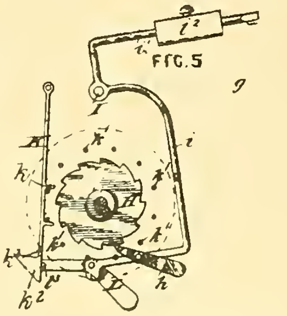
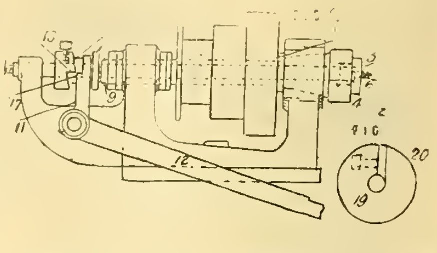


FIG. 5

SOME improvements in Turning Lathes have been introduced by J. E. Carter, Craven Edge, Halifax.—Nut and set screw lathes are made with a hollow spindle 2 into the nose of which is screwed a bush 4. The end of a mandrel 6 passes into the bush 4 and has a clutch boss 7 fixed on its back end. The lever 12 when depressed causes the fork 11 to press the clutch to engage the tapered end of spindle 9, so that the spindle 2 drives the mandrel 6 while the nut or setscrew is placed in position and turned. By raising the handle 12, the mandrel is released and held stationary by the engagement of the stops 17, 18. The nut or setscrew is screwed out by the serrated face 5 of the bush 4. Roughing, finishing and chamfering tools are mounted in the slide test. For facing the underside of setscrew heads, the bush 4 is replaced by a bush 19 with tool 20, and the setscrew is held in the slide rest.

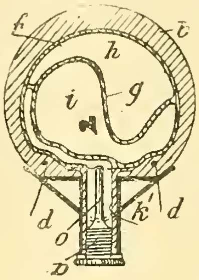


FIG

THE following selections show how the question of Pneumatic Tyres is engrossing inventive minds:—

E. H. SEDDON, Marsland Road, Brooklands, Cheshire.

Pneumatic Tyres.—The air tube *f* is divided into compartments *h* and *i* by one or more flexible partitions or webs *g*, each compartment being provided with a separate valve, so that if the tube becomes punctured and the air escapes from the compartment *h*, the other compartment *i* can be inflated. The outer covering *b* is preferably slit along its inner surface to allow of the insertion or removal of the air tube, and it may be secured to the wheel rim by wires *d* or otherwise.



Valve for Tyres.—This consists of a rubber or other tube *o* flattened as shown, except at its mouth, where it is cemented or vulcanised inside a metal nozzle *p*, which is screwed into a socket k^1 fixed to the wheel rim. The flattened tube, by distending, allows the air to pass into the tyres, but prevents its return.

J. DRING, 57, Chancery Lane, Holborn, London.

Tyres and Rims.—The casing A of a pneumatic tyre is formed with enlarged or headed edges *a* which are clipped between the metal rim C and an auxiliary rim D, which may be in segments secured by bolts E or in one length, in which latter case the ends are drawn together by suitable means for tightening it upon the rim C. In another form of the invention the edges of the cover A are lapped around the edges of the rim C, the tightening ring D being placed upon the inner side of the rim C instead of the outer side as shown. Modifications are described.

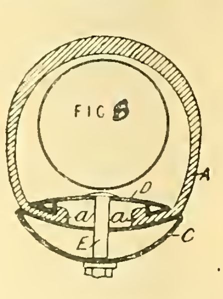
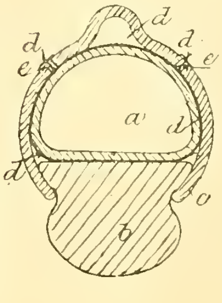


FIG 6

J. CARROLL, 53, Leeson Street, Belfast, Ireland.

Tyres and Rims.—Consists of a pneumatic tyre made in two parts, of which the air tube *a* is formed with a flat outer surface on which is bedded the solid portion *b*. The edges of the rim *c* are bent in to grip the sides of the part *b*, and the air tube may be held in place or stayed by flexible bands *d* surrounding it at intervals, and having their edges passed through slots *e* in the wheel rim and fastened. [*Grant of Patent opposed.*]



The Gazette.

CAUTION.—*It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.*

Bankruptcy Record.

Asher, E. I., Retail Jeweler, 2, Manor Place, Sunderland.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Fulder and David	London	79	4	0
Harburg, H., and Co.	,,	60	0	6
Michael Bros.	,,	177	0	0
Allday, Henry, and Son	Birmingham	71	5	2
Allday, John, and Son	,,	55	16	0
Britton, B. W., and Sons	,,	98	1	0
Cohen and Son	,,	122	2	3
Kinder, Thomas	Coventry	55	0	0
Wright, L. J., and Co.	Manchester	235	6	6
Wherly and Sheraton	Sunderland	48	19	0
Fully-Secured Creditors.				
Hall, George	Gateshead	36	6	8
Street and Co.	Newcastle-upon Tyne	69	8	10
Gibson, A. E.	North Shields	85	3	0
Robson, John S.	South Shields	123	14	0
Wilson, J. and Co.	Sunderland	82	2	0
Contingent Liabilities.				
Bankers' Claims		44	11	6

Bell, Thomas Newnham, Gold-case Manufacturer, late Chester Street, Coventry, now lodging at 200, St. Vincent Street, Birmingham. Receiving Order and Adjudication: Nov. 4. First meeting: Nov. 23. Public examination: Nov. 28.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Bell, Mrs. T. N.	Birmingham	198	0	0
Bernstein, S.	,,	56	0	0
Room, H. E.	,,	50	0	0
Bell, Mrs. A.	Earlsdon	200	0	0
Total estimated amount—£532 11s. 4d.				
Partly-Secured Creditors.				
Bankers' Claims		544	17	8
Estimated value of security, £300.				

Bertram, C. A., Dealer in Cutlery, 37, Goldhawk Road, and 36, Richford Street, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Bertram, A.	London	60	0	0
Bertram, E.	,,	15	0	0
Dobbs, Kidd, and Co.	,,	16	0	0
Hobson and Sons	,,	17	0	0
Maynard and Son	,,	90	0	0
Reynolds, C., and Co.	,,	32	0	0
Wheeler and Co.	,,	34	5	4
Total estimated amount—£342 5s. 8d.				
Preferential Creditors		23	1	0

Marcus, John, Jeweler and Watch and Clockmaker, 72, Oxford Street. Adjudication: Nov. 3. Receiving Order: Oct. 18. First Meeting: Nov. 1. Public Examination: Nov. 25.

Price, William Morgan, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 108, Bute Street, Treorky. Adjudication: Oct. 18. First Meeting: Nov. 1. Public Examination: Nov. 22.

Weygang, Louis Henry, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 85, Heath Street, Hampstead. Adjudication: Oct. 24. First Meeting: Oct. 23. Public Examination: Nov. 29.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Conway, and Co.	London	47	0	0
Kirschbaum, M. J.	,,	158	3	0
Raphael, J.	,,	16	0.	0
Unna, H. A.	,,	122	4	7
Weygang, Mrs.	Hampstead	90	0	0
Fully-Secured Creditors.				
Smith and Dymond	London	17	0	0
Davison, Thomas F., and Henry	,,	56	0	0
Walter, J. Morritt	,,	25	0	0
Edwards, B.	Birmingham	50	0	0
Total Estimated amount—£148.				
Preferential Creditor		10	10	

Deeds of Arrangement.

Adams, James. Watchmaker, 95, Thomas Street, Coventry, Trustee: F. A. Bullock, Coventry, solicitor. Dated Oct. 22; filed Oct. 24; unsecured liabilities, £361 5s.; estimated net assets, £50.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Carter, W.	London	40	0	0
Bernstein, S.	Birmingham	22	0	0
Simpson, William	,,	200	0	0
Adams, F. E.	Coventry	50	0	0
Reed, Herbert	,,	31	0	0

Cousens, Edith Anne (widow), Chronometer Maker and Optician, 20, Wind Street, Swansea, Glamorgan. Trustee: W. A. Schultz, 46, Cannon Street, London, C.A. Composition of 5s. in the £, by 3 equal instalments, at 6, 12, and 18 months from date hereof, secured by assignment upon trust until default. Dated Oct. 15; filed Oct. 20; unsecured liabilities, £497 15s. 8d.; estimated net assets, £137 9s. 9d.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Laurie, R. H.	London	109	15	0
MacLucas and Co.	,,	63	10	0
Norie and Wilson	,,	61	12	8
Heath and Co., Limited	Crayford	19	5	3
Brown and Sons	Glasgow	28	0	0
Jenkins, Phillip	Swansea	44	8	5
Green, H. S., and Son	,,	20	4	2

Franklin and Company, Electro-platers, National Works, 145 and 146, Spon Street, Coventry. Partners: W. J. Grinyer, jun., A. Adams, and J. Temple. Trustee: C. Baker, 39, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, C.A. Dated Oct. 18; filed Oct. 19; unsecured liabilities, £2,285 10s. 1d.; estimated net assets, £1,075. Partners' separate estates: W. J. Grinyer, jun., lodging in Earlsden Lane, Coventry, unsecured liabilities, £1,599 17s. 7d.; A. Adams, 1, Albun Terrace, Harnall Lane. Coventry; unsecured liabilities, £1,627 19s. 2d.; estimated net assets, £22; J. Temple, residing in lodgings at 23, Warwick Row, Coventry, unsecured liabilities, £520; estimated net assets, £15.

Hills, Edward, Jeweler, 74, Friars Street, Sudbury, Long Melford, and Clare, Suffolk. Trustee: E. M. Sharp, 120, Colmore Row, Birmingham, C.A., with a committee of inspection. Dated Oct. 24; filed Oct. 31; unsecured liabilities, £1,613 14s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £451 2s.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Greenwood, John, and Sons	London	23	13	5
Smith, J., and Sons	,,	14	3	8
Troup, J., and Son	,,	478	0	9
Lock, William (Exors. of)	Birmingham	964	18	9
Briggs and Co.	Sheffield	26	5	10
Willis, M., and Son	,	33	14	4

Lashmore, George, Jeweler, Stafford Street, Market Drayton, Salop. Assignees and Sureties: G. G. Warren, Market Drayton, Solicitor, and another. Composition of 10s. in the £, payable by 4 equal instalments, on 19th Jan., April, July, and Oct., 1893, the last two payments secured by the said sureties, and assignment to them upon trust, to realise in default by way of indemnity. Secured creditors, £116. Dated Oct. 19; filed Oct. 21; unsecured liabilities, £787 0s. 4d.; estimated net assets, £569 15s.

List of Creditors—		£	s.	d.
Raphael, F., and Co.	London	17	2	5
Myers, Jacob	Birmingham	134	8	1
Silverton, Isaac, and Co.	,,	40	6	3
Myers, Jos.	Manchester	19	12	5
Warren, George G.	Market Drayton	23	0	0
Cookson Bros.	Oldham	13	13	0
Haywood, Joseph	Sheffield	13	9	8
Copeland, W. T., and Son	Stoke-on-Trent	23	6	0
Gouldbourne, —	Wolseley Bridge	292	16	5
Bankers' Claims		51	11	9

Pfaff, Primus, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 6, Borough Road, Sunderland, Durham. Trustee and Surety: G. Sheraton, 67, High Street West, Sunderland. Composition of 10s. in the £, payable by 4 equal instalments on signature hereof, and at 4, 8, and 12 months from date hereof, the last two instalments secured by said surety; also assignment to trustee to secure the whole. Dated Oct. 21; filed Oct. 25; unsecured liabilities, £767 5s. 6d.; estimated net assets, £760 14s. 9d.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Weill and Co.	London	67	7	0
Dinner Bros.	,,	36	1	0
Bendon and Co.	,,	37	0	0
Blanckensee, S., and Son, Limited	Birmingham	73	19	9
Sydenham, A.	,,	30	2	2
Brooke, Brooke, and Co.	,,	70	7	11
Round, S.	,,	110	9	2
Crosbie, A. W., and Co.	,,	56	6	10
Wolffe Bros.	Glasgow	15	16	6
Myers, Jos.	Manchester	12	17	0
Astell, M.	Paris	49	10	0
Round, John, and Son, Limited	Sheffield	39	5	10

Thorne, William Thomas, Jeweler, 24, The Square, Winchester. Trustee: C. Johnson, Winchester. Dated Oct. 22; filed Oct. 28; unsecured liabilities, £187 10s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £81 3s. 9d.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d.
Hobson and Sons	London	20	1	9
Lawrence, Henry	,,	15	0	0
Hayden, R. D.	Birmingham	105	10	0
Moody, H	Winchester	10	5	0

Winding-up of Public Companies.

Birmingham Art Metal Company, Limited, Price Street, Birmingham. First meeting Nov. 9, of creditors, and Nov. 9 of contributories.

List of Creditors—

		£	s.	d,
Ansonia Clock Company	London	16	17	3
Altendorf and Wright	Birmingham	62	14	0
British Clock Company	,,	72	13	6
Bradley, J.	,,	31	15	2
Davis, J.	,,	54	16	7
Gittings, Boothby, and Company	,,	33	0	4
Holloway, G. C.	,,	105	6	2
Pemberton, T.	,,	87	0	0
Talbot and Pemberton	,,	24	14	6
Dickenson and Son	Wolverhampton	160	0	0

Dissolution of Partnerships.

Brookman and Soneshein, Manufacturing Jewelers, 109, Hatton Garden, W.C. Oct. 24. Debts by George Brookman.

Emmerson Brothers, Jewelers, 35, Buxton Road, Huddersfield. Oct. 1. Debts by John Walker Emmerson, who continues under the same style.

Goldsmid Brothers and Company, Wholesale Jewelers, 102, Vyse Street, Birmingham. Sept. 20. Debts by Howard J. Goldsmid.

Greaves and Mills, Jewelers, Tenby Street North, Birmingham. June 27.

Harwood, Henry Millington, and Henry Hodson Plante, Electro-plate Manufacturers, 187, Newhall Street, Birmingham. Oct. 1.

Krinks and Pyne, Electro-plate Manufacturers, 235 and 236, Icknield Street, Birmingham. Nov. 3. Debts by Samuel Krinks, who continues.

Marcuson Brothers, Watch Factors and Jewelers, 29b, Summer Hill Terrace, Birmingham. Sept. 12.

Nixon and Winterbottom, Cutlery Manufacturers, Pyramid Works, Broomhall Street, Sheffield. Oct. 28. Debts by Frank Richards, who continues under the same style

Taylor, A., and Company, Jewelers, 40, Hockley Street, Birmingham. Nov. 2. Debts by Albert Taylor.

Notices to Creditors.

Barnard, Morris, trading as James Barnard, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 66, Market Street, and 5, Railway Street, Nelson. Proofs by Nov. 11. Trustee: Official Receiver, Preston.

Bowman, Arthur Hart, Jeweler and Silversmith, 472, Brixton Road, 15, Camberwell Road, and the Limes, Tulse Hill. Proofs by Nov. 5. Trustee: W. O. Clough, 89, Gresham Street, E.C.

Bowman, Charles Samuel, Jeweler, London Road, Croydon. First Dividend of 2s. 6d. at W. O. Clough and Co.'s, 89, Gresham Street, E.C., Nov. 7.

Bowman, Richard Thomas, Jeweler and Silversmith, 70, Goswell Road, and Vernon House, Brixton Hill. First dividend of 1s. 3d. at W. O. Clough and Co.'s, 89, Gresham Street, E.C., Nov. 14.

Evans, Thomas, Jeweler, 24, The Arcade, Pontypridd. Proofs by Nov. 28. Trustee: Official Receiver, Merthyr Tydvil.

Hands, William Charles, Jeweler, Castle Street, Norwich. Proofs by Nov. 9. Trustee: Official Receiver, Norwich.

Hurlston, Alfred, trading as A. Hurlston and Co., Watch Manufacturer and Watch Material Dealer, 9, Russell Terrace, Chapel Fields, Coventry, and Bridge Street, Banbury. Dividend of 4s. 1d. at Official Receiver's, Coventry, Nov. 8.

Mayer, Gustav, Watch Manufacturer, 118, Fellows Road, Hampstead, and 11, Hatton Garden, E.C. Dividend of 4d. at Official Receiver's, Bankruptcy Building, W.C.

Mills, Joseph, Cutlery Manufacturer, 94, Scotland Street, Sheffield. Proofs by Nov. 30. Trustee: Official Receiver, Sheffield.

Moore, John Thomas, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 120, Preston New Road, and 19, Northgate, Blackburn. Proofs by Nov. 18. Trustee: Official Receiver, Preston.

Robinson, Henry, Jeweler, 51, Hanover Square, Bradford, and 42, South Street, Spennymoor. Proofs by Nov. 26. Trustee: J. C. Wright, 32, Market Street, Bradford, C.A.

Simmons, Walter, Optician, 81, Gaisford Street, Kentish Town, N.W. Proofs by Nov. 19. Trustee: A. H. Wildy, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

Webb, William Thomas, Watch-case Springer, 17, Norfolk Street, Coventry. Dividend of 1s. 2⅜d, at Official Receiver's, Coventry, Oct. 28.

Williams, William Courtenay Page, trading as Wordley and Co., Goldsmith and Jeweler, Rushmoor, Penkett Road, Liscard, and 56, Lord Street, Liverpool. Discharge of Bankrupt suspended until a dividend of not less than 10s. in the £ has been paid to the creditors, with liberty to the Bankrupt at any time after the expiration of two years, from the date of the Order, to apply for a modification thereof, pursuant to section 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890. Sept. 23, 1892.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

17,755.—"Improvements in safety fastenings for scarf pins, ear studs, hair ornaments, or other like articles for jewelry to protect them from being stolen whilst in wear," A. Appleby, Liverpool, 5th October, 1892.

17,757.—"Improvements in or appertaining to pencils, pencil holders or cases, penholders or the like," C. H. Adkins, Liverpool, 5th October, 1892.

17,846.—"An improved safety device for watch pockets," H. Barnes, London, 6th October, 1892.

17,979.—"Improvements in escapements for clocks," C. Baldock, London, 8th October, 1892.

18,690.—"An improvement in bow-rings, and mode of fitting for keyless or stem winding watches," W. W. Wade, London, 19th October, 1892.

18,712.—"Folding eye-glasses," W. W. Whitehouse, Hastings, 19th October, 1892.

18,766.—"Watches," C. H. Errington, Coventry, 20th October, 1892.

18,996.—"The pigeon racer's photographic timing-in clock." S. Gibson, Lancashire, 22nd October, 1892.

19,056.—"An improved motion-work, especially applicable to watches and clocks," B. W. Warwick, London, 24th October, 1892.

Arrangements have been made whereby subscribers to this journal can receive information respecting Trade Marks or Patents free of all charge. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Department, 68, Fleet Street, London, E.C., and must in every case contain stamped and directed envelope for reply.

ADOLPH SCOTT,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER
AND IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL
AND
FANCY GOODS
Of every description.

Send for Price List—
49, VYSE ST., BIRMINGHAM.
LOWEST PRICES.

Appro. Parcels
FOR
Selection at List Prices.

Particular attention given to repairs of every description, and turned out in first-class style at lowest prices.

*** SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. ***

Antique Silverings, Oxydizings, AND PARCEL-GILDING IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS.

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST
INTRODUCER OF THE
Sand-Blast ✻ Process
WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST
÷ APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD. ÷
AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.
"SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COUNTRY ORDERS."

9 & 10, NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,
12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,
Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil; Paste, Steel and Jet Brooches and Earrings; Silk, Horn Vulcanite, Steel and Black Bead Alberts; Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses; Table Cutlery.

THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.
N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys, Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E.P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars Inkstands, Biscuits. Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E.P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, ETC.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

A PIECE of deception is being practised by an Eastern Counties jeweler. A number of hall-marked silver bracelets plated with gold are exposed in the shop window, with tickets attached stating they are "hall-marked." The prices are much below the usual retail prices of such articles in gold. The public buy them, thinking they are buying gold because they are "hall-marked," they not knowing the difference between the gold and silver hall-mark. Naturally they find out the deception when the plate begins to wear and exposes the silver.—C. V. R.

MESSRS. O. AND S.—We have written to the factory which is producing this imitation gold for further particulars and samples. Should they satisfy us, we shall be pleased to let you see them.

P. J.—We have seen a similar invention for watch bows many years ago. It was tried, but did not take.

J. J. P. (Manchester).—The brooch sent to us is a septum, or partition of the chambered shell of the pearly nautilus. They were very fashionable last century, and many people mistook them for pearls. The stones in the border are not diamonds, but white jargoons. The other pearl is *barroque*. It is a flat pearl, with the shell cut out and polished down. It is practically valueless.

W. H. LOCKGELLY.—Instructions *re* Horological Certificate sent per post.

R. R.—Messrs. C. Baker and Son, 90, Spencer Street, Birmingham, are the manufacturers of the rolled gold alberts you require.

H. H. (Walton-on-Thames).—The piece of clock pallet sent is translucent chalcedony. If you look at the fracture with a good glass you will see its cryptogranular structure, by which it would be immediately distinguished from a crystalline gem, such as quartz, topaz, sapphire, etc. Its hardness, too, would have been a sure test, as a garnet would easily cut it. For the Alexandrite you would have to pay from £2 to £10 a carat, according to its quality and purity. Messrs. Eady, Paris, and Eady, Red Lion Street, E.C.; Messrs. Leverson Foster and Messrs. Backes and Strauss, both of Holborn Viaduct; or Messrs. Khan or Phil Robinson, of Hatton Garden, would all be likely places.

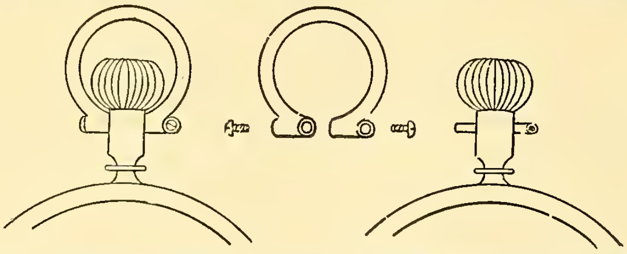
P. B. (Sunderland).—One of the best books for you would be the last work of Gee, "The Jeweler's Assistant," which we recently reviewed, as it contains a lot of extremely useful matter of a very diverse nature.

G. S. T.—We have seen the paragraph you refer to, where it is stated that the *only* objection to the meteoric origin of the diamond pipes is their all being found in South Africa. We suppose it was copied into the paper by mistake, as any child ought to know the impossibility of such an absurdity. The matrix of the diamond is a deep-seated basic rock, such as occurs in numerous places all over the world, and has been thrust up from below in a molten state, upturning the edges of the shales through which it passed. We cannot undertake to set other journals right, although we are always being asked to do so.

PITCHER'S PENDANT AND BOW.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN,
FRANCE, SWITZERLAND,
GERMANY, AND THE COLONIES.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN,
FRANCE, SWITZERLAND,
GERMANY, AND THE COLONIES.



THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE VALUABLE INVENTION
(At present residing in New Zealand)
OFFERS TO SELL HIS INTEREST THEREIN.
For particulars, apply to JOHN BACON, Watchmaker, 4, KING STREET, DOVER.

IF YOU WANT YOUR REPAIRS AND ORDERS

Executed by Return to your Entire Satisfaction,

TRY

THE JOBBING HOUSE OF BIRMINGHAM,

AHRONSBERG BROS.,
37 & 39, ALBION STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
37 & 39, ALBION STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
37 & 39, ALBION STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

The
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Edited by W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

Vol. XVIII.—No. 7.] JANUARY 2, 1893. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

LIBRARY
JAN 23 1893
U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

OUR DIARY FOR 1893.

The demand for our Diaries for 1893 has been unusually large. Only a very few are left; and any new Subscriber requiring a copy must add 1s. to his remittance, in order to ensure supply.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

1. **Retail or selling prices to the public.**
2. **The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.**
3. **The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by the trade.**

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices: BIRMINGHAM, 22, HYLTON STREET.
MANCHESTER, 3, BOOTH STREET *(Corner of Piccadilly)*.
ALSO AT BRADFORD, LEEDS, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, AND ELSEWHERE.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.). Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, & DESIGNS.—Arrangements have been made with an expert whereby subscribers to this journal can receive information respecting these free of charge. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith, Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Department, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and must in every case contain stamped and directed envelope for reply.

ENTRE NOUS
HARPOCRATES.

By the Editor.

OUR NEW ISSUE.

This month the Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith appears in a new garb. We trust its numerous friends will find no difficulty in its recognition, and will appreciate the changes, and, as we consider, improvements that have been effected. The altered style of cover, with the beautiful effect produced by chromatic printing, will commend itself to all. Advertisements have been reset in new and in several cases original types; and have been confined each in a border that gives it great prominence, and separates it distinctly from others adjoining. Our advertisers will not fail to recognise the advantage of this arrangement at the first glance. Readers will find much that is new to interest them; and more attractive than all, we think, will prove the supplement of new designs in jewelery, which is the first of a series of similar plates, and which we trust will afford some useful ideas to the trade. To our friends and supporters one and all we wish every good hap, and the fullest meed of prosperity during the year 1893, upon which the world now enters.

TRADE IN 1892.

Although "Well begun is half done" is a proverb that often holds good, it was not the case with the year that has just passed. When it burst into being all hopes were bright and cheerful. Great numbers of immensely large orders had been given, and the trade barometer pointed to set fair. But by one fell swoop like a sharp frost in spring all prospects were blighted, and national sorrow and sympathy usurped their places, through the lamentable death of the Duke of Clarence. The stagnation which followed was in proportion to the amount of the patronage of the aristocracy each respective branch of the trade usually receives. The chief sufferers were the West End tradesmen, and naturally all London jewelery houses. This was shared to some great extent by Birmingham and it was several months before any lifting of the veil occurred. But as the year went on things in both these places assumed a more normal state. Sheffield, perhaps, did not feel the pinch quite so badly, and although suffering in sympathy with the general trade of the country, had really not so much to grumble at, especially towards the latter part of the year. It also saw a decided improvement in its exports, owing to the Americans having had almost enough of McKinleyism. Turning to Coventry, and comparing it with the foregoing, although it has not had a good year it cannot be said to have had a bad one. It is Prescot that has reason to be a little vain of what it has done during the last three years, especially during the last one when entire watches were first turned out. Elsewhere will be found a notice of their progress, to which we have from time to time alluded. We are pleased to notice that Technical Education has received a greater support during the last year, not only in the Metropolis, but in various centres in the county. We cannot doubt that much good will result, not only of a positive and obvious character, but also a great deal of a more negative and less recognised kind, in enabling us to hold our own against what would otherwise have been more "fitting" competitors.

SILVER IN 1892.

ONE thousand eight hundred and ninety-two was an eventful year in many ways for the precious white metal. Commencing at about 44d., it soon made an extraordinary fall to 40d., and soon after June it had fallen to 38d., never to rise very much during the rest of the year. The most important feature as bearing upon the price of silver was the Monetary Conference. But with the chief country in the world only as a listener to propositions it was not likely to settle the vexed and complicated question, and what the upshot of the Conference will be it is impossible to say. Many of the wild projects for maintaining the price of silver will be scouted, nor does it appear likely that any scheme will be adopted which will enhance its value very much.

THE NEW TRADE ASSOCIATION IN LONDON.

WHAT may ultimately prove to be the most important events connected with the trade in 1892 is the formation in London of a wholesale jewelers' protection association, which we are pleased to be able to say is now an accomplished fact. Brief notices of its meetings will be found elsewhere in this journal. We have for many years pointed out the necessity and advocated the formation of a society which would watch all interests of the trade in Parliament, in the courts, and the technical education of our artisans. It will be the duty of such a society to obtain co-operation of action in matters of business policy, to obliterate the suicidal policy of unfair competition; and last, but by no means least, to influence radical alterations in the law of certain classes of bankruptcies. Of the great need of this latter no one can doubt who reads any number of this journal. But still we must confess that we hope the association will develop along parallel lines, without either object eclipsing the other, as upon this we venture to think rests, not only the usefulness, but the prosperity of the association. But the greatest assurance lies in the form of government of the association. No single individual can possibly either ride his own hobby-horse to death, or work his exclusive individual welfare. The management is vested in the committee, and although rules have been formed they can be altered or added to at any general meeting. Thus it is for the association as a body to determine exactly upon what lines it shall develop; and when we see that already so large a number of the most influential members of the trade have joined the movement, it needs no great perception to venture a little prophecy as to the ultimate good likely to accrue. We might, however, remark that the association, as its name implies, is strictly confined to the wholesale trade; of the advisability of this there appears some difference of opinion, as it is argued that the association will concern itself with nothing that does not wholly and entirely affect the wholesaler, and that the old trade evils and grievances will thus remain unaltered. But we fail to see this holds good, as whatever is for the good of the trade by which the manufacturer lives is also good for the retailer, who deals in the same goods. It is to the advantage of the wholesaler that his customers should be hampered with as little adverse legislation as possible! A Retailers' Association could aim at no more. It is to the interest of the wholesaler to raise the standard of excellence of workmen, inasmuch as he directly employs them, and it is the manufacturer who has to bear the brunt of the artisan difficulties. The retailer, on the other hand, is frequently ignorant of the elements of manufacture, and under these circumstances we feel that the manufacturer is more likely to seek the elevation of the standard of workmanship than the retailer. There are yet others who consider that the association will develop into a kind of inquisition, where each poor retailer will be put upon the rack of calumny and gossip; notions equally or perhaps even more unfounded. If we ask who is the conscientious, fair-acting retailer's greatest enemy it is assuredly the rascal who obtains goods upon credit and puts them into his window at less than cost price, knowing that he does not intend to pay for them, or floods the market with "second-hand" goods at a price which simply defies competition. All this is now done to an alarming extent, and will continue to be done so long as wholesalers act single handed. As soon as the unprincipled rascals become aware of the existence of a society which will punish their evil doings, they will gradually disappear, to the great advantage, not only of the wholesaler, but of the retailer too.

RIGHTS IN REGISTERED DESIGNS.

IT will be remembered that the verdict obtained by Messrs. Saunders and Shepherd against a member of the trade for copying one of their registered souvenir spoons was appealed against. The case has now been settled in the Court of Appeal before Lords Justices Lindley, Bowen, and Smith; their lordships, holding that there was sufficient novelty in the design to entitle the plaintiffs to the exclusive right to use it for articles in the class for which it was registered, dismissed the appeal with costs. Messrs. Saunders and Shepherd thus maintain the exclusive right to their registered designs, a verdict which almost everyone must consider not only very important, but thoroughly just; and no doubt we shall now see more of the ingenious designs of this firm, especially as souvenir spoons are still in great demand.

A SALVATION PAWNSHOP.

THE latest project of "General" Booth is the establishment of pawnshops, where money can be had almost to any amount for nothing, or nearly as wild an idea. The General, like many other ill-informed people, thinks pawnbroking is all profit. Let the General have a try at the business, and it will show him and the world how wrongly "the poor man's banker" is often judged. There is a gentleman, apparently quite unknown to the General, who is "the greatest curse on earth" to Uncle, usually known under the name of *the duffer*. Not a swindle in manufacture is produced from a doublet down to a new method of claying or oiling silk that is not first employed to ensnare and deceive Uncle. The General, if his heart be soft, will soon be overrun with widows, who can pitch a tale that even takes in the more experienced man of business. If he favors temporarily embarrassed small men he will also receive plenty of patronage. We have the figures of numerous businesses of various kinds, and can confidently say that the profits made in pawnbroking are frequently of the very smallest, while the hours of labor, the worry, anxiety, and responsibility are unapproached in any other trade. The question is whether the General intends to try to make the thing self-supporting, or if it is to be subsidised by funds got together for charitable purposes, and, if the latter is the case, where will it end? Under certain conditions it might develop into a huge watch club, with agencies in every village, and might thus prove an unfair competitor in many lines of business.

MARKETS.

Diamonds.

DURING the month, although we could not boast of over-pressure of business, prices have been fully maintained, and in many places an advance was apparent. Several people a little pressed offered parcels a little cheaper, but on the whole there appears an upward tendency. Advices from the Cape also strengthen this idea.

Silver.

DECEMBER was an eventful month for silver. With the strenuous efforts of the bimetallists on the one hand and the ratio-fixing party on the other, it was felt that the Monetary Conference would do much to enhance the price of silver, but instead of this it has had rather the reverse effect. Commencing at 39⅞d., owing to the silver scheme as offered to be undertaken by Rothschilds, it soon fell when the scheme was not accepted, and although upon one or two occasions supply was limited, nothing was able to check the downward tendency which existed all through the month. Towards the end of the year it had fallen to 38d.

Copper.

THE red metal has varied somewhat throughout the month, with a general decline opening at £47 15s., and dwindling down over a sovereign.

Tin.

TIN has varied more than copper. Opening at £92 12s. 6d. it fell in a week to £90, but soon recovered, passing over £93. It then fell again to £91.

Spelter.

SPELTER has suffered a sympathetic fall during the month, opening at £18 17s. 6d. and falling to £18 7s. 6d.

Mercury.

THE agile metal has upon the whole been fairly constant, with a decline towards the end of the month. Commencing at £6 8s. 6d. it closes at £6 2s. 6d.

Mother o' Pearl.

AT the auctions on the 6th and 7th ult. prices were but little changed from last sales. Manilla, medium to bold fair, £7 15s.; chicken, £6 10s.; Macassar, bold to medium good, £9 2s. 6d. to £9 10s.; small medium and chicken, 2s. 6d. less; Penang rather cheaper, bold and medium, £6 5s.; chicken, £7 5s.; Banda, fair sort, 38s. 6d. cwt. Next sale takes place February 7th.

OUR SPECIAL PLATE.

THIS month we are pleased to be able to place before our readers a new feature which we believe will prove of considerable interest and value. The plate of designs figuring in this number is the first of a series in which we hope to show a great quantity of articles of almost every description. We have come to the conclusion that it will be much the best to give some designs very nearly like those we actually know are being made in the best houses in the trade, and others, although original, on lines that are for the time being in demand, rather than invent ideas which are neither practical nor fashionable, and when made up would not be likely to sell. This plate embodies the most fashionable things of the hour.

Fig. 1. An ivy spray in diamonds, with black enamel berries. It has also been made up not quite so large in emeralds, with diamond edges to represent the variegated kind.

Fig. 2. Also a spray in diamonds; it is a somewhat conventionalised carnation. The flower can also be made up in rubies, and for this purpose pale ones can be used.

Fig. 3. A tiara; it has been made up recently in diamonds and large pink pearls, and also with four large turquoises. It is a rather massive and expensive article, but looks very handsome and imposing.

Fig. 4. An aigrette brooch; it can be used for head ornament either with or without the aigrette, or as a brooch or pendant. It is made of either diamonds and pearls, or, preferably, diamonds and turquoises.

Fig. 5. One of the popular miniature brooches, surrounded by a narrow band turned at the angles and set with diamonds and rubies in alternating members.

Fig. 6. Also a miniature brooch, the bands being double, one of rubies and the other of diamonds, or both rubies and diamonds alternating.

Fig. 7. The combination of the diamond crescent and miniature, forming either head-ornament, brooch, or pendant. It can be made in any size, and forms a very beautiful and effective article.

Fig. 8. A heart brooch in the now popular chrysophase. Upon the edges are diamonds: grey or transparent cherry enamel can also be introduced with excellent effect.

Fig. 9. Double-heart chrysophase, or chrysophase and moonstone brooch. The border can be similarly treated to the foregoing, and forms one of the most handsome and imposing articles that has been brought out in this now popular stone.

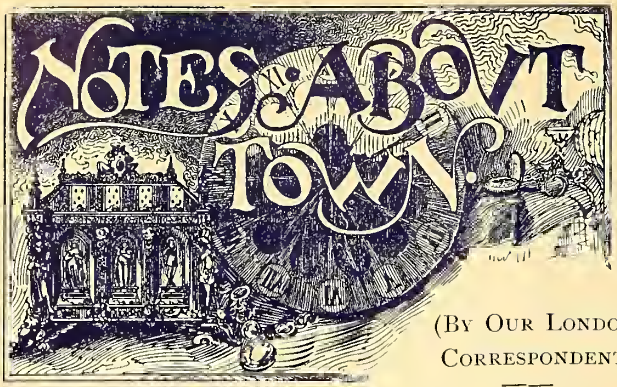
Fig. 10. Necklace, of bows and sprays. In some cases the bows are colored stones, rubies or sapphires, and the sprays diamonds, in others the reverse, and yet again the sprays have been made in emeralds.

Fig. 11. A star head-ornament, or brooch, which has its origin in the beautiful skeleton crystaline form assumed by snow. It will be noticed that all the angles are inclined at 60deg., that it is very light, and that a small quantity of diamonds makes a comparatively large show. This one is perhaps rather heavier than most will be.

Fig. 12. Another similar "snow flake" brooch, rather lighter, and for grace, elegance, and appearance with the small quantity of diamonds employed, has perhaps never been eclipsed.

Figs. 13 to 16. Rings, which explain themselves. They are eminently suited either for diamonds or colored stones, or with the addition of opaque gems such as pearls or turquoises.

Telegraphic Addresses.—By an error Messrs. Smith and Sons, of Hearsall Works, Coventry, are printed in the list of telegraphic addresses in our Diary for 1893 as W. Smith and Co., the compositor evidently confusing them with the firm of railway newstall fame. Messrs. Smith and Sons, however, are so well known under their right name as not to suffer by the mistake.—The telegraphic address of Messrs. W. Richardson and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry, is accidentally omitted—it is *Keyless, Coventry*



(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

THE hit of the season is decidedly chrysophase. We have every reason to believe that its introducer has not had such a run up in any article of his own manufacture for years. It is made up in an endless variety of styles, with diamonds, diamonds and rubies, and diamonds and enamels. The two colors of enamels that go best with it are an opaque grey and a transparent cherry red.

THERE are numerous pretty little chrysophase pins about, in which the gem is in the shape of hearts, lozenges, and trefoils, surrounded by brilliants, and sometimes moonstones are added with pleasing effect. The same patterns are made up on wire bangles and fichus.

Enamels of all sorts are certainly well to the front. The highly-colored enamel and colored gem butterflies can now be seen perched in some of the Bond-street windows, with wings spread in a way that would suggest that they have only just arrived, or that they are about to migrate to India or elsewhere south of the Equator. Perhaps the latter is the case, as they certainly are not European species, their coloring being far too brilliant for temperate climates.

NEWLY-DESIGNED enamel mistletoe twigs, with moonstone berries, make some very effective brooches this season, and are far nicer than are the imitations of mistletoe usually. They are less stiff and rigid, and are far more graceful, while the almost "flat" enamel, enlivened only by the sheen of the moonstone, produce the most chaste effect.

I CANNOT help noticing the large number of specimens of *barroque* pearls that may now be seen. A descriptive catalogue of these would be most interesting. On more than one occasion lately I have seen a single *barroque* pearl forming the body and part of the limbs of a gem elephant, the rest being in diamond work. In another gem elephant the pearly substance formed even a larger part of the animal, and in an ornament in the form of a harp I noted a singularly perfect mermaid ornamenting the framework, the body being a single pearl. The head was of oxidised silver beautifully wrought, and the tail of diamonds. Scores of other eccentric ornaments in which the *barroque* pearl plays a part might be described if space permitted.

SPEAKING of this harp reminds me that a harp with a female figure ornamenting the frame appears quite a favorite again. One can see in the trade at the present moment several of these in the now fashionable turquoise, to say nothing of moonstone and opal.

WATCH bows are all the go. In the better-class houses they are be-gemmed, the same ornamentation extending to watches. Sometimes they are a mixture of enamel and diamonds, and, again, they are all gold or gold and enamel.

TURQUOISES are still in great demand, and some specimens may now be seen such as have never before appeared in the trade, being of a fine color and nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter. They are very much employed as centres for pendants, and as chief gems in tiaras, five or seven of them standing prominent, surrounded by scrolls of diamonds. Gents' signets also claim many of the largest, as also do scarf slides.

MINIATURE brooches, with the little French ivory miniatures of celebrities of the last two centuries, or of imaginary personages, are even in increasing demand. Sometimes they are circular, at others crescentic, or yet again in frames of the Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. styles. There appears to be a very general return to the jewelery of these periods, which in many cases is certainly very lovely. Perhaps the quantity of transparent dark blue and cherry red enamels one sees confirms this opinion.

MESSRS. ATKIN BROS. have, amongst multitudes of other things, a very nice oak-mounted table gong, swinging between a pair of horns, upon the top of which is a small clock. They inform me it is selling well. The firm remarked also upon the immense number of richly-chased silver bowls they are manufacturing, mostly of oval patterns with shaped tops.

IN my walks round town through the manufactories I was very proud to notice that America still knows that when anything very fine is wanted the Mother Country is the place to get it; and that accordingly one of the most important silver trophies required for presentation in Canada has just been made here.

AMONG the beautiful and appropriate things that have been introduced this season the "Snow-flake" patterns stand prominent, or for originality, delicacy, and elegance, pre-eminent. They carry us back to "the good old days" when one used to have *real* winters, and had to go through snow knee-deep to the Christmas dinner. In those times, when everything was "as cold as ice," one could put their "mike" outside for a minute during a snowstorm, and when taken in the slide would be covered with flakes, the beauty of which is beyond description, there being practically no end to them.

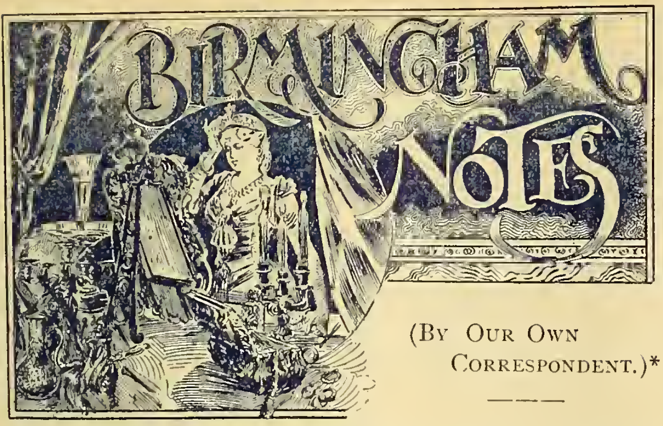
THE new "snow-flake" patterns are at present confined to tiaras, or single "flakes," in which capacity they supersede stars, although there are many patterns of stars that have drawn their inspiration from these jewels of the air. I should be sorry to say anything against these things which I so much admire; but I may remark that when I tried them years ago they were criticised by wearers as "catching" on everything, especially laces, nor can it be denied that one often found a limb broken off, and then to "soft tommy" them was only to put off the evil day of drawing the stones and making a good job of it.

THESE "snow-flake" stars look very well in aluminium with the sides burnished, and a half-a-carat of diamonds make quite a nice ornament, which appears a rare bargain at £10.

Ophthalmic Hospital Extension.—The new buildings of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, St. George's-circus, were opened on the 15th ult. by the Duke of York. The Duke of Cambridge was present as one of the patrons and welcomed the Prince.

New Tower Clock for Salisbury.—Messrs. John Smith and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby, have been appointed to construct the new tower clock for Salisbury. It will have four 5ft. dials, with automatic illumination, gravity escapement, and a 3cwt. pendulum.

New Planets.—M. Charlois, at Nice, on the night of November 20th discovered a small planet, and Dr. Max Wolf, at Heidelberg, on the same night discovered another while engaged in Stellar photography. These raise the number discovered during 1892 to twenty-two, and the whole of the known planets to 345.



(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)*

As usual with my monthly letter from the Midland Metropolis, I must devote my first paragraph to a glance at the general state of trade here since my last report, and I am afraid most of my local readers will be forced to reluctantly agree with me when I say that the month's business has been disappointing. I am the more sorry to make this confession, as in my last month's notes I thought myself justified in prophesying a "good ending to the year." Still, I am confident my readers will accept my assurance that the prophecy was given in good faith, and that I feel the disappointment myself as keenly as anyone. The falling off in the general tone of business was sudden and remarkable, and throughout the month sales both in the country and at home have been very slow. Of course, if one considers the general trade of the country, and especially the depressed state of agriculture, our own depression is only the necessary result, and is but what might have been expected. Yet at Christmas time, as a rule, the jewelry trade is more or less inflated, the universal habit of present-giving telling well in its favor. And it was in anticipation of this feature repeating itself that my former remarks were penned. The result unfortunately has not been as good as I hoped.

WE have yet the final result of the many approbation parcels to wait for, and we cannot give an absolute statement until these are in. This, however, will not be till the new year, so that the actual results of the Christmas work appear in January's returns. The demand for approbation this year has, I think, on the whole been less than the average.

IN utilising the last few hours of the old year in writing on business matters one's thoughts naturally glance back over the twelve months, and possibly a short *résumé* of the year's work may not be uninteresting. Turning for a moment to my notes of just twelve months ago I find that in dealing with a similar matter then I said: "So far as one can tell, however, this year does not open quite so favorably as 1891." And the course of events during the year has fully borne out that opinion; 1892 did not open well, nor has it been a good year. Month after month has brought with it fresh expectations only to be disappointed, and the year seems to have passed in a ceaseless anticipation of an improvement which never came. The fluctuations have not been severe, the whole course of trade taking rather a dead level of dulness than the ups and downs of healthy vitality. With this there has been a downward tendency in prices, and more strenuous, but perhaps less businesslike, competition to secure what orders there were. Money has been tight and finances difficult to manage, and many of the smaller businesses have been greatly inconvenienced thereby. The most cheerful thing I can say about the year is that its failures have been comparatively few and unimportant—although there have been one or two startling matters which have created some little sensation. Were I called upon to give the epitaph for the year just passed, I should be inclined to describe it as a year of unavailing efforts. Plenty of energy and ability have been expended, but the results have been altogether inadequate. I wish I could give a better report; but it were useless my giving a glowing account of benefits which have not been experienced.

As regards the new year I can hardly speak with certainty. The prospect so far as I can anticipate it is not very encouraging. I am afraid that the sales of the last journeys have not been sufficiently good to encourage the wholesale men to buy much, while the trade in the country for the Christmas demand has been so small as to leave full stocks on hand in most of the shops. Hence we open badly with the new year, and sometimes a bad opening means a bad continuing. Possibly with Royal betrothals and Royal weddings there may come a few good chances for best work, but unless the general trade of the country greatly and unexpectedly improves I do not see much definite chance for the jewelry and kindred trades. After all, we depend principally upon the state of other trades, and with the staple inland and export trades at an abnormally low ebb it is impossible for us to be otherwise than poorly off. Still I look forward to the coming time without distrust. A fair and steady trade is likely to be ours, and we must make the best of things until there is a general improvement. We must rest satisfied if we can pay our way and get along without complications.

WHAT a number of dodges are got up to nowadays to sell goods. I have before me a few advertisement cuttings from a local paper. The first man has watches to sell, and as an inducement to buy of him he adds, "a 9ct. hallmarked gold ring, set with stones, given to all purchasers at . . . ." The next item is wedding rings, and here "purchasers are presented with six superior tea spoons for good luck." The next man offers the vague but enticing suggestion, "Christmas presents given." But for enterprise and appropriateness the following is pre-eminent:—"A large bride cake and six best silver-plated tea spoons given to each purchaser of a wedding ring." These advertisements are immediately continuous in the paper, and must be somewhat confusing to the bewildered would-be purchaser. It may be good business enterprise, but to my mind it savors more of the cheap-jack than of the genuine business man. For my part I should at once distrust goods advertised under such conditions. This sort of thing, however, seems to take with the nineteenth century public.

THE programme for the ensuing session of the Birmingham Technical Schools has just been issued. I am pleased to say that the Jewelers' School, in Vittoria-street, is going on well under the new management of Mr. Wigley. The average attendance keeps up well, and the pupils seem to take an intelligent interest in their work. The prize list is a good and encouraging one.

WE have lately had in Birmingham three lectures of direct interest to the jewelry trades. The first in interest was delivered by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, on "Jewelry," at the Guild of Handicraft. The lecturer, speaking of a good piece of jewelry, said it should be useful first, then it should be good in material, and finally it should be good in form. To illustrate his remarks the lecturer had some examples of old work from the Birmingham Art Gallery, also some modern specimens of work lent for the occasion by Messrs. G. H. Johnstone and Co. and Messrs. H. A. Warwood and Co. Mr. Ashbee proceeded to criticise modern work at some length, and dwelt on the superexcellence of the older work. But Mr. Ashbee is evidently an idealist, if not a faddist, and to his prejudiced eye the imperfections of old work are beauties, while the perfections of modern work are blemishes. Thus to him the lack of finish in a mediæval piece is infinitely more beautiful than the perfect "trade finish" of the best modern work. I leave Mr. Ashbee to his opinion without quarrelling, but I have no desire to see his ideas carried out in actual work. I am inclined to give more attention to his ideas on color, and I think this is a portion of work to which the modern designers do not give sufficient thought. But the fact is, that the Birmingham manufacturers are too much confined by the hard lines of commerce to pay that attention to the niceties of design that the lecturer so much recommended. We have to make what we can sell, and we find too often that the pattern upon which we had bestowed the least thought was the most successful in the market.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

THE next lecture to which I have to call attention was by Mr. J. W. Swan (of the Incandescent Lamp renown), on Electro-Metallurgy. This was delivered at the Birmingham Institute. Speaking of the connection of his subject with the town the lecturer said, "It was from Birmingham that one of the great branches of electro-metallurgy sprang, and it was here that it had continued to flourish with most vigorous growth." The lecturer referred specially to Messrs. Elkington, and spoke of their development of the electro-metallurgical theory and practical use.

THE next lecture, to which I need only refer, was on "Miniatures," by Mr. J. W. Bradley. This, while referring incidentally to the jewelry trade, was not of sufficient interest to us to demand an extensive notice.

THE sudden, although not altogether unlooked for, collapse of Messrs. C. and W. Scott and Co., of London, has caused some little sensation, and I might add no little indignation, here. Many of the local accounts have been run up to excessive proportions within the last few months, and such creditors are thinking that they have been made cats' paws for the benefit of more favored creditors. As to the rights of this I am unable to speak, but so far as I can see the affair needs a thorough examination, and those who are suffering most severely will not rest satisfied without a most searching investigation. The feeling here is very strong for this very reason, that so much of the money is for quite recent accounts. The public examination will probably throw some light on the matter.

THE factors' assistants are again grumbling loudly at the excessively late hours demanded of them during this busy season. Nine, ten, and even eleven o'clock has repeatedly seen them hard at work, and this not for a single night, but night after night. What is the practical remedy I do not know, but surely some remedy should be found. The day or two's holiday is well earned by the majority of the workers.

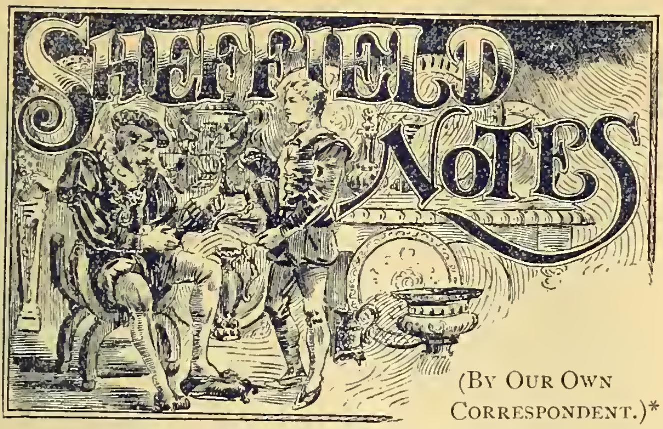
SIR THOMAS MARTINEAU, who has for so many years been law clerk to the Birmingham Assay Office, has lately resigned his appointment, and the Guardians have appointed Mr. J. B. Carslake in his place. In accepting Sir Thomas's resignation the Guardians in meeting assembled resolved: "That the Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham tender to Sir Thomas Martineau their cordial expressions of good will . . . and desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very able way in which he has invariably discharged the onerous duties that have devolved upon him during the fifteen years that he has acted as their clerk."

Presentation to Major Isaacs.—Major Isaacs, the M.P. for Walworth Division from 1885 to 1892, was recently presented with a handsome silver tea and coffee service and tray, supplied by J. W. Benson, costing 150 guineas.

NEW TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY IN LONDON.

A LARGE and influential meeting of jewelers, silversmiths, diamond merchants, watch and clock manufacturers, and opticians was held at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, on Tuesday, 6th ult., for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming an association with the object of co-operation and mutual protection in connection with failures occurring in these trades, and generally to do all such things as might be considered in the interests of the trades. Mr. H. W. Atkin (Atkin Bros.), who was unanimously elected to the chair, explained that in consequence of a strong feeling which had existed for some considerable time past a few firms had met and decided that such an association was desirable, and had appointed a committee for the purpose of drawing up the necessary rules, which would be submitted to this meeting for approval. The objects of the association were fully set out in the notice convening the meeting and the circular of the committee which accompanied it, and it was therefore unnecessary for him to say anything more than that no one could doubt that some such association was absolutely necessary in the interests of the trades. The chairman concluded by inviting discussion. Mr. Hodd (R. Hodd and Son), Mr. R. M. Marples, Mr. Heath (Hukin and Heath), and other gentlemen spoke in favor of the formation of an association, and after several questions had been put and answered, and many valuable suggestions made as to the conduct of the association, the rules were read and approved, with one or two amendments. On the proposition of Mr. Heath, seconded by Mr. Clémence, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the association for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Mr. H. W. Atkin, proposed by Mr. H. Kemp and seconded by Mr. Greenwood; vice-chairman, Mr. Shepherd (Saunders and Shepherd), proposed by Mr. Heath and seconded by Mr. W. M. Smellie; treasurer, Mr. J. A. Clémence (Clémence Frères), proposed by Mr. H. C. Freeman and seconded by Mr. Heath; secretary, Mr. Lawrence Hasluck, C.A., proposed by Mr. B. Ehomann and seconded by Mr. J. A. Clémence. Several names were handed in to the chairman for election on the committee, and it was announced that out of the gentlemen so nominated a representative committee would be formed. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings, which were throughout followed with much interest.

A committee consisting of the following gentlemen has since been formed:—Ayres, T. R. (T. R. Ayres and Sons, jewelers, 15, Northampton-square); Chaplin, A. C. H. (jeweler, 25, Aldersgate-street); Comyns, Chas. (W. Comyns and Sons, silversmiths, 41, Beak-street, W.); Ehomann, B. (jeweler, 18, Hatton-garden); Greenwood (J. Greenwood and Sons, watch and clock manufacturers, 34, Farringdon-road); Hodd, R. (R. Hodd and Son, silversmiths, 30, Hatton-garden); Heath, J. T. (Hukin and Heath, silversmiths, 19, Charterhouse-street); Kemp, H. (optician, 7, Thavies-inn, E. C.); Marples, R. M. (clock manufacturers, 7, Cripplegate-buildings); Nalty, T. E. (Gourdel Valès and Co., jewelers, 57, Great Marlborough-street, W.); Strauss, S. (Backes and Strauss, diamond merchants, 15 and 16, Holborn-viaduct); Smellie, W. M. (diamond merchant, 50, Holborn-viaduct); Weill, L. (watch manufacturer, 3, Holborn-circus, E.C.). The chairman, vice-chairman, and treasurer are ex-officio members of the committee. The subscription for the first year has been fixed at the sum of two guineas. Gentlemen desirous of joining the association should communicate with the secretary, "The London Wholesale Jewelers' and Allied Trades' Association," 17, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., from whom all information may be obtained.



(By Our Own Correspondent.)*

The descriptive matter of the lay Press is often only approximately correct and is usually accepted by the knowing ones with the proverbial grain of salt. A Metropolitan journal has been sending down a highly imaginative young man to report on the condition of the toilers of Sheffield, and the result is some interesting reading. That it makes excellent "copy" cannot be denied, but it also contains internal evidence pointing to the conclusion that were the writer to go in for his examination in logic he would come out plucked. His description of the slums, although somewhat highly colored, is passably correct, but his assumption that the working men of Sheffield live there is erroneous. *Some* working men doubtless live there—hence the logical fallacy. But it is in his strictures on the industrial conditions of Sheffield life that "Our Own Correspondent" is most at sea. When he holds up as an intolerable hardship the custom of the workman paying rent for the "hull," or "side," or workshop which he occupies, he makes us smile. In the first place the custom is not universal, and in the second place it is not a grievance. Where it does prevail it is deliberately adopted by the workman to preserve his liberty of action. Moreover, the "little mesters," whom he evidently includes in his condemnation, are not sweaters. On the whole there appears some ground for the supposition that the Londoner has been coached by somebody who has an axe of his own to grind.

Mr. Balfour, the Leader of her Majesty's Opposition, was the other day "royally entertained," as he phrased it, in the magnificent show-room of Messrs. Walker and Hall, in Howard-street. The room was for the time being transformed into a banqueting hall, and was thronged by a brilliant assemblage of M.P.'s and other distinguished personages who are in Sheffield just now in connection with the annual meetings of the National Union of Conservative Associations. The visitors had previously gone through the works, and being strangers to the internal economy of an electro-plate manufactory, were very much surprised at the nature and extent of the processes there carried on. The gathering, therefore, was as instructive as it was enjoyable, and the guests of Lieut.-Colonel Bingham, the energetic head of the firm, would carry away with them a very fair idea of the silversmith's craft as it is carried on in Sheffield.

The Master Cutler has propounded a scheme for the establishment of a Chamber of Arbitration, in the carrying out of which he seeks the co-operation of the Cutlers' Company, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Town Council. The two former bodies have readily taken up the idea; but the Town Council, although they appointed the required committee, seem to have thrown a good deal of cold water on the proposal. Everyone admits that the object aimed at is a desirable one. There are a vast number of disputes relating to trade matters which could be far more easily settled by business men thoroughly acquainted with the technicalities of each case than by an ordinary legal tribunal. At least, so it would appear to the ordinary non-legal mind. Nevertheless, not a few prominent members of the Council are anything but sanguine as to the success of the scheme. "You cannot," they say in effect, "force people into arbitration if they prefer law." One legal member of the Council asserted—and he ought to know—that litigants as a class are most unreasonable and give their lawyers a great deal of trouble. He is by no means confident, therefore, that they would adopt the course which to outsiders would appear the best for them to take. It is probable, however, that the Chamber will ultimately be constituted, and it will be well, in the meantime, to await the result of its working.

Many of the public clocks of Sheffield are still regulated and kept "up to time" in the old-fashioned way. It has occurred to somebody, however, that the method of synchronising by means of the electric current is more up to date as well as more effective. The Watch Committee therefore has asked Mr. Rippon, of the Wicker, in whose family the custody of the town clocks has remained for a great number of years, to report as to the advisability of making the change suggested. This Mr. Rippon has done, and his report is adverse to the proposal. The report itself is confidential, and the general public are therefore not in possession of the reasons that have led Mr. Rippon to this conclusion. The cost of carrying out the scheme will probably be found to have something to do with it, as the efficiency of the method can scarcely be questioned. Mr. Burrell, of King-street, has for some years successfully controlled the synchronising of the clocks in the two newspaper offices and those of several private firms and public institutions. It is understood, however, that the Watch Committee's recommendation to the Council will be in accordance with Mr. Rippon's report.

The state of trade in the silver and electro-plate industries this Christmas has been decidedly mixed. Messrs. John Round and Son are running full time, and the same may be said of Walker and Hall, and also of Mappin and Webb. These are all first-class firms employing from 600 to 800 hands each. I am bound to say, however, that there are firms of equal standing in the town who are only running their works four days a week. The same disparity exists among the smaller people, and even the firms that are doing the best are not doing so well as they were doing last year at this time. On the whole, however, things have, so far, not turned out quite so badly, as certain pessimistic anticipations, indulged in earlier in the year, might have led us to expect. The Town Council has just declined to face the unemployed problem on the ground that as yet it has not presented itself for solution. Thus though things certainly might have been much better, we may fairly congratulate ourselves that they are no worse.

The Sheffield Teachers' Association for the promotion of physical exercises in the schools of the town has been the cause of the production of two admirable specimens of art workmanship. These consist of two handsome shields manufactured by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of Norfolk-street, one presented by Sir Frederick Thorpe Mappin, Bart., M.P., and the other by the Mayor (Alderman Langley). The *repoussé* work is of a high order, and is honestly produced by the "snarling iron" and the chaser's "punch." It is easy to see that the artisans of the firm are profiting by the course of instruction in art which they are now undergoing, as the workmanship of the shield appears to indicate a love of work for its own sake.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

Transatlantic Jottings.

THE Philadelphia Optical and Watch Company have been recently launching out pretty extensively. It has purchased a jeweler's entire stock for nearly 80,000dol., which is probably one of the largest cash transactions that has taken place in the trade for a long time. It is also making alterations which will make it prominent in the jewelry trade.

ALL the tool factories are in full swing. The American and the Chicago Watch Tool Factories are very much strained to execute orders, their tools meeting with such great approval. In some instances I hear of screw machines running evenings and holidays.

BOTH the American, Waltham, and Elgin Watch Companies are extremely busy. In the Watham Dial Factory they have orders sufficient for twelve months at the present rate of production. The Elgin recently put upon the market a watch with one ounce silver outside of the case and two ounces of nickel inside. The Waltham Company recently had 1,000dol. worth of movements stolen while in transit. The United States courts have affirmed the judgment of the Waltham and Elgin Companies against the Springfield for infringement of patent rights in connection with stem-winding.

THE Columbus Company is running full time, turning out over 300 timesters a day, and has added a dial-making department. The United States Watch Factory is also busy, and increasing its staff. The Hamilton Watch Company has got the foundations for its additional buildings completed, and is pushing along with the superstructure with all possible haste.

OF the new companies starting mention might be made of the Magic Clock Company, of Chicago, which has a capital of 200,000dol., and of the Standard Watch Company, of Minneapolis, with a capital of 50,000dol. Other branches of the trade are launching out, the Southington Cutlery Company of New Haven having separated out their white metal department with a capital of 60,000dol.

THE Columbia National Watch Company has been incorporated at Chicago with 1,000,000dol. capital stock.

I AM informed that the Duber factory intend using a pin fork instead of an adjustable one in their escapements in the future.

A PROOF of female genius has recently made its appearance in a patented watch screw making machine, which can cut threads on a wire less in thickness than the finest human hair.

SOME people don't believe in inventions, but W. B. Pelton, of Appleton, Wis., does, and has just netted 20,000 dol. for the patent rights of a device for making watch dials.

THE annual banquet of the New York Jewelers' Association was celebrated this year with all its usual magnificence and speechmaking. So far as I am aware there is nothing in England, save the civic banquets, with the old chartered companies and their untold wealth between them, that can in any way compare with these, at once trade and festive gatherings.* The speeches made on this occasion would form an important volume in the literature of the jewelers' and allied arts. The treasures of the Arts of Gold and Silversmithing exhibited at these gatherings—especially this last one—would compare with the display made at Windsor when the Royal plate is displayed.

THANKSGIVING DAY has also been celebrated this year with the usual turkey—and money-giving to employés. This custom is growing more extensive throughout the whole of the jewelry trade every year, and in prosperous times like the present affords the employers an opportunity of marking appreciation of services rendered.

THROUGHOUT the States generally things never were better; the amount of money that is being circulated in connection with the Exposition is perfectly incalculable. Business is, however, rather dull along the 'Frisco Coast.

THERE has been an impetus given to the American clock trade, which certainly was not keeping pace with other things, by the discoveries of "onyx," and the making of it up into clock-cases. The goods now produced approach or excel those made in France from the Algerian and Mexican materials; and importers stocking this class of thing ought to put themselves in touch with American houses.

ALTHOUGH jewelers as a body are not usually to the front in public demonstrations, the very reverse was the case with the Columbus demonstration in New York City. The displays were simply gorgeous, and attracted immense crowds, not only of admirers, but purchasers, too. A committee was appointed to award prizes to business houses, hotels, etc., for artistic display, and I am proud to say that the gold medal was awarded to Messrs. Tiffany and Co.

I RECENTLY saw a number of the matchless Montana gems that had been cut by the celebrated lapidist, F. G. Essig. There were sapphires of every imaginable color and of a brilliancy that surpasses imagination, but I did not see any Royal blue or true pigeon's-blood red.

YET another modern pyramid has been specially designed with a view to meeting the needs of the jewelry and allied trades in a magnificent building at Chicago fourteen storeys high! The summit light is nearly two hundred and fifty feet above the side walk, and being illuminated by an 8,000 candle power electric light, can be seen for twenty-five miles on the lake. It will be known by the name of the Columbus, and is a formidable rival to the Masonic Temple close by. A large number of jewelry firms have taken quarters on the various floors.

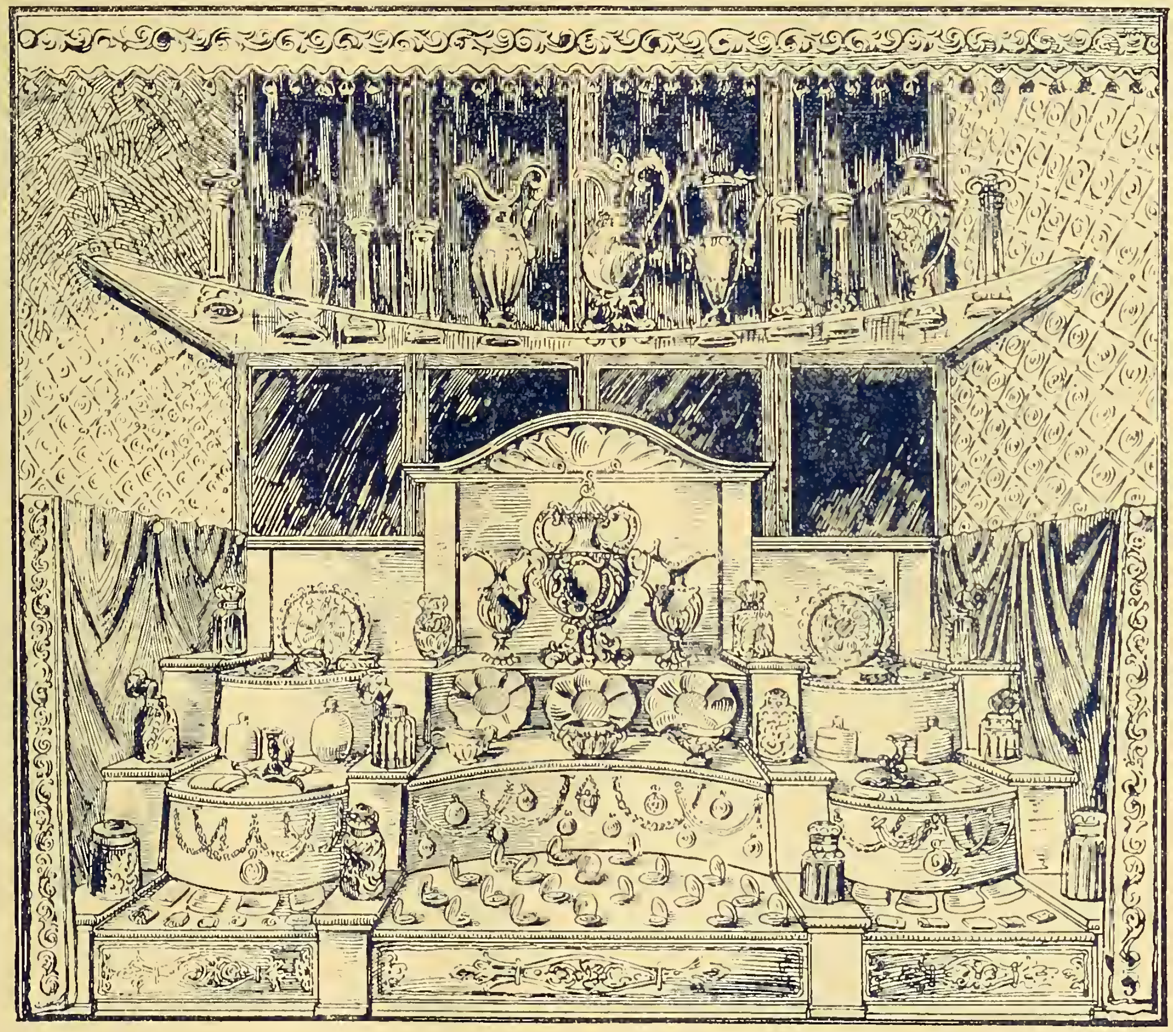
THE World's Fair half-dollars are to be sold out at the uniform price of one dollar each, in quantities of not less than fifty. I hear that five figures have been offered for the first one, but whether this is true, or not, I should not like to say. High prices have also been bid for the four hundredth, the fourteen hundred and ninety-second, and the eighteen hundred and ninety-second.

---

* THE SPEECHES AT THE NEW YORK BANQUET.—While admiring these gatherings and speeches upon the whole, and regretting that we have nothing at all this side to compare with them, with the exception of the Cutlers' Feast, we doubt very much if some of the assertions made would be a valuable addition to the literature of the trade, or, if they would stand the test of an elementary school examination. They are frequently a mixture of sentiment, over-wrought patriotism, and "hatchet throwing." Thus, one speaker, in extolling the greatness of the United States nation, said, "Do you know that in one State of this nation you can put the whole of Great Britian thirteen times, and then have enough left over to make England again?" Geographical knowledge which we should consider upon a par with another speaker, who asserted there was nothing beyond London in England, whereas in the United States there was a whole string of important cities.—ED.

REPRESENTATIVE WINDOWS.

Although perhaps no series of articles we have published has been so much appreciated by our readers as those upon windows and window-dressing, many of the windows having been adopted, or forming the bases of alteration; we have thought that with the new year we would alter the series somewhat by reproducing a number of typical windows in actual existence. In making a selection, which shall be representative, we do not for one moment intend to confine ourselves to what we think the *best*. We prefer to illustrate the methods of window-dressing adopted by various classes of business in the trade. It is perhaps only during the last fifteen or twenty years that so much attention has been paid to this all-important question of window-dressing. During this period numerous ideas have been put forward and experiments made, so that it is now a little difficult to produce anything absolutely original. Such, however, is not the case with the window we have selected for the present description. Its main features are entirely new, drawing its inspiration from the classic. The window in question can now be seen in a prominent Bond-street establishment, where it is exciting much admiration. A beautiful and novel feature in the conception is the introduction of gold and satin embroidery which with well chosen and harmonising hues, has a most pleasing effect. The stand is covered in a beautiful art shade of chrysophase green, inclining towards old green gold, and the satin employed in the embroidery is the same hue and tone as the gold. There is a small straight drapery along the top front, but the curtains do not fall from it. They are fixed to the side, where they follow the Lincrusta-Walton wall. They are not festooned, but rather drawn to a button, and the edge of the curtain upon reaching the window is carelessly folded over in front, exposing the embroidered edge. The stand can be built in one and the various members made to slide in and out, or the large bottom member or false bottom can be kept separate, and four right-angled struts, subtended by the pilasters, like a series of steps, can be made to screw down into it. The latter method is doubtless preferable since it is the cheapest and most handy. The panels of the false bottom are embroidered, as shown in sketch. The pilasters, surmounted by a square, hollow, and round moulding, stand out about a half to three-quarters of an inch: they continue upwards and divide the window into three, the intervening shelves being curved inwards and outwards. The tops of the pilasters are elevated slightly above the shelves, they have also a base, so that they become very prominent. When our artist sketched this window it was dressed with gold watches, gold cigarette and cigar cases, and such like towards the bottom, while the upper part of the window was employed for silver-gilt articles, the whole presenting a very rich appearance. The large back top panels are also made to take out or hang upon hinges, so as to facilitate the dressing of the window, or taking any article in and out. The rest of the details of the window become obvious upon the inspection of the illustration. It will be noticed that it is a style in which few things are exhibited at once, but everything is plain and imposing; it has a very rich and commanding appearance, but, of course, would be very expensive, costing, perhaps, four times as much as most of those for which we have given designs.



Tickets and Ticket Writing.

By the Editor.

Of the advisability of affixing a legible price to practically every article for sale there cannot be a second opinion. To some it may perhaps appear to flavor of "cutting," or to be a little undignified; but careful observation would show these to be altogether mistaken ideas. Ticketing is by no means confined to "cutting" or cheap houses—sometimes quite the contrary, for the very highest houses in the trade have found it in every way desirable to resort to it. We have experimented with ticketing in connection with almost every description of article, from cheap fichus to a two thousand pound tray of half hoops, with the same result in every case. We have put a bundle of *porte bonheur* bracelets into the window unmarked, where they have remained for a week without a single sale. Upon marking them up they have sold at the rate of half a dozen a day. The existence of a mass of stock is not of much importance to a would-be-purchaser. He is fully aware of the fact that the world is full of treasures; what concerns him is the question whether any article that meets his view, and commands his admiration, is within reach in price. We have, therefore, no hesitation in advocating the marking up of everything; not only for the foregoing reasons, but because it inspires confidence in strangers. We have repeatedly known American and other gentlemen, who, although much struck with articles of three figures, have declined them simply because they have not been marked, and have gone to other establishments where ticketing was the invariable rule.

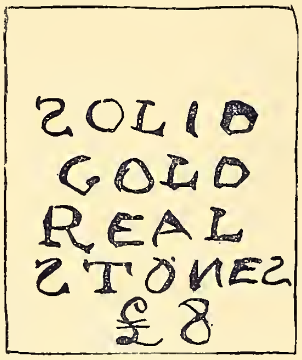

ƧOLID
GOLD
REAL
ƧTONEƧ
£8

Fig. 1.

But there are tickets and tickets, and while we strongly advocate putting a price upon every article, we would rather see an article left unmarked than disfigured by a bad ticket. We have paid a great deal of attention to tickets and ticket-writing during the last quarter of a century, and have made a collection of these interesting heralds. Figs. 1 and 2 are from our collection, and serve to illustrate the gap between a good and a woefully bad ticket. Imagine a ring in a window upon a dirty, badly-written ticket like fig. 1. Would not it raise a feeling of repulsion rather than of admiration? Consider the different effect of such a ticket as fig. 2, not that this is a particularly well written specimen, but because it is so suggestive, impressive, and unmistakable. People who require Whitby jet are almost sure to be in mourning; with this the ticket is in harmony, and there is immediately a sort of sympathy suggested by which the purchaser is unconsciously attracted. Connected with the purchase of an article of this description there are three questions: First, price? secondly, is it jet? thirdly, and most important, is it real Whitby, or only some foreign lignite or coal sold as jet? Each of these is answered in the order of its importance by the manner in which the ticket is set out.

THE OBJECTS OF A TICKET.

The objects of a ticket are to convey something to the observer in the most unmistakable, surest, easiest, and most pleasing manner. Further, in that something there are always certain facts which are of the highest importance, others far less so, while there are yet words which are only used to string facts together. Now, a ticket ought to be so set out that it achieves all these objects by giving the proportional prominence to each word. The other day we saw two gentlemen, not a hundred miles from Charing Cross, trying to read a word, the letters of which were three times as large as the rest, and upon which an immense amount of time had evidently been spent. This particular word was in the centre of a legend upon a ticket exposed in a window, and after a considerable amount of turning the head this way and the other, they finally decided it meant "chased," a feature by no means important. Yet that word had absorbed the whole of their mental energy, and was consequently the only idea left upon their mind in connection with the article. The type, too, was altogether unsuitable, being an outline church-text, which was neither legible, nor in any way associated with the article. If association in type is not aimed at, legibility should be. There are certain kinds of engrossing texts which are eminently suitable for antique silver, and some church-texts for Communion plate; but the latter is entirely out of place up on a sporting trophy, although we have seen it employed for this purpose.

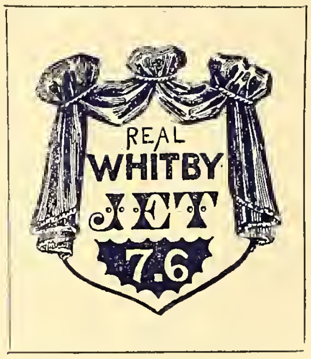


Fig. 2.

An ideal ticket may be regarded as a work of Art in the strict sense of the word. There is a rigid adhesion to principles of composition, form, style, and type; or it may perhaps be considered as a kind of mixed or hybrid art, composed of penmanship on the one hand and drawing and painting on the other. It differs from writing in that it does not admit of individual conventionalisings, which in caligraphy pass under the name of "hand." It is, within certain limits, an almost rigid following of a copy or model, much of the beauty and effect of a ticket depending upon regularity and precision of the text, and even and proper spacing, which, of course, includes the maintainance of a definite angle of inclination of all the letters in each word.

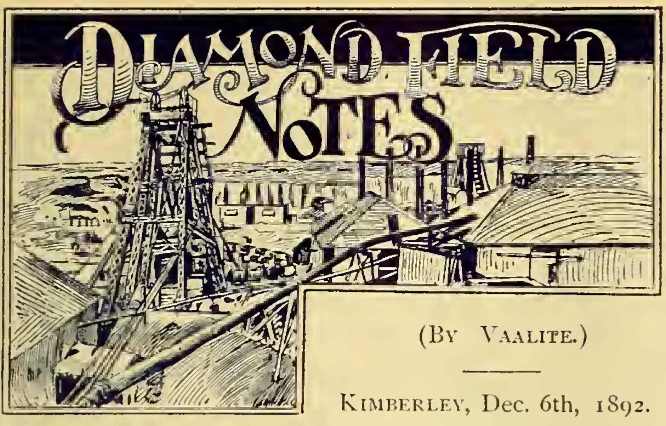
THE FORMATION OF LETTERS.

Although the Roman alphabet may be said to be the parent of all the varieties we shall employ, the various fonts with all their diversities have been produced upon definite lines and modifications, each set being in perfect harmony, to which it is necessary to adhere if we would obtain uniformity of effect and equality, or avoid undue prominence of certain letters by which the clearness of a word becomes destoyed.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

(To be continued.)

DIAMOND FIELD NOTES



(BY VAALITE.)

KIMBERLEY, Dec. 6th, 1892.

THE absorbing topic, the Exhibition, is now practically a thing of the past, although great efforts were made to keep it open until after Christmas. It is not yet possible to say if it has been a financial success. It has been well patronised by the surrounding districts, but there has been great jealousy in outlying country districts. It is certain that the firms which have exhibited will be gainers by it, for to stand in the good graces of a country turning out of mother earth a yearly output of nearly eight figures must lead to good business. One of the things the Exhibition did was to introduce diamond cutting out here, and when once a thing is started who can prophesy the extent to which it may develop? We are very anxious to develop our Colony, and many would help to subsidise the establishment of large cutting works. Indeed, such a scheme is already talked about in many quarters. If this were done it would materially affect the English diamond market. There has been no depreciation in diamonds; in fact, the lately published sheet of the De Beer's shows quite the contrary. Demand for months has been greater than supply, and dealers have frequently had to wait their turn for some time. Notwithstanding the enormous possessions of the great combine they are reported to have bought up the Jagersfontein exhibit for £60,000, and others have bought up the mine's produce for three months at an increased price. It is considered that the Chicago Exhibition has stimulated the demand for diamonds. During October the New Jagersfontein output was 10,893 carats, valued at £22,155. During the last four weeks the North-East Bultfontein have produced 14,000 carats.

The total diamonds exported from the Cape during the ten months ending October 31st was about 3¼ millions sterling, and gold during the same period over 3½ millions. A fine 83 carat stone was recently found in North-East Bultfontein Mine. News comes from Douglas, Griqualand West, of the discovery of several stones of fair size. Altogether, better news may also be reported from St. Augustine, and now that the Mining Board has imposed a rate for the unwatering of the New Gordan Mine you may shortly expect to hear of some large finds. Otto's Kopje at the moment looks better than ever it did and under the new management work will proceed very quickly, already the yield has risen from 1¼ to 5 carats per 100 loads. Of course if this could be maintained it would become a very important mine, especially as they are even now hauling 220 loads per day.

Work is steadily progressing at Wesselton. By-the-bye, I suppose your readers are aware of the fact that the hero of this mine, Mr. H. A. Ward, is a native of the jewel metropolis, being born in Birmingham sixty-four years ago? He came over here in 1871, commencing his operations at the then popular river diggings at Hebron on the Vaal. He has worked since at nearly every digging and mine, and spent all he earned in prospecting, until at last he turned his attention to what afterwards proved to be the largest and richest mine in the world, the Wesselton or Premier. Major Wollaston is now working this mine under him. This engineer has found the mine to contain over a million square feet, and numerous trials show it to consist of 10ft. limestone, followed by 60ft. of "yellow" succeeded by "blue." There are now three washing gears at work; from one pit 2,400 loads are hauled every day. At the expiration of Ward's lease the great combine take possession of the mine, and they will no doubt then close down their other mine, and work this, which they could do much more cheaply than their own. That other mines also exist around this area is pretty certain; but the combine, of course, try to keep them from being made known. Indeed, their latest idea is the leasing from the London and South African Exploration Company the whole of their property for £80,000 a year. Should they succeed they will not only be masters of North-East Bultfontein and Du Toits, but will be able to put a stop to further prospecting upon any of the most likely ground. The De Beer's have recently had their fourth annual meeting. Roughly speaking they have £9,000,000 capital. They have sold £4,000,000 worth of diamonds in fifteen months, written off £500,000 for depreciation, carried forward £370,000, and realised a profit of just under £2,000,000 sterling. They have 3,500,000 loads of blue upon the floors, of which 2,000,000 loads have accumulated since June last. They have paid for the Premier the small sum of £451,438, which is certainly only a fraction of what it is really worth.

An Oversight.—In the advertisement of Mr. A. Fenwick last month, the words "Registered Designs" were accidentally omitted from the description of the new cycle clubs officers' badges illustrated therein.

The Sandringham Hall Clock.—After the death of the Duke of Clarence the tradesmen and others in the neighborhood of Sandringham hit upon the idea of perpetuating the memory of the deceased by a clock in Sandringham Hall. The scheme having met with the approval of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—who is credited with being a connoisseur of clocks—the order was entrusted to Mr. John Walker, of horological fame. There are three 3 ft. 3 in. dials; the escapement is a Graham's dead beat, beating seconds, the bob weighs 1 cwt., and the rod is of wood. The clock strikes upon a B flat bell weighing 1¼ cwt.

Old Silver Sales.—During the month there have been several important sales of old silver. At Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, specimens from Lord Torphichen's collection realised from £4 to £5 an ounce. At Messrs. Christies specimens realised similar prices, and at a sale at Brighton as much as £3 an ounce was realised for some articles.

Gateshead Tower Clock.—The munificent gift of the Mayor of Gateshead of a timekeeper for the borough having been accepted, the next thing is its erection. It is to stand upon an iron tower 27 ft. high, there will be four illuminated 2 ft. 6 in. dials, and the clock will have a gravity escapement, and automatic gas regulator. One very special feature is that exact time will be shown, as it has been deemed advisable to have a seconds' hand.

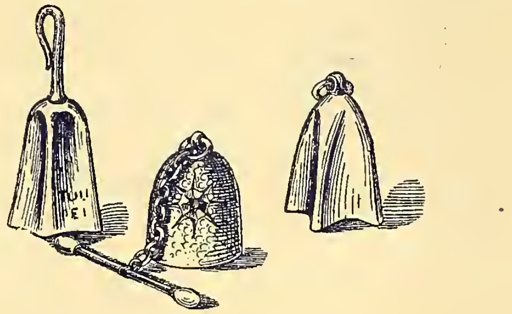
Infringements of Registered Designs.—Some correspondence upon this subject has recently taken place in the *Birmingham Daily Post*. An *Artisan* writes: "It is the custom in most workshops in the trade for the workman who can produce a 'stylish' new pattern, which is duly registered, to have the benefit of it in the shape of continuous work as long as the said pattern is saleable. Now, is it not hard upon the originator to be told by his employer that the article is being made up by someone in the trade in a cheap, shoddy form, thereby crushing the original out of the market? Is it not time some steps were taken to put a stop to such dishonesty, which affects both employer and employé? The maker of the pattern may be put on short time, while the unprincipled copyist of other people's ideas floods the market with spurious imitations unworthy of the name of jewelry."

The Polytechnic Goldsmiths' Class.—Anyone who watched the quiet enthusiasm of Mr. Stapleton last year with the above classes would naturally predict a successful result of examinations; but few, perhaps, thought that every single student would be successful. Yet all who sat passed, and many took prizes. The able teacher lost no opportunity last year outside the actual classes of imparting knowledge to the students, and again this year a similar policy of visiting various places of interest has been adopted. Recently a visit was made to the treasures of the British Museum, where the class was conducted through the gem and gold room by the keeper, A. S. Murray, Esq., who spent an hour describing the various periods of art and other interesting items connected with our craft. Other visits will be made during the year to the Royal Mint, the Goldsmiths' Hall, the Indian Museum, and the South Kensington Museum, and possibly elsewhere. We strongly advise members of the trade to join these classes.

Things New & Noteworthy.

Lucky Bells.

THE "Lucky" bell is *en tout rage*. First appearing as the humble Alpine cow-bell, it has been modified both as to shape and in mode of treatment. Usually it is in colored gold, now and then set in a small diamond of about 1-16th or $\frac{1}{8}$th of a carat in weight. In other instances it is covered with diamonds set *pavé*. The above illustrations indicate some of the forms of the ornament. Each of these is now selling well, and is employed for bracelets, brooches, pins, etc.

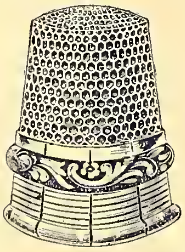


New Pin Protector.

ELSEWHERE in this journal will be found an illustration of a new pin protector brought out by Messrs. Appleby and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham. The protecting bar does not screw on as is usually the case, nor is there any need of special preparation of the pin. The protector is split in its centre, through which the pin passes and thus forms a double lever, allowing the former to slip on to the pin, but to try to pull it off, of course, increases the angle of resistance, and so, like the plaster in the legend, "the more one tries to pull it off it's sure to stick the faster." Bending the protector, however, causes it to release its hold, it is thus very easily used, in addition to being a safeguard.

A New Adjustable Thimble.

IT is very interesting to note that in the struggle for existence of things so essentially ornamental, the more prosaic thimble is not being left out in the cold. But, after all, there are few things more universal and less dispensable than the humble guard of the fingers that so deftly ply for our comfort. Many have been the patents that have been brought out in connection with the finger-guard, some very good, others just as absurd. There is one thing about a thimble which, although very important, is often over looked—viz., its fit. This all-important point, however, is not only not neglected in the "new patent adjustable thimble," but is its chief feature. The adjustment is made, as shown above, by the ingenious method of turning the ring at the base, which thus alters its calibre, thereby insuring a more perfect fit. So great has been the demand for these articles that a company has been formed for their sale at 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

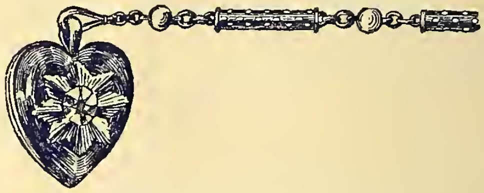


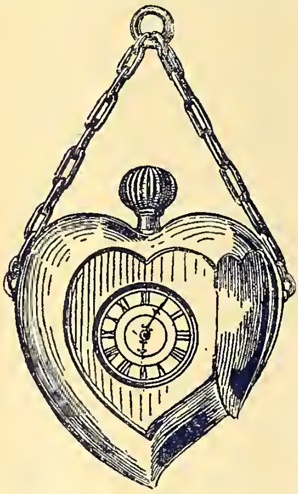
Improvements in Pedometers.

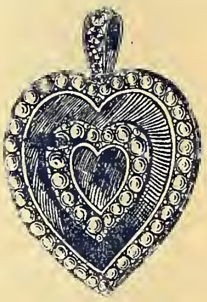
P. A. JOANNOT, 5, Alpes, Geneva, has recently submitted to us one of his improved pedometers. The long hand marks the miles and fractions, and the small hand fifties, and a compass is added at the back over a small map of the British Isles, which will be found of great advantage. The instruments are thoroughly well-made and the finish excellent. The paces are set at $2\frac{1}{2}$ft., the usual 3ft. pace being much too great for ordinary walking.

Revival of Hearts.

ALTHOUGH it cannot be said the heart as an ornament has died out, it can confidently be asserted that recently it has been in stronger force than ever. Charming little heart lockets are now all the rage in transparent cherry or ultramarine enamel, with a cut star showing through, radiating from the centre, in which is set a diamond. These are either worn as lockets to necklets, or as bracelets, both being made of the above pattern in transparent enamel, with spots or stars of gold left bright, and the links are separated by pearls. They make very effective and characteristic jewelery. Sometimes the heart is double, and a ring of gems employed, and if the thing be small, say under three-quarters of an inch, the centre is left enamel, but if larger a second heart is added with very rich and chaste effect. Nor do the hearts stop with lockets and brooches, but a chatelaine watch now to be seen in the West End windows also takes this form, and is, we are informed, a great favorite.

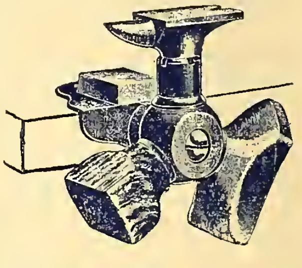


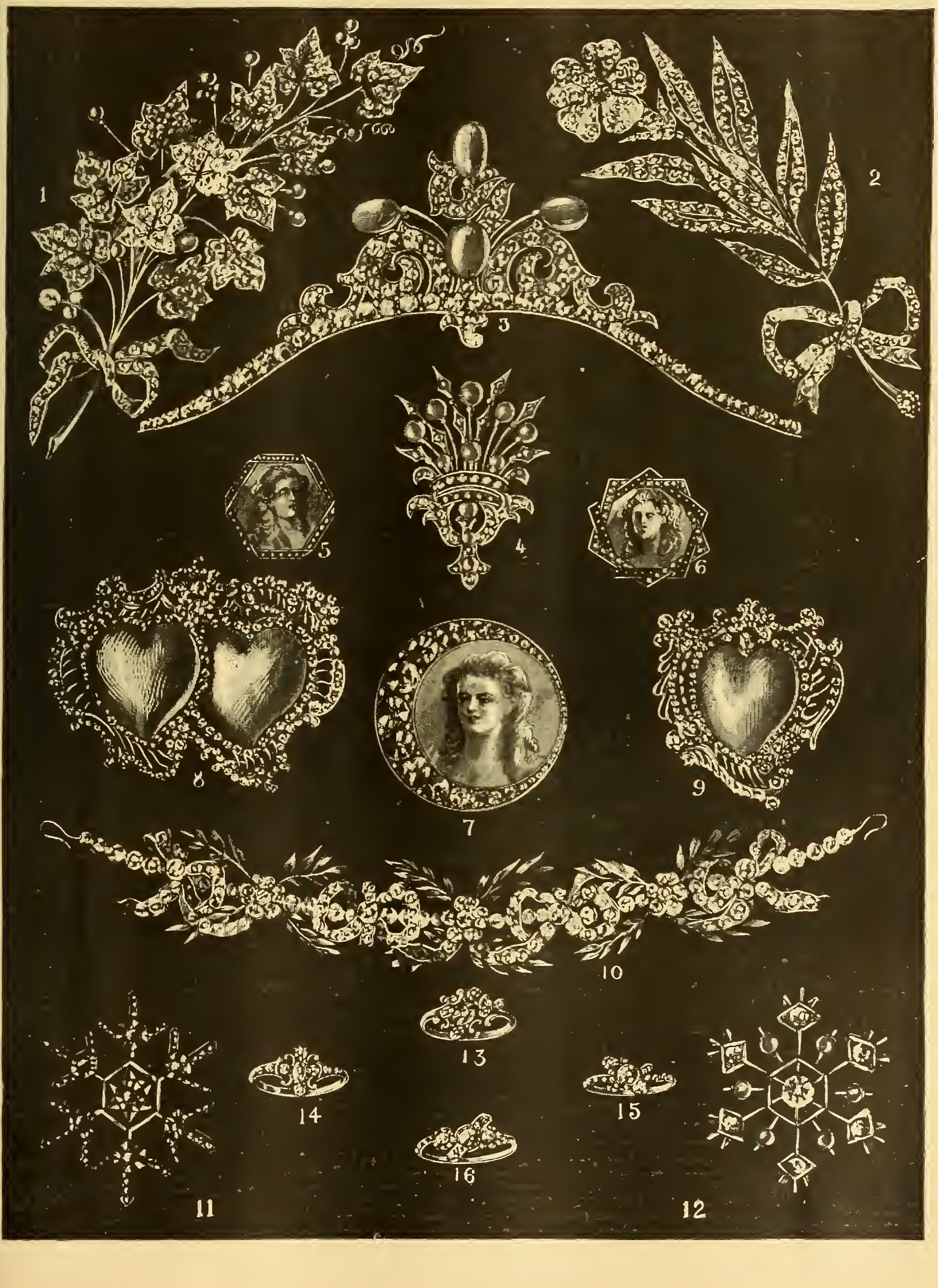




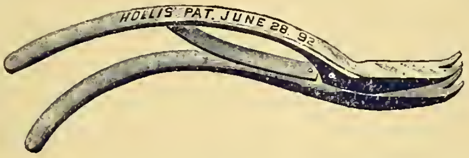
New Tools.

THE illustration shows a useful bench-tool recently brought out by Messrs. G. W. Melott and Co., Ithaca, N.Y. It can be readily screwed into any bench, and when so fixed offers a solid anvil which can be revolved and stopped at the quadrants. By revolving the tool upon its axis a wooden block is brought into position, in which it is held by a spring friction device, and this, while it holds it firmly in any desired position, at the same time admits of its being revolved. Being of hard wood necessary grooves can be made for purposes of filing. A further revolution of the tool brings a rubber block into position, which also admits of rotation around its own axis, and this forms a very soft though firm bed for various operations, especially for small repairs where coloring consequent upon scratching is to be avoided. If there is one little job for which innumerable un-



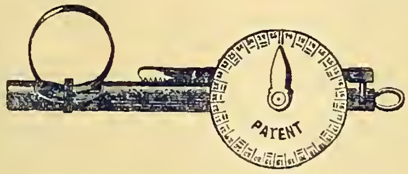

1
2
3
4
5
6
8
7
9
10
13
11
14
15
12
16

suitable tools are employed, and often with fatal results, it is the removing of watch-hands. Sometimes they are shot into space with a knife, sometimes crushed with a pair of pliers. The above illustration shows a tool for the purpose of properly manipulating watch-hands, patented in America a few months ago. Its simplicity and efficacy will commend itself to all.



New Ring Gauge.

AN ingenious contrivance is an Austro-Hungarian patent millimeter ring gauge for testing the size of the finger in millimeters. Its manner of use becomes obvious upon inspection. When the small ring upon the left side is close up, the gauging ring is at its largest; by pulling the small ring the correct size of the finger is expressed in millimeters, which are further divided upon the dial into thirds. This dial gives a more exact registration; it might, however, be entirely dispensed with if the friction of the slide was more than sufficient to hold it in any position, and millimeters could be engraved upon the draw tube. We have repeatedly referred to the advisability of expressing all measurements in terms of a recognised unit, and until this is done misunderstandings, annoyances, and losses will necessarily occur.

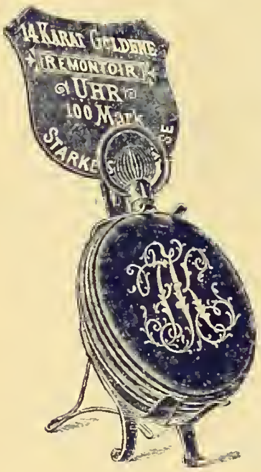


Productions in Aluminium.

EVERY week or two one hears of something almost marvellous about the wonders of aluminum, and that it is a remarkable metal no one who knows anything about it will deny. Of course, much that has been said about it is neither true nor calculated to recommend the metal, but rather the contrary. Its extreme toughness, comparative hardness, unparalleled lightness, resistance of the action of noxious vapors of the atmosphere, and hence its immunity to discoloration, render it in many respects a unique metal. The magnificent castings that can be made with it, and its extreme ductility, coupled with the foregoing qualities, make it a very desirable material for the art metal worker

Possibly, never in the history of Art has a metal inspired such charming designs for such a multiplicity of articles in so short a space of time. The above are a few illustrations of articles in this metal produced by the Aluminum Fabric Company, 83, Vyse-street, Birmingham, who are now busily engaged in the execution of orders for their beautiful productions, the prices of which are extremely low.

New Watch and Ticket Stand.



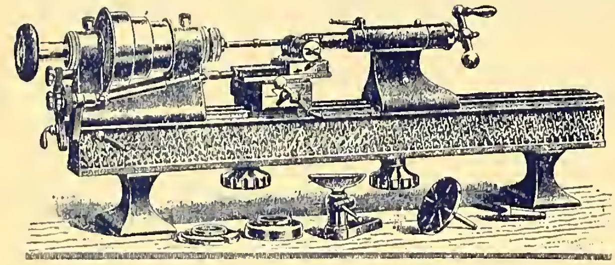
THE illustration is from our contemporary, *Die Edelmetal Industrie*, and represents a new idea for a stand for the display of a watch and ticket. It has a good look with it, and specialises an article; a small velvet pad at the back prevents scratching, and there is no possibility of falling over; the ticket is held in position by a spring clip.

A Remarkable Lathe.

WHEN we see the immense amount of energy and enterprise that is being put out on the other side of the Atlantic in connection with technical instruction, we cannot be inspired with the glories of our own future. The marvellous equipments of some of these institutions are daily developing until one is tempted to wonder when they will end. Recently, the Canadian Horological Institute of Toronto added to their plant a lathe, a description of which, taken from our esteemed contemporary, *The Trader*, may interest our readers.

The lathe, with attachments, weighs over 400lb., and is mounted on a cherry bench, which was constructed especially for it, the power being supplied by an Edison electric motor. The entire lathe is beautifully finished and polished, the head-stock spindle, its bearings and tail-stock spindle, are made of the best tool steel, well tempered and accurately ground. A drawbar extends through the hole in spindle for holding the well-known split chucks, which are 2¾in. long and 1in. in diameter, the holes gauge from 1-32nd to ½in. These chucks are made from the finest steel, hardened, tempered, and the holes ground true with diamond dust. Among the accessories is also found the ordinary machinist's face plate, upon which the work is bolted, face plates to be used with dogs for turning on dead centres, step or wheel chucks up to 7in. in diameter, arbor and taper chucks, tapers, drill plates, centres, and back rest. The dimensions are: length of bed, 36in.; swing, 8in.; between centres, 18in. The cone has three steps, 3, 3¾, and 4½in. in diameter; the flange of the largest section is arranged as an index plate. It is intended to use this lathe in the construction of marine chronometers, precision clocks, escapement models, and fine tools. The attachments are of the same design as those used on the Rivett lathe for watchmakers, and are noted for their originality of construction. The slide rest is a very complete attachment, it has a patent tool holder, by means of which the cutter is easily adjusted to the centre and brought very close to the work, making it very rigid and free from shake; round wire is used for the cutting tools, the rest has two graduated bases that can be set at any angle. The binders are of superior construction, very little pressure being required to firmly secure the base.

The slide rest with the combination of a very substantial revolvable tail-stock, with graduated base and slide, by means of which it can be adjusted at any angle to the lathe bed; a quill, pall, and the index plates constitutes the milling and gear-cutting attachments. The slide rest is mounted on the revolvable tail-stock at any desired angle, the same chucks that fit the head-stock also fit the quill spindle; the quill with the work in it is firmly held in the tool holder of the slide rest, and is fed to the cutter, which is carried in the head-stock of the lathe, thus doing away with extra belting. The graduated bases on the slide rest give two rotary adjustments for angles and tapers. Gears up to 4in. diameter and 12 pitch, and milling cutters up to 3in. diameter can be cut to advantage; it can also be used for fluting taps, reamers, counterborers, and will mill balls and other irregular shapes up to 1½in. diameter. This combination constitutes one of the strongest points in favor of this lathe. The grinding attachment also fits the tool holder of the slide rest, and has universal adjustments; the spindle can also be raised or lowered below the centre of the lathe. It is intended for internal, external, and surface grinding; any shape of cutter can be ground with it; indeed, almost everything that can be turned can be ground. The spindle can be made to make up to 10,000 revolutions per minute. The screw-cutting attachment has been fitted up to cut metric threads, as the metric system of measurement has been adopted at the Institute. Gears are furnished to give changes from five to sixty threads per centimetre, which would be from 12·7 to 152·4 threads per inch; it will cut all kinds of right and left hand screws, and can also be used as a power-feed attachment for plain turning. The gears are connected to a shaft with universal joints; the shaft has a sleeve which fits on the screw of the upper slide of slide rest, in place of the handle, which is taken off when using this attachment. The screw-cutting attachment is illustrated in the cut. The counter-shaft has cone pulleys with steps same as head-stock, and is supplied with two speeds, also a reverse motion for the screw-cutting attachment; a large speed wheel is used with a leader for driving the grinding attachment. The counter-shaft belt shifters are operated through chains, either by hand or foot treadle.



A New Departure.

The revival of the old taste for articles in wood mounted with silver continues to bring forth some very good work. Messrs. Round and Son have in hand a tray in which the wood bottom is overlaid with silver fret-work, which has a very rich effect. This is somewhat of a new departure, the usual practice where the bottom is not perfectly plain being to have it inlaid with various kinds of wood. The same firm are also about to introduce into the market a cabinet covered with ornamental carving, the effect of which is produced by an entirely new process. It has all the appearance of hand carving, which, however, it is only in part. The price, however, is very much less, and it is this, in conjunction with its natty appearance, which will make the case "go" if it turns out a success.

The Christmas Rose as a Model.

CONSIDERING the symmetry and beauty of the hellebore it is a little surprising that it has not more often been resorted to as an inspiration for design as a model for gold work. *Helleborus niger* might well serve as a design for enamel in natural colors, the delicate white passing into pink forming so pleasing an effect. This latter species, moreover, best known as the Christmas Rose, is a very seasonable subject for design. With these facts in mind, Mr. A. Sydenham, of Birmingham, has introduced this flower as a brooch, which in all probability, like its model, will be perennial, as it has much to commend it.

Progress of Prescot Watchmaking.

EARLY in the new year an interesting ceremony will take place at Prescot, and one big with fate for the old watchmaking town. On January 11th, Lord Derby is to be presented by the Lancashire Watch Company with the first complete watch ever made in Prescot, and other presentations and a series of festivities will take place in celebration of the opening of the new portion of the factory which is in future to turn out complete English watches at a price which will compete with the American production. The first section of the works was opened by Lord Derby on January 11th, 1890; and after three years' successful working, the complete factory, which is described as the finest in Europe, will be opened on the 11th inst. In the first section, between 600 and 700 hands are employed, but the complete works will accommodate about 2,000 hands. The additions embrace a new machine-room, for the company will not only make their own watches, but their own tools and watchmaking machinery, as well as departments for escapement making, dialing, balancing, timing, gilding, and finishing. In all, about £90,000 have been sunk in the works. It is intended to turn out English levers from £2 2s. and upwards. In addition to the presentation to Lord Derby, the vicar (the Rev. H. Mitchell), who was one of the first to join in promoting the movement, will be presented with an address, and Mrs. Mitchell with a lady's watch. On the following day a dinner will be given to the employés under the chairmanship of Lord Arthur Cecil, while on the 12th a repast will be provided for the women workers and the wives of the men, presided over by the Countess of Lathom. Amongst the gentlemen who are expected to be present in addition to those named are Lord Kelvin (who some time ago paid a visit to the works), the Earl of Camperdown, the Right Hon. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Mr. T. Snape, M.P. (chairman of the Technical Education Committee of the County Council), Alderman Smith, Liverpool.

Fire at Bakewell.—At one o'clock on the morning of the 1st ult. a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Elias Tomlinson, jeweler, Blakewell, Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson were awakened by the baby crying, and had great difficulty in making their escape, as both the shop and living room underneath were in flames. Damage was done to jewelery and marble mosaic work to the amount of £1,000.

Well Won.—Our hearty congratulations are due to Messrs. Clemence Frères, of Chaux-de-Fonds and Ely-place, Holborn, who have just been awarded a medal of the first-class for their watches and chronometers by the Académie Nationale Agricole, Manufacturière et Commerciale de France.

In and Out of the Courts.

Another Action in Connection with the Waterbury Company.

It will probably be remembered that in May last Mr. Lock, Watchmaker, of Tottenham Court-road, was offered some Waterbury watches for sale, and that upon communicating with the company he was promised a reward proportional to the amount recovered. Now it so happened that with between 700 and 800 watches, Mr. Lock considered himself entitled to the amount agreed upon. But the Waterbury Company considered the police officer had a right to half, and accordingly paid £24 to the Commissioners of Police for Sergeant Pearce; offering the balance to Mr. Lock, who naturally refused to take it, hence the present proceedings. The jury found for plaintiff for full amount.

The Charge Against Miss Maude.

This case, reported last month, was brought before the Central Criminal Court, and the charges of having obtained by false pretences, goods to the value of £93, from Messrs. Spink and Sons, together with other valuables from other firms, were made against the prisoner. The counsel, both for the prosecution and defence, pointed out that the unfortunate young lady had acted under the influence of her mother. Ultimately she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Action for Alleged Damages to a Diamond Ring.

A case of a nature quite familiar to most of the trade was recently heard at Perth, when Dr. Morrison sued Donald Farquharson for £10 for damages alleged to have been done to a ring while being repaired. The ring cost originally £22, and was left to have a claw repaired. About a fortnight after it had been returned the doctor noticed it was chipped, and sought to recover damages. The Sheriff, however, failed to see that the damage had been traced to the defendant, and gave verdict accordingly.

The Mears Ashby Curate Acquitted.

The clerk in holy orders charged with obtaining by false pretences from a Portsmouth jeweler, goods to the value of £38 10s., has been acquitted, the defence being that the parson thought that his uncle in London before he died had settled the jeweler's claim. Several other similar charges were also dismissed. One of the shrewdest men in the trade used to say to his assistants, "Always be careful of clergymen; they are sometimes rogues, but generally fools in all matters relating to money."

The Right of Selling at an Exhibition.

In the Sheriff's Court, Greenock, an action was recently heard at the instance of Philip Hony, jeweler, against the promoters of the Greenock Exhibition, asking that they be interdicted from preventing pursuer from obtaining access to the space allotted to him, and claiming £500 as damages. It was stated that defenders had declined to give pursuer liberty to display or sell jewelry, that he was limited to the sale of other articles, and that on his proceeding to exhibit jewelry defenders threatened to close his stall and to eject him. The Sheriff granted interdict, and stated that the question of the pursuer's right to sell jewelry would require to be raised in the form of an action at the instance of the managers against the pursuer. This, it was said, would be done at once.

Turning upon a Friend.

John Chadwick, a watchmaker, of Bury, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing from the house of a neighboring tradesman the sum of £13, although for some time the neighbor had been materially assisting him in many ways.

He Would Not Admit It.

A curious case was recently heard at Belper, where a travelling agent of a Manchester jewelry firm sued a collier for the value of a watch alleged to have been signed for by him. This, however, the son of the mine strongly denied, upon the grounds that he could neither read nor write. Subsequently a book was produced from the colliery with defendant's signature, which accorded with the one upon the agreement, with the result that a new charge—one of perjury—will be brought against him.

Illegally Pawning Watches Left to Repair.

Henry Blackbeard, of Cardiff, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for illegally pawning four watches left with him for repair. When apprehended at Torquay he expressed his sorrow, and said it was through drink, but that he left Cardiff with the object of going home to get the money to redeem the watches.

A Rough Reception.

A persistent jewelry pedlar recently received a rough handling from a Leamington fishmonger. Not being satisfied with the refusal of the fishmonger's wife, he followed her to her back room, the door of which he opened and demanded what she meant; whereupon the husband came forward and answered for her—first, by ordering him off, and, secondly, by giving him a sound thrashing, conduct which the Bench considered justifiable. It is a great pity that poor, weak servant girls have not often got some one in the scullery who can come out and do likewise to the tallymen who swindle these poor dupes.

An "Appro." Case Recently.

Messrs. Joseph and Co., Birmingham, brought an action against Mr. M'Cann, Liverpool, for goods supplied. It appeared that in May last, plaintiffs' traveller, Mr. Gilmour, saw defendant at his hotel, where he (M'Cann) ordered £40 or £50 worth of goods to be sent to him on approval, to which Mr. Gilmour at first objected, but ultimately agreed, on the understanding that half were purchased outright, the other half to be returned if unsold. For the defence it was contended that the whole of the goods were on approval, and defendant sought to return all but a small quantity. After hearing the evidence, the jury found "unqualifiedly" for the plaintiffs, and his Honor gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

The Burglary Season.

On the night of the 2nd ult., the premises of Mr. G. Ottaway, Rotherham, were burglarised, and jewelry to the value of about £300 stolen, access having been gained through a side window of a setting room upon the first floor, notwithstanding the fact that it was guarded with bars. A portion of the floor of the room was next removed and an entrance to the shop effected. The resident assistant heard a slight noise but did not attach any importance to it, so that the thieves got clear away with their booty. Another similar case is reported from Glasgow, when the shop of Mr. J. P. Campbell, Govan Cross, was entered by piercing the ceiling of a cellar below, entrance to the cellar being effected by scaling an iron gate and piercing the door. Over a hundred watches were stolen; many of which were gold.

Alleged Theft of Gold Rings.

Frederick Montgomery Cole, formerly an army dispenser, has been obtaining sundry rings from divers jewelers of Tavistock, under the pretence that they were for a customer, whereas as a matter of fact he had delivered them to avuncular relatives at Devonport. He now awaits his trial at the next Exeter Quarter Sessions.

Action for Damages.

A jeweler named Mallinson, of Holmfirth, recently obtained £30 damages and costs against a builder of two shops adjoining his own. It appears that the builder obtained the permission of the landlord, and thought this sufficient. The judge pointed out that not even the landlord could enter the premises without permission and by agreement.

More Burglary.

A very clever capture was made by P.C. Allingham on the night of the 16th ult. He appears to have been "shadowing" three men, and ultimately by the assistance of two other officers secured them while they were engaged in the act of robbing the locked-up premises of Henry Lyon, jeweler, 10, Lamb's Conduit-street. The villainous trio had appropriated about £500 worth of watches and jewelry, when they found themselves in the firm grip of a policeman, with an unexpectancy which was expressed by one of them, who exclaimed, "Oh lor! I *am* surprised." The three prisoners, who gave the names of Frederick Collins, John Jones, and "Scroggins," respectively, were committed for trial.

Is There Any Need for a Wholesale Association?

A few of the facts elicited at the examination of Edward Israel Asher before the Sunderland Bankruptcy Court are of interest to the wholesale trade, as showing how business can be carried on. Sales for the last twelve months were put down at about £350; household expenses, £380. The Receiver, having questioned the amount, £38 5s. 8d., sworn to as paid for interest to pawnbrokers, remarked: "So the item paid to pawnbrokers for interest is not correct?—No; it would be more. What have you done with the thirty watches you bought in August, 1891?—Some of them have been sold for cash, and some have been pledged. And there is no record of what you got for those you sold for cash?—No. Is it not a fact that all the goods you have got since March, 1892, have been pledged?—Not all; most of them. I say all of them?—There may have been a few articles that have not been pledged. I cannot say about that. Is it not a fact that all have been?—Mostly all; there may have been a few small things that have not been pledged. And the majority of those sold are unpaid for?—Yes. If not all?—If not all. Since October, 1891, I may take it practically that you bought goods for the purpose of pledging them?—I did not do that. I have done business since then. The fact remains that a great quantity of goods are now owing for which have been bought and pledged almost immediately after they have been bought?—Yes. Some were pledged the very day they were bought, and some the day after?—Yes."

Another illustration of what can be done under our present system was recently shown in the case of Nathan Rosen at Stonehouse Bankruptcy Court. The official receiver said bankrupt had filed an explicit goods and cash account giving specific dates of payments, every date and payment of which was fictitious. Not one of the items could be substantiated. It was pointed out that large quantities of jewelry were apparently purchased within a month of debtor filing his petition, and were got rid of. The judge also pointed out that goods received in May and June were put down as being purchased early in the year. The official receiver also contended that goods supplied within a week or two of the failure were disposed of to get £200 for debtor's father-in-law. Finally, his Honor said: "The evidence of the bankrupt is utterly unreliable. I don't believe a single word of it from beginning to end. If the debtor does not file a true account I shall have recourse to most stringent measures. I believe the transaction to be a very gross fraud." Had an association been in existence to prosecute fraudulent bankrupts is it likely that things would have been done in this manner?

Stolen Jewelry Sent to Messrs. Handcock.

RECENTLY this old firm in Bond-street received some jewelry by post with the request that they would purchase it. They communicated with the police, and when the sender called it was given back to him. He was then apprehended, and it transpired that the jewelry, valued at £200, had been stolen by the man, who was a Hungarian, and butler to the owner. He was sentenced to three months' hard labor.

Important Compensation Cases.

MESSRS. MUIR AND SON, Glasgow, recently brought an action against the Caledonian Railway Company, claiming £226 as compensation for breakage of goods in the windows of their shop in consequence of the piling operations of the railway, and £30, being a sum of £2 10s. per night during the operations for their trouble in removing and replacing goods on the upper shelves of the windows. A letter from the factor of the company was produced, in which he agreed to pay this latter amount, and the sheriff allowed it, but dismissed the rest of the claim on the grounds that the damage was caused by the ordinary and necessary carrying out of the railway company's works under their statutory powers, or negligence or fault being alleged. Two methods of proceeding, under the Land Clauses Act and the Railway Clauses Act, were open to the plaintiff under the circumstances, but it was doubtful whether a claim would be successful under either Act unless lands or premises were injuriously affected. At any rate, a claim for damage to jewelry and inconvenience to business comes within the scope of neither Act, and at the same time the common law claim is taken away by these Acts.

In another case a tradesman sued the same company for £25 as compensation for damage to his stock in consequence of the flooding of his premises consequent upon the blocking of the gutters by the company. The sheriff dismissed this action also much upon the same grounds as the last. He laid down that when damages are done by a railway company in the operation of the regular exercise of the company's statutory powers the suffering party has no remedy at common law. He must just grin and bear it (*ipsissima verba*), in company with many others who suffer from railway changes.

Burglars at Kettering.

ON the night of the 10th ult. an iron grate preserved window of A. R. Bruke was smashed, and watches and other things to the value of £20 were abstracted, no one being attracted by the crash.

A Question of a Bill of Exchange.

WILLIAM OLIVER, jeweler, Derby, claimed to recover from G. H. Sandes, jeweler, £25, as the endorser of a bill of exchange for that amount which was drawn by a person of the name of Blakemore and accepted by Mr. Sandes. From the evidence it appeared that Blakemore, an auctioneer, sent the bill to Mr. Oliver, asking him to discount it. This the plaintiff refused to do, holding it as security for sums of money due from Blakemore to himself. Mr. Sandes entirely denied his alleged acceptance of the bill, and evidence was called on both sides. His Honor gave a verdict for the defendant.

From Farming to Watchmaking, thence to Gaol.

DANIEL SWAFFER was recently convicted at the Folkestone Borough Sessions to six months' hard labor for pawning watches belonging to working men who had trusted them to him to repair. Prisoner was well connected, and had been put into a farm, which he had left to roam the country. In his travels he got hold of a smattering of knowledge of watch-repairing, and when he got watches entrusted to him he frequently pawned them.

Yet Another Burglary.

ON the night of the 10th ult., the plate-glass window of F. H. Weber, Leeds Bridge, was cut, and some £40 worth of goods stolen from the window. Fortunately, the more valuable stock had been removed into the safe. The window and stock were insured.

The Liability of Trustees.

THE protracted case of Jobson *v.* Palmer was recently decided by Mr. Justice Romer in the High Court of Chancery. The case is too long to enter into here, but one important point to the trade must not pass unnoticed. It appears that the defendant was trustee under a deed of assignment, and that while acting in this capacity some property was stolen by an office boy in his employ. The question was whether defendant was liable for the action of his servant, Under ordinary circumstances the law emphatically says yes; but in this case Mr. Justice Romer says "No; inasmuch as he had exercised ordinary prudence in entrusting the servant, whom he had no reason to think dishonest." The case certainly raises a very important point.

Swiss Watchmaking Industry.

ACCORDING to the latest report from the British Legislation in Berne, the Swiss watchmaking industry is assured a long period of stability by the commercial treaties concluded with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, while the exports to the Danubian States, British India, and Australia are steadily increasing. The recent creation of commercial schools in several of the watchmaking centres is regarded with much satisfaction by the trade as likely to complete the work already done by the technical schools in which watchmaking is taught. The combined instruction of these two classes of schools will train a set of men fitted by their technical and commercial education, and by their knowledge of languages, to represent the great export houses abroad and to dispose of their goods directly in the best markets. The smaller and less important houses which cannot afford to have a representative of their own will probably combine together to appoint one to represent their common interests. Many of the disadvantages of the present system, such as the excessive profits of middlemen, will thus, it is hoped, be done away with, while manufacturers will be enabled to ascertain with more ease and greater accuracy than at present the real demands of foreign markets. Good results are also expected from a law recently passed in the Canton of Neuchâtel on the subject of apprenticeship, by which apprentices are placed under the supervision of competent authorities delegated for that purpose by the communes, who are to see that all receive thorough instruction in their adopted callings, while the technical knowledge and professional aptitude of the apprentices are to be ultimately tested by an examination.

More Window Cutting.—A daring attempt was made on the night of the 10th ult., in a busy thoroughfare, to rob a Nottingham jeweler named Richardson. A man was seen to cut a plate-glass window with a diamond, then to break a pane. He tried to secure valuable watches, but knocked over a large glass shade, and was disturbed by the owner. The man got clear away. No arrest is reported yet.

An Heirloom Question.—The Duke of Westminster and Mr. Chaplin are trying to prevent the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland from parting with, or removing, certain heirlooms of the family, consisting principally of magnificent jewels. The case is causing some amount of interest.

Suicide.—Henry Smith, watchmaker, Shoreham, Sussex, recently committed suicide by hanging himself over the bedroom door. A daughter, who gave evidence at the inquest, stated that the deceased had been drinking for the last three months, and that for the last three weeks he had not been sober!

A CHORUS OF COMPLIMENT.

We have received a considerable number of letters from subscribers and other friends complimenting us on our Diary for 1893, which has just been issued to the trade, and upon the Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith ; we depart from our usual practice of avoiding anything that might have the semblance of self-laudation, and print a selection from our correspondence. The following refer to the journal :—

Howell and James, Limited, Pall Mall, S.W. :—"I have pleasure in expressing approval of the general character and style of your journal."—J. R. Behenna.

C. J. Guiliano, Piccadilly, W. :—"I thank you very much for the abolition of advertising *prices*, and I should like to see this extended to the retail, as I look upon it as a degrading deceptive system, only intending to vulgarise jewelry, instead of elevating it."

R. Haist, Chaux-de-Fonds :—"I congratulate you upon the get up of your estimable journal, which I always read with as much pleasure as interest. I believe that no one can find a journal treating of these matters with larger ideas and better information than in yours, the more so that you allow nothing to escape your notice."

A. Markham, Cambridge :—"I say without fear of contradiction that the journal is the best we have in the trade, and only needs to be known and seen to be taken. One great point is its exclusion of cutting prices, which in other journals are a shameful feature, especially in the one which of all others should uplift the trade. Your articles upon window dressing are a treat, and should be most beneficial to all who read them."

Waite and Son, Cheltenham :—"Consider it admirably got up and far superior to some other trade journals, especially *as you do not publish wholesale prices.* We have ceased to take in some of these publications for the sole reason that by a certain class of advertisement which they insert the public are made too wise in respect to secrets belonging to the trade."

Larard Bros., Melbourne :—"We might mention that the omission of quotations in your advertisements, recently adopted, has made it possible to recommend your journal to our retail customers without it being likely to injure ourselves as wholesale traders."

Camerer, Kuss, and Co., New Oxford-street, W.C. :—"The journal, as well as the Diary, is produced in a thorough business-like style."

M. Spiegelhalter and Son, Malton :—"We have taken the Watchmaker for twelve years, and we think that will be all we need say as to our opinion of it. We consider it contains more information of *general* interest than any other trade paper."

B. Leefe and Sons, Malton :—"Very glad you have seen it desirable to discontinue cutting prices."

G. Bartlett, Devonport :—"Keeps one well posted *up to date* in matters that are exceedingly useful."

F. Richardson, Stockton-on-Tees :—"Consider it far above the average ; in fact, we do not know any to surpass it in our trade. It deals with everything of interest touching our trade in general."

J. Rooke, Cirencester :—"Certainly the best."

S. W. Lister, York :—"Seems to answer to everything the trade desires."

Card and Moat, Southborough :—"A very instructive and useful journal. Shall always recommend it."

T. W. Davison, Barnsley :—"Seems to get more interesting every month."

H. Smith, Chipping Norton :—"Very pleased with your journal. I consider it excellent."

J. Young, Troon :—"Has been a very great boon to me in a small place like Troon, where it is to all advantage to be kept in touch with what is going on in the centres of business. It has supplied that want over and over again in many ways. I scarcely know how we could do without it."

J. Mortifee, Taunton :—"I think the method of not advertising cutting prices is most proper."

Hutchins' Supply Company, Limited, Cardiff:—"We find your journal of great importance to that branch of our business, and trust that it will always meet with the great success it so well deserves."

S. Edgcumbe, Plymouth :—"You are to be congratulated on the production of the paper."

R. H. Entwisle, Blackrod :—"Very much pleased with your paper."

F. King and Son, Windsor :—"Like it very much, and look forward to it every month."

R. H. Philips, Chesterfield :—"Very good indeed. Your articles are of a very high order, and very interesting."

J. Ramsey, Dundee :—"If there should be any one in the trade not already a subscriber to your excellent journal, I would urge him to become one without delay. I am certain he will never regret it. I have myself been one for about fifteen years, during which time many changes and improvements have been introduced, while evidently the present desire is to be well 'up to date.'"

We give also a selection of references by some of our friends to the Diary for 1893 :—

M. Spiegelhalter and Son, Malton :—"Think it will be extremely useful, especially for its business advertisement and addresses. Very often provincial watchmakers are asked for some special article which is wanted immediately, and have often been put to considerable trouble to find the right house to order from. Your Diary will to a great extent obviate this, as the different trade advertisements are well represented therein."

J. Edmunds and Co., Portman-square, W. :—"The most sensible annual we have seen this year."

C. Baldwin, Cheltenham :—"Don't see how it can be improved upon. The cash column in this supplies the one thing wanting in the other."

Waite and Son, Cheltenham :—"Will doubtless be very useful."

A. S. Hayward, Bath :—"Very well got up, and contains much of interest as well as much information likely to be profitable."

A. Sydenham, Birmingham :—"Very pleased with the Diary."

F. W. Goldsmith, Handsworth, Birmingham :—"Shall doubtless find it very useful during the coming year."

W. Duncan, Birkenhead :—"A very handy and useful book."

G. A. Hurt, Blakewell :—"If as useful as the two last it will well fill a vacancy."

T. Marston, Burslem :—"An excellent companion to the desk."

G. Bartlett, Devonport :—"Certainly contains much instructive and useful information."

A. Markham, Cambridge :—"Shall find it exceedingly useful, being a much handsomer and better one than I have had heretofore."

J. Taylor, Wakefield :—"Most valuable I have seen. The compilers deserve, at the least, the thanks of all who receive it."

D. Tunks, Accrington :—"A very complete and useful article, containing some very useful information difficult to obtain often when needed."

F. Richardson, Stockton-on-Tees :—"Consider it must be very useful to our trade in general."

J. Rooke, Cirencester :—"Contains the most copious and varied information."

W. C. Hayward, Surbiton :—"Am sure it will prove as useful during the coming year as the Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith has proved in the past."

Card and Moat, Southborough :—"Shall find it very useful."

J. D. Fisher, Lincoln :—"Interesting and useful, and does you much credit."

W. F. McCarthy, Worcester :—"Ornamental as well as useful."

H. Pidduck and Sons, Southport :—"Very handsome and useful."

J. Carter, Oldham :—"Splendid."

J. Ashbee, New Romney :—"Contains a lot of very useful information to the trade."

C. Horner, Halifax :—"Full of useful information."

E. W. De la Cour, Chatham :—"Shall find it useful."

C. J. Guiliano, Piccadilly, W. :—"Think it a very 'useful adjunct.'"

W. Dunstall, Gravesend :—"From its varied contents it cannot fail to be very useful."

A. Jones, Faversham :—"Excellently got up and must prove a welcome acquisition to all. Contains many valuable items."

J. Young, Troon :—"Has proved in the year about finished of great service to us."

J. Mortifee, Taunton :—"Very useful to the trade as it contains a deal of valuable information."

Hutchins' Supply Company, Limited, Cardiff :—"We think it a very useful acquisition to an office."

H. Abell, Ventnor :—"Shall find it very useful."

H. R. Philipps, Chesterfield :—"Certain to be useful. Several items are very interesting."

J. Ramsey, Dundee :—"A handsome and valuable gift."

We cannot reply to all individually who have written their congratulations, but beg them to accept our thanks for their encouraging compliments and good wishes.

THE GAZETTE.

CAUTION.—It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.

Bankruptcies.

BROOK, GEORGE HENRY, Wholesale Jeweler, 20, Parkhurst-road, Bowes Park. Receiving Order and Adjudication: December 7th.

CHRISTIE, WILLIAM, out of business, formerly Watchmaker, 45, Friern-road, East Dulwich. Receiving Order: December 13th. First meeting: December 28th. Public examination: Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, February 1st, 1893.

HEASMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, Watchmaker, late 24, Kensington-gardens, now 41, Gardner-street, Brighton. Receiving Order and Adjudication: December 8th.

RADCLYFFE, WILLIAM, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 188, High-street, Camden Town. Receiving Order and Adjudication: December 9th. First meeting: December 23rd. Public examination: Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, January 16th, 1893.

WESTGARTH, HENRY PHILLIPSON, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main-street, Pembroke. Receiving Order and Adjudication: December 9th.

MARCUS, JOHN, Jeweler, Watch and Clock Maker, 72, Oxford-street, London.

List of creditors.		£	s.	d.
Miller Bros.	London	108	0	0
Weill and Co.	,,	65	4	0
Wagner and Gurtley, Limited	,,	73	0	8
Cox Bros.	Birmingham	200	12	3
Blanckensee, S., and Son, Limited	,,	504	9	0
Blanckensec, Mayer	,,	501	12	6
Marcus, A.	New York	423	0	0

Deeds of Arrangement.

DE LOSADA, J. R. (FRANCISCO DEL RIEGO, trading as), Watch Manufacturer, 105, Regent-street, W. Trustee: J. Manger (Mojon, Manger, and Co.), 26 and 27, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, E.C., with a committee of inspection. Re-assignment of debtor's estate (except a certain share and interest in a patent), comprised in indenture dated June 16th, and filed June 23rd, 1891. Dated, November 29th; filed, November 29th.

GODWIN, GEORGE JAMES, Jeweler, 304, High Holborn, W.C. Trustee: A. H. Paton, Brewer-street, W., with a committee of inspection. Deed of inspectorship wherein a Miss Beebe, 51, Shooter's Hill-road, Blackheath, spinster, covenants to pay to trustee the sum of £5,000 within fourteen days of execution by all creditors, to be distributed at once, rateably, the first dividend not exceeding 5s. in the £, and further dividends not exceeding 1s. 3d. in the £ each, on July 1st and January 1st in every year, commencing July 1st, 1892, until creditors have received 12s. 6d. in the £, debtor assigning his estate to trustee for a period of three years from January 1st, 1893, he (the trustee) carrying on the business, proceeds to go towards said composition; in default of payment of composition trustee to realise and pay same. The said F. T. Beebe, who is a creditor for £1,500, postpones payment of any dividend until the creditors have received aforesaid composition, she to receive interest at 3 per cent. on the two sums of £5,000 and £1,500 during the period the business is carried on by the trustee, and, after payment of 12s. 6d. in the £ to the creditors, the property to be assigned to her to secure her claim, and, after payment thereof, she to convey debtor. The trustee and inspectors have power, at their discretion, to pay any non-assenting creditor a larger dividend than the above-mentioned 12s. 6d. in the £. Secured creditors, £122. Dated, November 17th; filed, November 23rd. Unsecured liabilities, £21,482 12s. 3d.; estimated net assets, £11,878.

List of creditors.		£	s.	d.
Buller, Dcane, and Rhodc	London	3,195	3	9
Paton, A. H.	,,	2,081	6	7
Saunders and Shepherd	,,	607	17	5
Harris, C. S.	,,	368	19	7
Eady, Paris, and Eady	,,	728	17	3
Ingram Bros.	,,	238	0	0
Holland, Aldwinkle, and Slater	,,	706	4	3
Hukin and Heath	,,	255	13	6
Baume and Co.	,,	370	4	0
Turner, George	,,	308	14	8
Wootton, S., and Co.	,,	454	18	10
Jarman, R.	,,	400	0	0
Sturm and Knight	,,	381	9	0
Beebe, Miss	,,	1,534	0	0
Godwin, Mrs.	Beckenham	112	0	0
Myers, W. and G.	Birmingham	5,659	15	2
Harrison Bros. and Howson	Sheffield	719	13	1

QUEENING, JAMES, Marble Clock Case Manufacturer, Meadow-lane Saw Mills, Meadow-lane, and Roundhay-road, Leeds, Trustee: J. F. Dyson, Queen-street, Huddersfield, C.A. Dated, December 12th; filed, December 13th. Unsecured liabilities, £110 7s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £60.

List of creditors.		£	s.	d.
Sissons, Isaac	Leeds	79	0	0
Buckley, J.	,,	22	5	0
Lister and Smalley	,,	13	15	0

Notices to Creditors.

BLAKEMORE, HUGH HENRY, Manufacturing Jeweler and Factor, 84, Lansdowne-street, Winson-green, and 10, Tenby-street, Birmingham, and Adelaide-place, Blackpool. Dividend of 3d., at 14, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, December 12th.

BOWMAN, ARTHUR HART, Jeweler and Silversmith, 472, Brixton-road, 15, Camberwell-road, and The Limes, Tulse Hill. First dividend of 1s., at W. O. Clough and Co.'s, 89, Gresham-street, E.C., December 19th.

HANDS, WILLIAM CHARLES, Jeweler, Castle-street, Norwich, Norfolk. Dividend of 2s. 6d., at Official Receiver's, Norwich, December 9th.

ROBINSON, HENRY, Jeweler, 51, Hanover-square, Bradford, and 42, South-street, Spennymoor. Dividend of 1s. 10½d., at Trustee's office, 32, Market-street, Bradford, December 10th.

SKERRITT, ROBERT, Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, and Optician, High-street, York-town, and 3, Kelsey-cottages, Blackwater. Dividend of 1s. 5½d., at Official Receiver's, 24, Railway-approach, London Bridge, S.E., December 16th.

TURBITT, ALBERT, Watch Jewel Maker, 41, Payne's-lane, Coventry. Dividend of 2s. 8d., at Official Receiver's, Coventry, November 29th.

ZIMMERMAN, WILLIAM (W. MOSER, trading as), Jeweler and Watchmaker, 284, Stretford-road, Manchester. Proofs by December 28th. Trustee: G. G. Poppleton, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

Dissolutions of Partnership.

CHATWIN, F. AND W., Pearl Workers, 30 and 31, Darwin-street, Birmingham. Debts by Frank Arthur Chatwin, who continues on his own account. November 17th.

FORSYTH AND PRITCHARD, Jewelers, 173, Hockley-street, Birmingham. November 24th.

JACKSON J., AND COMPANY, Sellers of Marble and Other Clocks, Bronzes, Articles of Vertu, etc., 9, St. Andrew-street. November 5th.

PEARCE AND BUXTON, Cutlery Manufacturers, 47, Eyre-lane, Sheffield. Debts by Edward Pearce, who continues under the style of Edward Pearce and Company. December 5th.

* * *

Death of a Welsh Jeweler. — The death, at Pwllheli, is announced of Mr. J. Gabriel Jones, who had been in the trade for over thirty-five years. He has passed away in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Sale at Hull.—A firm of accountants are instructed to realise the valuable stock, fixtures, premises, &c., of Mr. B. Scott (trading under the style of Barnett and Scott), art jewelers, Whitefriargate. Hull, in consequence of the proprietor being ordered abroad on account of ill-health.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, SILVERSMITH, AND OPTICIAN.

Catch-penny Prices.

DEAR SIR,—Having read your article in the WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER of last month in reference to the low price for watch repairing, I beg to inform you that at Manchester there are watchmakers who clean a watch, or put a mainspring in for 9d.; cylinders and staffs, 1s. 6d., etc. I myself have seen the cards advertising the same. I think it is quite time that something should be done to better the jobbing trade.

Cheetham, Manchester. A. BROWN.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, SILVERSMITH AND OPTICIAN.

SIR,—May I ask a question through the journal? I am in considerable trouble and anxiety with my window, owing to a kind of vapor, steam, or condensation constantly over the surface. My window is enclosed (not by Sage), consequently not absolutely air-tight. The gas is outside lamps. If any of my fellow traders would suggest the cause and best remedy I should be very grateful. As I write the people can scarcely look into the window, although I have two outside lamps with good Argand burners with full power burning. Can you or any of your readers help me?

G. BARTLETT.

[The cause of the deposition of vapor upon the inside of the window is the temperature outside the shop being much cooler than inside, which lowers the temperature of the glass. As soon as the warm air of the shop reaches the glass it becomes chilled, and as the amount of watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere is (under these circumstances) proportional to the height of the thermometer, decreasing with the lowering of the temperature; when the air becomes chilled the water is deposited upon the chilling surface. Remedies—1, keep hot, moist air out of the window, either by air-tight cases or any other means; 2, should it get in open your door and resort to fanning; 3, keep the air in your window dry by the use of chemicals, as calcium chloride. Put this salt in a saucer, and it will absorb the moisture.—ED.]

A. G. NELSON.—The fitting up of a shop with electric light varies greatly from 10s. to 30s. per light. We should advise you to get estimates from several firms; you will probably find a substantial difference in their prices.

H. D. (Keighley).—*The Jewelers' Assistant* is published by Crosby Lockwood and Co., Stationers' Hall-court, E.C. We think the price is 3s. 6d.

L. M'C. WALSAL.—Several of our advertisers would supply you with the low price Geneva watches you require.

J. D. FISHER.—Thanks for information regarding the unfair competition. We shall probably bring the matter forward next month.

R. H. P., *re* BURGLARY INSURANCE.—We do not think there can possibly be two opinions as to its advisability. Insure by all means if you have anything worth thieving. As to the best society, we have had experience of nearly every office, and find that the Goldsmiths' and General Burglary Insurance Company, Gresham-street, have always been the most prompt and business-like in all their actions and payments.

P. Z.—The makers of the little diamond chick brooches you describe we should think are Messrs. Whitehorn Bros., Featherstone-buildings. The puzzle rings are made by Messrs. Chandler and Son, Newman-street, W.

G.J.—It is perfectly untrue about the bubbles in the rubies made synthetically all running into the middle. Before us now are a hundred or more of these things, and very frequently the bubbles are at the sides; they, of course, require a high power to see them. They are not nearly so large as the bubbles in jargoons. Bubbles are also to be found in natural rubies and sapphires, some of which are very curious, but they are microscopic.

F. HALL.—There are numerous far more simple methods than you suggest for illuminating the hands of turret clocks. They are extremely useful, as some structures do not admit of transparent dials. We fear we can give you but little encouragement for your idea.

Oakley Cork Club.

HOROLOGERS are justly credited with being among the most ingenious of mankind, and of the various legitimate means of raising funds for a charity, perhaps, none can compare with that known as the Oakley Cork Club. A few facts about which cannot fail to be of interest to our readers. The club was started about two years ago at the Oakley Arms, Hall-street, Goswell-road, and already it has a membership roll of 500. An entrance fee of 2d. admits to the benefits of membership. Immediately upon payment of this fee a member is presented with a small cork, or rather, a piece of wood cut in cork fashion, with a certain number marked on the top. The money deposited at the time of any member's initiation is placed in a box, and when the sum amounts to two guineas a draw takes place. The lucky drawer, by virtue of the donation he thus makes, becomes a life member of the Watch and Clock Makers' Pension Society. Already the society has substantially benefited through the formation of the club. Recently a crowdedly attended dinner was held in the spacious room of the headquarters. Mr. Barton presided, while Mr. A. Selig occupied the vice-chair. In giving after dinner the toast of "Health and Prosperity to the Oakley Cork Club," the Chairman, whose remarks were cordially received, dwelt upon the services that the club rendered to a society from which men who could not help themselves, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, received a permanent maintenance to sustain them to the end of their lives in peace and tranquillity without the dread of being overtaken by dire poverty. (Cheers.) With this toast he coupled the names of Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Newman. Mr. Wilkins, in a few appropriate remarks, referred to the benefit attached to the Cork Club, and said he was fully aware of the great extent to which it helped the society. Mr. Newman, in returning thanks, said that the Watch and Clock Makers' Pension Society was the first of its kind in any trade to give, by the aid of annual subscriptions and donations, pensions to the aged and necessitous members of the trade. Responding subsequently to the compliment paid to him for his services in connection with the club, Mr. Blunden gave a sketch of the career of the club, pointing out that in a little less than two years they had raised £25 for the charity. They had now as many as 500 members, but that number he hoped would be raised to at least 1,500 before their next annual meeting. Other toasts followed.

The Wedding Presents to Princess Marie.

WE hear of numerous wedding presents for the Princess Marie. Several West End and Provincial jewelers have already supplied articles, while others are yet in preparation. A magnificent silver and maroon leather secretaire set was made by Messrs. Thornhill and Co., New Bond-street., W., consisting of stationery case, blotting-book, inkstand, vesta vase, and bell, in red morocco case. It is a present from the officers of the Plymouth Garrison. The present from the naval officers serving in the Plymouth command consists of a silver inkstand and blotter. The former stands on an ebony base about 16in. by 10in., supported at the four corners by silver lions. The glass bottles are surmounted by silver naval crosses. In the centre is a square box, the cover of which is a figure of Britannia flanked on one side by the English and Russian ensigns, and on the other by the Roumanian standards in colored enamel. In front, on the ebony base, is an inscribed silver plate. The tradesmen of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse have presented a magnificent 14in. silver bowl, mounted upon an ebony plinth, suitably engraved with the arms of the above-named towns and those of the Royal Family, together with a legendary inscription. It was supplied by a local firm—Messrs. Page, Keen and Page. Another wedding present consisted of a service of plate from Messrs. Carrington and Co., Broadwood and Sons, Henry Graves and Co., Huntsman and Co., Hooper and Co., and Meyer and Mortimer. This was presented to Her Royal Highness at Clarence House.

Time-Gun for Hull.—An agitation is on foot to establish a time-gun at Hull, similar to those which Newcastle and other places possess. These are fired by the electric current from Greenwich at one o'clock each day. There appears a slight difference of opinion in Hull as to whose clock is actually correct.

Clock and Watchmakers' Pension Society.—Mr. Joseph Walton and Mr. Daldorph have been elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of this important society.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.

The Charges for the Insertion of Announcements in this Directory for a Year or any portion thereof are: SMALL TYPE, 2/6 PER ENTRY *(One Line).* LARGE TYPE, 7/6 PER ENTRY. Cash to accompany Order. *The Year commences with the January Number. New Headings opened as required ; no extra charge.*

ARTISTIC SILVER SUNDRIES.

Pringle, Robert, and Co., actual Makers (not merely Factors), at their Steam Works, 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road. Children's Cans, Salt Cells and Spoons, Serviette Rings, Apostle and Coffee Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Mustard Pots and Spoons; Muffineers, Cream Jugs, Sugar Basins, Tea Spoons, Medals, and Alberts, duty free. Old Gold and Silver bought in any quantity for melting at the highest market price. Silver Goods sent out on approbation

ALUMINIUM GOODS.

Aluminium Fabric Co., 83, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

BAROMETERS.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London. Wholesale Manufacturers of Pocket and Charm Compasses, Aneroid Barometers, Sun Dials, etc. Illustrated Trade Catalogue free on application.

BOXES AND CASES.

Kettle, F. G., 11, Kingsgate-street, London, W.C.
Swingewood, Albert, 81, Caroline-street, Birmingham.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

Box, F. B., 64, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Poppleton, G. G., C.A., 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

CHAINS.

Reading, N. C., and Co., 186, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

CHRONOMETERS.

Oram, George, and Son, 19, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, all kinds of first-class Keyless Lever Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, and Regulators always in stock.

CLOCKS.

Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4, St. Mary-street, Manchester.
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford.
Haycock, W., Church-street, Ashbourne.
Smith, John, and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

CLOCK REPAIRS.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.

COMPASSES.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.

CUTLERY.

Vale, William, and Sons, Unett Works, 83, Unett-street, Birmingham.

CYCLES.

Coventry Cycle Manufacturing Co., Grove Works, Coventry.
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry.
Reform Cycle Co., Coventry.

DIAL PAINTING AND WRITING.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.
Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, London.

DIAMONDS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct.

DIAMOND CUTTING, &c.

Ford and Wright, 116. Clerkenwell-road, London.

ELECTRO-PLATE GOODS.

Blanckensee, Lionel, 55, Buckingham-street, Birmingham.

ELECTRO PLATING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Smith, T., and Co., 10, Percival-street, Goswell-road, London.
Sturlevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.

ENGRAVING.

Lancaster and Carstairs, 47, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Mitchell and Cooper, Heraldic, Monogram, Inscription, and General Engravers to the Trade, 58, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London. Articles engraved while customers wait.

GEMS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct, London.

GILDING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Sturtevant, J. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell.

GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Hope, S., 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING.

Day, Edward, 28, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Harrold, Charles, and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.
The Sheffield Smelting Company, Limited, Sheffield, *Sell* Gold and Silver (refined and alloyed). *Buy* all materials containing Gold and Silver.
Westwood, Charles, and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham.

GOLDSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham, and 15, Thavies Inn, London, Goldsmiths, Jewelers, Diamond Mounters, Art Silversmiths. *By Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.* Royal and other Orders and Insignia, Mayoral Chains, Maces, Corporate Seals, Caskets, Keys, Swords, Masonic Jewelers.
Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, MANUFACTURING.

Appleby, Alfred, and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, A., 179, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Ginder, Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jones, T. Walter, 48-50, Hylton-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Bros., and Co., Curzon-street, Derby.
Phelps, Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.
Siegele and Bennett, 11, Charterhouse-street, London.
Starling, J. H., 7, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Wall, T., 90, Vittoria-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS' MATERIALS.

Gray, E., and Sons, 46 and 47, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, WHOLESALE.

Carter and Co., 89, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, H. J., and Co., Limited, 22, Thavies Inn, London.
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Kirkham and Worster, 18, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London.
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, London, E.C.

LEATHER GOODS.

Garstin, A., and Co., 1, Queen-square, London.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Joseph, Pitsford-street, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Vaughton. P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham.

MOUNTING.

Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Paillard, C., and Co., 62, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.

Barnett, A. P., 50, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Chapman, Son, and Co. 2, Charterhouse-buildings, London, E.C.

OPTICIANS, WHOLESALE.

Aston, T., and Son, 90, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Botwright and Grey, 13, Spencer-street, E.C.
Taylor, J. and H., 49, Tenby-street N., Birmingham.
Braham, O., 3, Sekforde-street, London.
London and Paris Optic and Clock Company.

PASTE GOODS.

Loveridge and Co., 66, Spencer-street, Birmingham.

POLISHES.

Holden, T. (Silvastor), 7, Hargreaves-street, Burnley.
P.P.P. Polishing Medium.

PEDOMETERS.

Jeannot, P. A., 5, Alpes Geneva.

REPAIRS.

Ahronsberg Bros., 37-39, Albion-street, Birmingham.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Marion and Co., 22 and 23, Soho-square, London, W

SILVERSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Hammond Creake and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.
Linegar, John, 68 and 70, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Pringle, Robert, and Co., 40, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Stokes and Ireland, 83, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Wilkinson, Henry, and Co., Sheffield.

GERMAN SILVER GOODS.

Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham.

TOOLS.

Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, London, E.C.
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.
Triumph Lathe.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, 68, Fleet-street, London.
Tripplin, J., 31, Holborn Viaduct, London.

TISSUE.

Fletcher, Robert, and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester.

THIMBLES.

The Gripper.

WATCH-CASES.

Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, London, E.C.
Pike, R. J., Gold and Silver Watch-Cases, Cromwell House, Earlsdon, Coventry. Engine Turning, Springing, Polishing, and Engraving.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

WATCH KEYS.

Parkes, S., and Sons, 7, Bach-street, Birmingham.
Baker, John, 4, King-street, Dover.
Millward, W., Milton-street, near Summer-lane, Birmingham.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.]

American Waltham Watch Company, London, E.C. (Robbins and Appleton.)
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton Garden, London.
Carley, G., and Co , 30, Ely-place, London.
Freres, Clemence, 30, Ely-place, London.
Hill, Charles J., Russell House, Coventry.
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Kullberg, V., 105, Liverpool-road, N.
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John-square, London,
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry. E.C.
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry.
Richardson, James, Carlton House, Holyhead-road, Coventry.
Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva.
Usher and Cole. 105, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.
Vacheron and Constantin, Geneva.
White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

WATCH MATERIALS.

Brown, W. H., 15, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Grimshaw and Baxter, 33, Goswell-road, London.
Gray, E., and Sons, 46, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Haswell, R., and Sons, 49 and 50, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell.
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Williams. E., and Co., 10, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.

WATCH REPAIRS.

Bloxham. W., 183, Hockley-street, Birmingham.
Dunlop, C. J., 62, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Edwards. A., and Co., 17, Spon-street, Coventry.
Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Hayward. G.. Watchmaker and Repairer to the Trade, New pieces by post. Complicated and Faulty Watches put in good order. G. Hayward, 90, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "RETRACT, BIRMINGHAM." Bankers: LONDON & MIDLAND BANKING CO.

CARTER & CO., 89, VYSE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Wholesale and Manufacturing Jewellers,

The A 1 Jobbing House of Birmingham.

THE "ROBIN" JOBBING CALENDAR, Most complete list in the trade. Send post free on application.

APPRO. and ORDERS have immediate attention.

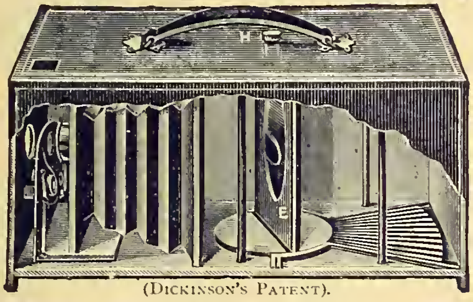
Silver and Gold Brooches in great variety. Always a grand selection to choose from.

Speciality.—GEM RINGS.

MARION & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.



(Dickinson's Patent).

Marion's Dry Plates, manufactured at Southgate. CORRECT EXPOSURES can always be had under all circumstances. Each box with speed number marked on, as determined by Hurter and Driffield's method, and used in conjunction with their Actinograph.

CAUTION.—See you get the new make, labelled "**MARION'S** Dry Plates," instead of "Britannia Dry Plates." Hurter and Driffield's Actinograph for Great Britain, 10s. 9d., post free. For other latitudes, 10s. 6d., postage extra.

THE "RADICAL" HAND CAMERA, to hold 12 plates in 3 sizes:—3¼ by 3¼, mahogany, £5 15s.; Covered Leather, £6 6s.; 4¼ by 3¼, mahogany, with "Soho" double R. R. Lens, £7 15s.; Covered Leather, £8 10s.; extra for Voigtlander's Hand Camera Lens, £2 5s.; 6½ by 4¾, mahogany, double Combination Lens, £12; Covered Leather, £13.

The "Radial" offers advantages over most Hand Cameras by allowing the use of plates of different rapidity in the same magazine, which can be used according to requirements. Also the interior is made of metal, very strong and light, and will not get out of order. The Lenses are of first-class quality. The shutters will work at rapid speed, and yet at time exposure. In appearance it is a neat box, quite unobtrusive.

Marion's Perfection Camera, with three backs. Light, strong, rigid, with patent rotating base, all the latest improvements, and including a strong folding tripod stand. For Plates, 6½ × 4¾, £8 5s.; 8½ × 6½, £9 15s.; 10 × 8, £12 5s.: 12 × 10, £14 10s.; 15 × 12, £18 5s. 6d.
Marion's Superior Complete Outfits, in Lock Case, comprising Camera, Lens, Stand, Plates, Chemicals, Dishes, &c., for Plates. 6½ × 4¾, £17; 8½ × 6½, £20: 10 × 8, £28; 12 × 10, £34.
The "Oxford" Set, complete with Camera, Lens, Stand, Plates, Chemicals, &c., £5.
The "Puck" Set, for BOYS and GIRLS, Complete with Instructions, really Workable Set, 8s., post free.
Marion's Practical Guide. 15th Thousand. The Best Teacher of Photography. 2s. 9d., post free.
Marion's Dry Plates. The easiest to work and the best results.

	4¼ × 3¼.	6½ × 4¾.	8½ × 6½.	10 × 8.	12 × 10.	15 × 12.	
Ordinary	1/-	2/3	4/3	7/3	10/-	18/-	per doz.
Rapid	1/3	3/-	5/6	9/6	13/-	23/-	,,
Instantaneous	1/6	3/8	6/6	11/-	16/-	28/-	,,

Voigtlander's Celebrated Lenses for LANDSCAPE WORK. A Series for ¼ plate, £3 15s.; for ½ plate, £4 12s.; for whole plate, £6 3s.; For 10 × 8, £7 5s.; for 12 × 10, £8 16s.
Rapid Euryscope, for GROUPS and PORTRAITS. ¼, £4 8s.; ½, £6 7s.; 1/1, £11; 10 × 8, £16 10s.; 12 × 10, £22.
Bain's Crown Shutter. Measured Speed. 150th part of a second. For ¼ and ½ plate, £1 10s.; for 1/1 plate, £1 15s,; for 10 × 8 and 12 × 10, £2.
Kershaw's Time and Instantaneous Shutter, from £1 to £2 10s., according to size of Lens.
Eikonogen, the most powerful of Developers. Cartridges ready-made up for use, 3s. 3d. per box of ten. Post free.
Slingsby Flash-Light Apparatus, complete with Instructions, No. 1, £4; No. 2, £8.

22 & 23, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

MR. FREDK. B. BOX,

Member of the Horological Society,

Agent for the Disposal of Watchmakers' and Jewellers' Businesses.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—No charge whatever unless a sale is effected, and no charge to Purchasers.

Valuations made on moderate Terms.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Offices:

64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

MR. BOX *is instructed to sell the following businesses:—*

1. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** lovely watering place, South Devon. The oldest established business in the town. Situate in the best street. Returns have been for many years an average of £25 a week. Rent on lease £90. Vendor retiring on a competency. No goodwill; stock and fixtures at a valuation, about £700. A genuine concern and a golden opportunity for a pushing and a capable man.
2. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** good town in Yorkshire. In same hands 35 years. Returns have been £1,800 to £2,000, but lately being under management £1,000; jobbing about £300. Good shop, 13-roomed house, side entrance, stable, etc. Rent only £68. All at valuation, about £1,000.
3. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** South Coast Town. Rent on lease £55; good house attached. Average returns £20 a week and profits £10 a week. Jobbing about £5 a week. All at valuation, about £1,000. Vendor will accept £500 in cash, balance on easy terms or reduce purchase money to £500.
4. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** thriving Midland town. Established 13 years. Returns, £600 a year at good profits; good sale trade. Compact shop and five rooms. Lease, 11 years unexpired; rent only £30. Purchase-money required about £350. Ill-health sole cause of selling.
5. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** Market Town in Somerset. Rent £26. Returns between £500 and £600 a year. At valuation, about £700.
6. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** good neighborhood 20 miles from London. Double-fronted shop, compact shop and house with side and back entrances. Rent only £28; profits £4 a week. Stock and fixtures and materials all for £85. An exceptional opening.
7. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** thriving neighborhood, 12 miles from London. In same hands 34 years. Comfortable house, large garden, and stables. Rent on lease only £24 a year. Average returns £8 to £10 a week. Windings £40. A good jobbing connection. Ill-health sole cause of sale. £350 all at. An exceptional opportunity.
8. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** South West town. Established and in same hands many years. Returns average from £1,500 to £1,600; good class trade, about half jobbing. Rent on lease only £40. At valuation about £1,000.
9. **Watchmaker's and Jeweller's in** flourishing Market Town, population 10,000; 30 miles from London; in same hands 13 years. Rent £45. Lease 16 years unexpired; good shop and commodious house. Returns £1,000 and nett profit £300. Ill-health sole cause of sale. About £900 required. Purchase money arranged with £650.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BUSINESS TRANSFER AND PARTNERSHIP AGENCY.

On account of the repeated use of the Association for the above purposes, it has been thought advisable to form a distinct department for negotiating sales and purchases of businesses, introducing partners, capital, etc. Registers have therefore been opened, and those desirous of effecting any of the above-mentioned objects should at once communicate in confidence to the General Manager, G. G. POPPLETON, The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

The following businesses at the present time are Wanted:—

WANTED, A WATCHMAKER'S AND JEWELLER'S RETAIL BUSINESS in a large and thriving town. Must have central position, good connection, and increasing turnover. Strictest investigation required.

FANCY GOODS AND BASKET BUSINESS WANTED.—Must be old-established and doing a good profitable turnover, and be perfectly bonâ fide.

The following business at the present time is for Disposal:—

FOR DISPOSAL, A WELL-KNOWN JEWELLERY BUSINESS in Bath; been established 20 years and has secured good connection; situated in a leading thoroughfare; average takings £30 weekly; fixtures and fittings at valuation; stock optional, or could be taken at valuation; rent of premises £80 per annum, with lease, having an unexpired term of seven years.—For further particulars, apply to G. G. Poppleton, Business Agency Department, The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

ADDRESS with particulars of tenancy and full particulars to—

G. G. POPPLETON, C.A.,
Business Agency Department,
The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association,
26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

PREPAID COLUMN.

Advertisements inserted under this heading are charged **6d. per line** *(of seven words) if order is accompanied with remittance, otherwise they will be charged* **1s per line.**

ORDERS (WITH COPY) MUST REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE 25th OF EACH MONTH.

BUSINESSES.

TO BE SOLD.—Genuine Watchmaker's and Jeweller's Business in the very best position, 95, Broad-street, Reading; G. Borelli the proprietor retiring. Premium for air-tight windows, fixtures, and twelve years' lease, £320. Stock by valuation, lately much reduced. Exceptional favorable opportunity.

WATCHMAKER'S and JEWELLER'S in thriving Midland Town (Established 40 years); vendor retiring; good jobbing connection and winding, £26 per annum; stock by valuation, lately much reduced. Good house and shop, double front. — Address, "WATCH," 5, Adelaide-street, Charing Cross, London.

SITUATIONS.

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS require colleague with £500 to assist developments; profitable concern; strictest investigations.—Address, SOUTHALL, Langley Heath, Penns, near Birmingham.

WANTED, Engagement. — Manager Watchmaker's, Jeweller's Shop, or Wholesale Traveller; long experience, highest testimonials; married, abstainer.—Care of Rev. BUTLER, Vicarage-road, Morriston.

AGENT WANTED.—A large French firm, manufacturing watch and clock springs, seeks an experienced and responsible agent, resident in London, to represent them solely in Great Britain. Preference given to one conversant with the French language, and who has a good connection, and who travels at regular intervals for other branches amongst the leading watch material dealers. Salary and commission. First-class references necessary. Apply by letter to M. D., office of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND SILVERSMITH, 68, Fleet-street, London.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.

MOONSTONES from Ceylon and East Indies. Corundum for sale, by Richard Baker, Son, & Co., 7, Cross-lane Eastcheap, London.

VERGE PLATES, Wheels, etc.; 1s. to 2s. per lb. given. Gold, silver, miniatures, coins, curiosities, bought for prompt cash; bankers' reference. — WRATHALL, Goldsmith, Coronation Stone, Kingston-on-Thames.

MUSICAL BOX MATERIALS.—Largest Assortment of Materials for modern and ancient Musical Boxes; every description of Musical Boxes repaired and put into thorough order at most moderate charges; Springs of the finest quality and temper.—Messrs. NICOLE FRERES, 21, Ely-place, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITBY JET JEWELLERY. — T. TRUEMAN, Church-street, Whitby, Manufacturer of all kinds of Jet Goods for the Trade; orders promptly executed.

WELLS AND LYON, Manufacturers of Spectacles and Folders of every description in gold, silver, steel, platinum, platinex, etc., etc. Wholesale opticians. Oculists' Prescriptions, special odd work and repairs of any kind by return evening post. Four medals and three diplomas for excellency of workmanship. Patentees and Manufacturers of the Patent Folding Astigmatic Clip.—7, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell, E.C. Wholesale and Export only.

WATCH REPAIRS a Speciality; Price List post free.—CHAS. H. KILNER, 31, Kilvert's-buildings, Manchester.

WATER AND ELECTRO-GILDING, Silvering and Nickel Plating, Silver Polishing, Bright and Dead Gilding.—F. HILLS, 51, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, London.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS. —Wanted, Small Sales with Good Jobbing attached.—State returns, jobbing and sales, rent and cost of purchase, to L. McCourt, Wallbrook, near Bilston, Staffordshire.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Edited by W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

Vol. XVIII.—No. 8.] FEBRUARY 1, 1893. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post

OUR DIARY FOR 1893.

Our Diary for 1893 is now entirely out of print; and no further copies can be supplied. New subscribers will be entitled to the Diary for 1894, to be issued in November next.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

1. **Retail or selling prices to the public.**
2. **The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.**
3. **The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by the trade.**

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices: BIRMINGHAM, 22, HYLTON STREET.
MANCHESTER, 3, BOOTH STREET (*Corner of Piccadilly*).
ALSO AT BRADFORD, LEEDS, HUDDERSFIELD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, AND ELSEWHERE.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.). Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, & DESIGNS.—Arrangements have been made with an expert whereby subscribers to this journal can receive information respecting these free of charge. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Editor of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND SILVERSMITH, Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Department, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and must in every case contain stamped and directed envelope for reply.

ENTRE NOUS
HARPOCRATES.

By the Editor.

THE PRESCOT WATCH INDUSTRY.

ELSEWHERE in this journal will be found some account of the three days' festivities and speeches in connection with the celebration of the manufacture of entire watches, and the extensive enlargement of premises of the Prescot Watch Factory. These festivities are without a parallel in the history of English watchmaking, but let us hope that in years to come they will be looked upon as insignificant compared with the mighty stimulus to the English watch trade which dates from this period onwards. No one can look back upon the last decade without feeling indebted to the two or three moving spirits by whose efforts so great a change has been brought about in Prescot. Time was when this town was an active centre of a Hugenot colony who peacefully pursued the calling of their fathers. Perhaps too peacefully, for while they remained going along on practically the old lines, others were developing along new ones, and leaving the Lancastrians behind. The Prescot industry would have died out had it not been taken in hand, and, with new mainspring, hair, and escapement, put into a new and suitable case. It is a very creditable thing to manager Hewett to be able to say that he is not afraid of foreign competition, because the present price charged for American watches is only a fraction of what it was when they were first put upon the market; and if at the commencement of its history the infant can compete with the trained gladiator the tale of David and Goliath pales in comparison. We only hope that the gallant manager will be able to combat the difficulties of the case as easily as he appears assured he can. Horologists must have felt very much flattered, for assuredly it was never dreamed that a titled lady would preside over the festivities of the female watch operatives, nor the peers of the land and of the Kingdom of Science manifest such an interest in our trade, But here we have the reigning king of science—or we suppose we ought to say the president, as science is a republic—the weigher of a beam of light, and the estimator of the duration of geologic æons, declare that in mechanical science there is nothing so interesting as a watch.

There is scarcely a newspaper from John o' Groats' House to the Land's End that has not been singing the praises of Prescot. It is a great pity the subject was not brought before the public earlier. Still, one must say that the public Press is not sufficiently acquainted with English watchmaking to speak upon the question, and probably the opinions circulated have more often been erroneous than correct. We are sure that had we gathered our knowledge of English watchmaking from recent newspapers we should have been led to imagine that the English watch trade had absolutely ceased to be, and that those marvels of horology which no country in the world can approach had no existence. During the whole of these descriptions of the state, or even existence, of English watchmaking, not a single word has been said about Coventry, with its almost human machinery, or of London manufacture. For none of this, however, can anyone blame Manager Hewett, but only the national Press. Here and there a paper, the *Court Journal* for instance, derived the idea of recovering the English watch trade, seeing that it had never been lost. What has been lost is the Prescot trade, and the important position it held under the old state of things; but now all is changed, and Prescot is changed, too, let us hope. The place it will occupy in the future will be more important in the national industry than when even in all its former glory.

THE ADVERTISING OF CUTTING PRICES.

THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH having boldly announced its intention to refuse to allow the advertising of cutting prices in its columns, its contemporaries are discovering that they have long intended to do the same, as witness the following amusing excerpt from one of them :—

> "*The publishing of trade prices* in representative journals has long been a bone of contention, and we have for some considerable time published articles in our journal pointing out the injury they do the trade generally, and, in some cases, their misleading character. Having received numerous letters from prominent members of the trade on the subject, endorsing our expressed opinions, we have decided that on and after July 1st, 1893, we shall discontinue all advertisements of the above-mentioned description. The delay in carrying out this reform is due to our being compelled to carry out all existing contracts.

If we had the time, we should search with some curiosity through the back numbers of this publication for the strong expressions of opinion against cutting prices which it has printed side by side with the advertisements containing such prices. We cannot say we remember seeing them, and if we had, we should have been struck by the singular lack of appreciation of the humorous inconsistency of such strange companionship. For our part, we confess frankly that our own case has been one of genuine conversion, not a tardy and reluctant recognition of necessity, and at no time have we stultified ourselves by denouncing the publication of prices in one column whilst actually publishing them in another. Indeed, in fairness, we ought to mention that there still appears in our contemporary the very same advertisement which months ago, and long before our announced decision, we ran the risk of a threatened action for breach of contract by refusing to insert after it had been accepted inadvertently by one of our agents. However, we have no objection at all to our example in putting a ban on cutting prices being followed by our contemporaries, but rather rejoice thereat, as, if the trade Press, from the leading organ down to the most humble advertising circular, withdraw all countenance and assistance from firms who work by means neither fair, honest, nor legitimate, more than half the Augean task of cleansing the wholesale trade from such unclean association will have been accomplished; and the WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH will ever be proud of its position as leader in the reform.

TO WHAT ARE THINGS COMING?

PERHAPS one of the boldest and most impudent robberies of late was committed on the evening of the 8th ult. at the establishment of the Association of Diamond Merchants, Grand Hotel-buildings, Charing-cross, where, in the full blaze of the electric light and gas, of an intensity which only those who have seen it can realise, a case which apparently is part of the outside window, containing £330 worth of jewelry, was bodily removed from its secret fastenings and taken down Northumberland-avenue past crowds of people, put into a cab and carried off. That such a thing could be done in a neighborhood so crowded with police and passengers—to say nothing of the people looking into the shop windows—seems impossible and it becomes a very serious question as to what is really safe. This case was to all intents and purposes a window, as it covered a wall, and was of such a size that it required two men to handle it. Yet not only did passers-by allow it to be taken away, but a cabman permitted it to be put upon the foot-board of his cab, with all its contents, which one would have thought must have struck him as suspicious, and drive with it to a house of which he took no particular notice. When, however, the news of the robbery, spread he could remember the circumstances with the exception of the number of the house to which the case was taken. His information was valuable and the case has been recovered. He was also able to describe one of the men, who has since been arrested and identified by him from a crowd of others. Let us hope that all the rascals engaged will be caught, and get a sentence which will prevent others following such a mode of plunder, otherwise one will be tempted to ask what is safe, and to what are things coming?

MARKETS.

Diamonds.

LONDON, January 26th.—During the month trade has been as moving as it usually is in January, certainly more so than it was the latter part of last January. Good stuff has been in fair demand, and prices both for cut and rough have been quite maintained all round.

AMSTERDAM, January 24th.—During the latter part of December and all through January our market has not been so depressed as it usually is at this season. Generally after the business for the New Year is concluded merchants and jewelers take advantage of the general quietness to take stock and make up their books, and this leads them to refrain from entering into any new business speculations. This year, however, such was not the case, and the demand for highly finished diamonds has been well maintained. Chavages and Kopjes are also in good demand, and all sorts of rough meet with inquiries.

PARIS, January 23rd.—Though nothing much to boast of, the diamond market of our place is moving. We have recently had an unusual demand from Germany, England, and some little from Russia. In the latter place the old style being in vogue—they keep the New Year thirteen days later than the Occidentals. Stocks usually are rather low, and as some trade is expected from Spain and South America—especially as Easter is with them the present-giving time—purchases must be made. The sellers, too, are also low in stock and for the present trade fresh material must be had. It is expected that there will not be much dull time this season as diamonds are in such demand in society and the festive season (La Carnaval) does an immense amount of good to trade.

Silver.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ill effects of the Monetary Conference, the price of the precious white metal has not altered very much, the pence quotation remaining constant all through the month, and never being more than $38\frac{1}{2}$d. or lower than $38\frac{1}{8}$d. per oz.

Copper.

THE red metal, on the other hand, has shown a steady decline throughout the month. Commencing at £46 14s., it gradually eased down until it reached £45 15s.

Tin.

TIN has shown a chopping motion. Commencing at £$91\frac{1}{8}$ it fell to £$90\frac{7}{8}$, but suddenly rose to £$92\frac{3}{8}$, and from that to £$93\frac{1}{2}$, finally easing to £$92\frac{1}{8}$.

Spelter.

SPELTER has shown but little movement of prices. Commencing at £$18\frac{3}{8}$, it fell to £18 by the middle of the month. It then exhibited slow signs of recovery, and upon going to press is £18 3s. 6d.

Aluminium.

THE price of aluminium has greatly advanced during the past two months. At the end of October the Cowles Company were offering 98 per cent. pure ingot metal at 2s. 6d. per lb. It went to 3s. 3d. by December 1st, and present price is 4s. ingots; 6s. to 8s. sheets, according to gauge; 5s. to 7s. wire. Aluminium bronze, 10 per cent., 1s. 3d. per lb. ingots. The newest and most interesting inquiry the above company have had has been for hubs and other parts of cycles of pure aluminium, and they recently supplied a prominent cycle maker with 100 castings for this purpose. Also a quantity of sheet metal for gear guards.

Board of Trade Returns.

IMPORTS, WATCHES.—During December last the watches and parts thereof imported were valued at £67,967, a 10 per cent. increase on December, 1891, and about 36 per cent. increase on December, 1890.

CLOCKS.—During December last the clock imports were valued at £52,428; for the same month in 1891 they were valued at £51,052, compared with nearly £57,000 of December, 1890.

EXPORT PLATED AND GILT WARES.—These wares show a further fall, although perhaps not quite so much as might be expected under the adverse tariffs. In December last they totalled up to £33,718, compared with £37,445 for December 1st, 1891, and £42,798 for December, 1890. The whole year shows £321,999, in comparison with £390,655 for 1891, and £403,794 for 1890.

SHEFFIELD TRADE.—Despite the high tariffs, Sheffield has suffered less than the country at large; and, although the closing quarter of 1892 showed £40,493 for exports of cutlery, against £42,125 in December, 1891, the whole year's trade showed £127,000 sterling against £116,000 of 1890.

The Waltham Trade Marks.—The American Waltham Watch Company have obtained a verdict in the Cantonal Court of Neuchatel against Wovg and Gumbach for using its trade marks upon watches, and the latter have been fined some £1,500 and legal costs. The action has been pending for three years.

The Sapphires and Rubies of Siam.—Unfortunately, the second balance-sheet of the limited company under the above heading shows but cool comfort for its shareholders. Nor are the latter alone, for there is still over £30,000 due to the vendors from whom the concession was purchased, while the whole of the assets, cash, and stock only amount to a very small figure. The company complain of native purloining, and intend to wash by machinery in future, under which system let us hope they will be more successful.

Baume Watch, London.—By a regrettable inadvertence the telegraphic address as above of Messrs. Baume and Co., watch manufacturers, of 21, Hatton-garden, London, and Coventry and Switzerland, was omitted last month from our special list of Telegraphic Addresses on page xxvii. It will be found in this month's list.

OUR SPECIAL PLATE.

Fig. 1. Design for a diamond, or diamond and pearl brooch; in the latter case the centre is a bouton pearl, and the circular ends of the scrolls may be half pearls.

Fig. 2. Brooch pendant or head ornament. The scrolls are diamonds, or diamonds and pearls. The centre is a fancy-color gem, such as peridot, tourmaline, etc., surrounded by a transparent enamel. The heart-shape enamel centre may be surrounded by a row of grain-set diamonds, or a line or two of suitable enamel, according to the hue or the gem employed.

Fig. 3. A diamond and pearl, or diamond and turquoise brooch; the pearls are pinned to the knife-edge scroll.

Fig. 4. This diamond brooch can be used either with or without the spray.

Fig. 5. Diamond star with limbs separated by scroll work, and with turquoise centre.

Fig. 6. A favorite star at present, with serpentine limbs; the centre may be occupied with a colored gem.

Fig. 7. Convertible tiara of diamonds and pearls, or diamonds and turquoises. In this the jeweled chain back which forms the necklet also fixes into the wire frame of the tiara and greatly increases the importance of its appearance; an idea that might more often be employed.

Fig. 8. Gem-chatelaine in diamonds and turquoise, or diamonds and pearls. The upper member would also form a brooch, comb, or centre for a tiara.

Fig. 9. Chatelaine in diamonds and chrysophase, or diamonds and turquoise. These articles are now in great demand.

Fig. 10. Suggestions for a harp brooch, or hair-pin. The figure is cut from turquoise, opal and matrix, or chalcedony, the other part of the instrument being diamonds with strings of gold. The mirror in the mermaid's hand could be a "portrait" diamond, or any other gem cut with a bevel edge.

Fig, 11. Diamond spray and tie pin.

Fig. 12. Diamond orchid pin.

Fig 13. Open scroll-work diamond and tortoiseshell hairpin.

Fig. 14. Louis XIV. hair-pin in diamonds and other gems, a diamond is set at each crossing. This style is very much to the front just now.

Fig. 15. Flower-and-bow spray in diamonds, or with ruby flower

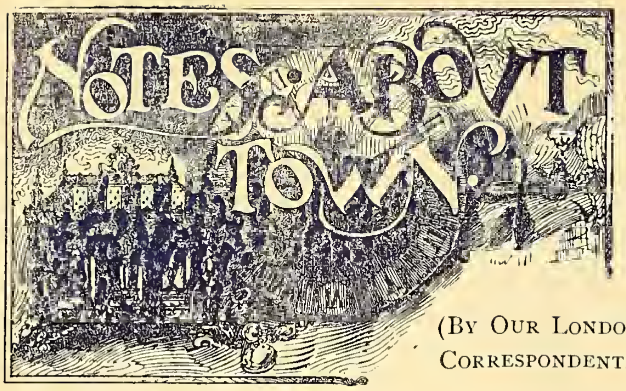
Fig. 16. Orchid spray in diamonds. Pearls may be introduced into the flower with good effect and economy. Colored gems might also be employed for the same purpose.

Pictorial Art and Trade Productions.—In America, when a piece of gold—or silver-smith's art is to be illustrated, a beautiful process block is usually employed, but when our papers attempt to illustrate anything, a rough pen and ink sketch, in which all traces of detail or art are entirely obliterated, suffices. These being copied into the American journals must give our American cousins a very imperfect idea of the merits of our productions, especially if they are reproductions of such things as a casket for our chief statesman and art critic.

The "Iniquitous Paul-Prying Income Tax"!—In America our side title does not at all adequately express the feeling with regard to Income-tax. The taxes paid by everyone are published. Thus in Waterbury, the Waterbury Watch Company pay taxes upon 240,000dol., the Waterbury Clock Company on 100,000dol., Scoville Manufacturing Company on 400,000dol., the Waterbury Brass Company on 350,000 dol. The record is nearly as good as a cash credit at bankers.

Albert Barker, Limited.—A company has been registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, with the object of acquiring the business of a silversmith and jeweler now carried on by A. Barker at 57, New Bond-street, and 25, Lexington-street, London, and to carry on and extend the same. Albert Barker is permanent sole director, with a salary of £600 per annum.

Watches with Compasses.—An officer of a German man-o'-war has lately devised a watch which carries a magnetic needle beneath the glass back case, to serve as a compass. It is a very elaborate affair, but the same result might have been obtained in a far simpler manner.



(By Our London Correspondent.)

"Hearts are trumps in jewelry, and are likely to remain so," wrote a fashionable lady a short time back, and there is no doubt that almost everyone was more or less imbued with the same idea. For years the horse-shoe was considered the only thing of beauty, and therefore a joy for ever—until it became absolutely nauseous. It was really quite pleasant to see a change in the shape of the introduction of hearts, but it was not, perhaps, expected that they would monopolise the field as they have done, and, indeed, almost do at present.

The Cabochon moonstone, with its four seasons' run, required such a shape as a heart or an oval, and this probably contributed to the retention of the heart. Then comes the chrysophase, another tallow-top cut stone, requiring a similar outline, so that no wonder the hearts and ovals have still such exalted positions in the fashion of the hour. Indeed, it is questionable if there were ever at one moment more articles in one form than can be now found simulating in some way life's vital organ.

But a month or two ago, when the symbolism of the heart was forgotten by reason of a too constant familiarity with the shape, it was regarded by some designers as associated only with playing cards, and a rival claim for the other three suites was forthwith set up. These chiefly took the form of gold watch boxes, made in the form of diamonds, clubs, and spades as well as hearts, with a little red club or whatnot enamelled upon them. They have taken very well, and may be seen in all the good West End houses.

This has naturally led to, or has been accompanied by, other articles in which the *motif* is the same. A set of four silver gilt Louis XIV. pierced ash trays, with mother-o'-pearl buttoms, upon which is a silver gilt spade, club, heart, or diamond, may now be seen enjoying both sale and popularity. In this, two circumstances blend, the adoption of the 'trumps' and the fact that pierced work of all sorts is greatly in the ascendancy, especially in silver gilt.

This reminds one of the quantities of this pierced gold and gilt overlay work that cannow be seen, especially upon a dark green ground of either enamel or glass. This includes very beautiful stick-mounts, round knobbed or dome handled. Also bonbonnièrs and articles for the toilet. I am very pleased to see that so much attention is paid to the bonbonnièr, as it forms an object upon which unlimited skill in enamelling and other delicate and lovely work can be expended, now that the snuff box, which offered such scope for the old enamellers, has passed away.

I am one who believes in "to-day" and not in "the matchless specimens of yore." The remembrance of the old flesh-pots would never cause me to turn up my nose at angel's food. When once a market exists we can speedily show what we can do to-day in the way of production, and we should quickly surpass the art work of our ancestors if fashion would decree the beautiful instead of the meaningless, the artless, and the almost worthless, that may happen to be *en tout rage.*

Talking about want of meaning suggests its opposite, symbolism, which in one of the things of the hour has reached a perfection almost satisfying the ideal of Sir George Birwood. I allude to the "signal" jewelry. In this, which chiefly takes the form of pins and brooches, advantage is taken of the International Marine Code of flags. Thus a gentleman may send to the object of his affections a neat little brooch composed of three enamel flags, which, in addition to being a charming little article of jewelry, conveys some sentiment, proposal, assertion, or what not, such as, "Let us keep together for mutual protection," or "What will you take?" Or the prodigal son may see a lady capable of constraining him from the errors of his former life, and he can send her a similar little brooch which asks, "Will you take me in tow?" to which she can respond by sending him a pin, the meaning of which is "Come along side." I believe a number of these brooches and pins have been registered, and from the displays of them throughout the West End trade I should think they are selling well.

"Charms" are very fashionable again, and charm bracelets and brooches with a dozen or more little oddities dangling from them are now being worn. The chief objects are quaint little animals, but all sorts of things go to swell up the number; notably, sets of Maundy money drilled here and there and set with diamonds, rubies, and other gems. The numismatic jewelers, Messrs. Spink, also show a historic bookmark, in which the ends of the ribbons terminate in gold coins, so that they are at once both pretty and useful.

This is not the only purpose for which animals are being employed, or the only materials in which they are made. Zoological brooches are very much to the front and are finding a fair sale. The animals include dogs, cats—some of the latter in nocturnal poses—foxes, birds, hares, rabbits, horses, etc. Some of them are modelled splendidly, many are over a inch-and-a-half in length and are carved out of colored gold, so that they are by no means cheap, or rather, low priced. In many of them the deft fingers that ply at 12, Newman-street, can be recognised.

Transparent enamels are growing in number. A series of very taking photo frames about five or six inches in diameter are finding a sale; the outer bevelled rim is about half an inch wide; this is followed by an inch or more of transparent enamel or foils and then another rim of silver the shape of the frame, which is usually fashioned like a heart, club, spade, or diamond, the first of these being the favorite form of the article.

Union brooches, two hearts joined by five or six inches of snake or Trichinopoly chain, are also to be seen. Some of these are put into a large heart-shape case and look quite a lot for the money. Two initials—I suppose those of the engaged couple—may be seen thus strung. Initials of all sorts are well to the front in quite a variety of patterns.

Crescents are still in the front rank, they are new-born moons, but of giant size, certainly five and six inches long and almost straight. Small stars are frequently added, either one at each horn or four or five quite across.

A leading Bond-street house has brought out a novelty in pins in the shape of diamond chessmen, which, with remarkably novel effect, are shown in the window upon a black and white satin chessboard.

BIRMINGHAM
NOTES

(By Our Own Correspondent.)*

I am somewhat at a loss this month to give a correct report as to the condition of trade in the Midland Metropolis. There seems considerable uncertainty on the point, and between the varied statements one hears it is difficult to ascertain the real state of affairs. On the one hand, I hear talk of good parcels sold and a very satisfactory start for the year made by some of the manufacturers' travellers; while from others there is nothing but grumbling at the poorness of the sales, the opening of the year being described by them as the worst they have ever known. Again, with the factors, some of them report a good month's work, and speak in a cheerful manner of the prospects as being really improving; others again have scarcely opened their cases, and are despondent over the gloomy outlook, so that I hardly know what to make of it. Personally, I am most inclined to agree with the dissatisfied ones, as, so far as my own observation shows, there are no very reliable tokens of definite improvement. Still, I am very pleased to note that someone has better belief in the year 1893, and I fully trust that the brighter forecast will be realised. I am told, too, that commercial men in the staple branches of trade speak with certainty of the year being a good one. This should give us poor jewelers hope, as we are bound to follow the general trade of the country whether up or down. I would, however, advise a careful look ahead before venturing on any fresh speculations. And yet it will be well for us to keep our eyes open, as nowadays the man first in the field gets the best return. The moment I get any reliable indications of this good time coming I will let my readers know. Possibly next month may bring forth something worth attention.

Respecting the final results of the Christmas approbation parcels, as mentioned in my last month's notes, I am sorry to say that these have not turned out so well as they ought to have done. As far as quantity was concerned, the "keeps" were all right, but for value they were much below the average. The great run was on cheap goods, and in very few cases indeed were high-priced articles selected. It seemed as though everyone was making shift with the least expensive article possible, and from nine-tenths of the parcels sent out the cheapest article would be kept. This, of course, greatly reduced the average returns from the approbation. The most noticeable feature of the trade of Christmas, 1892, was the small amount of diamond stuff sold.

One of the chief subjects of conversation here—after the weather and the trade—still continues to be the failure of the house of Scott and Co. Every satisfaction is felt that, under the surveillance of the Court of Bankruptcy, the matter will be properly investigated, and it is hoped that, should there be found to have been any illegal doings, a prosecution will be instigated. There is much disappointment among the Birmingham creditors that Mr. Allen Edwards did not secure the trusteeship, as, naturally, they have full confidence in their own man.

It is, perhaps, hardly the thing for myself, as one directly interested in this journal, to make comments on its improvements, and yet I cannot help repeating the general expressions of approval that I meet with on every hand. Last month's issue has given complete satisfaction both to subscribers and advertisers, and both style and matter have been the subjects of numerous complimentary remarks. As for me, why, I hardly knew myself with the fine new heading. The Diary and Desk Book, too, has been greatly appreciated among the local recipients, and many who have not troubled to write to the office have expressed their thanks to me in person.

The fifth annual meeting of the Birmingham Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association was held on the afternoon of Monday, the 23rd ult., at the Assay Office here. Mr. J. W. Tonks, the president, was in the chair, and most of the officers of the association were present. The report as presented and accepted was a very interesting one, and gave several points of interest. The present membership is 186. Concerning the Art and Technical Schools, the committee are gratified to be able to record progress in every direction. The number of students entered each term has shown an increase, especially in the autumn; the nightly attendance has been good and regularly maintained, while the work produced has been considerably in advance of anything previously accomplished. Fifteen of the pieces finished by the students in the technical school—embracing mounting, repousse, enameling, and engraving—were on view at the Armorers and Braziers' Exhibition in London. It is gratifying to know that the prizes offered by members of the association were duly competed for, and the work was adjudged by the committee on July 25th.

With a view to encourage female students to avail themselves of the advantages of the school a special class was organised for them, and opened in October last. So far this arrangement has worked admirably, as already twenty students have entered. The committee report with regret that they have received and accepted the resignation of Mr. H. A. Warwood of his position as superintendent of the technical school, but feel that they have secured in Mr. Wigley an excellent successor. The committee have much pleasure in reporting a further grant of £100 by the Guardians of Assay towards the technical school this year. During the year eight meetings of the Vigilance Committee have been held, and the cases which have come under notice have been of great and unusual importance to the trade. The losses by insolvencies affecting the members have, the committee believe, been considerably below the average. Legislature of a preventive nature as to pawning is also urgently needed.

The treasurer's accounts show that the association is still in a sound financial position, the bank balances being as follows:—On general account, £158; on technical school account, £206; on prosecution fund, £95; on Vigilance Committee account, £40. The committee, however, feel it necessary to point out, as last year, that the annual subscriptions of one guinea is quite inadequate to carry on the work of the association in its altered conditions, and they ask for further replies to their circular of last year asking for increased subscriptions. What is for the benefit of the trade as a whole must be to the advantage of every individual member of it.

In the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mr. J. W. Tonks and Mr. Lord were re-elected to their respective offices of president and vice-president. Mr. E. Pendleton was elected hon. treasurer, and Mr. P. H. Levi hon. secretary. I do not know why it was necessary to re-elect the president and vice-president. Whether it is a desire to do special honor to these gentlemen, or whether there is any lack of capable and willing gentlemen in our trades to undertake these offices I am unable to say. At any rate, the work has been well done last year, and doubtless under the same management it will thrive during the current one.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

One point of considerable interest was mooted by Mr. Henry Griffith, viz., the advisability of the association undertaking to assist members who undertook prosecutions. Certainly the great cost involved in a prosecution is often a preventative of legal proceedings being taken up, and with the assurance of reliable help by the association men who had been robbed would much more readily bring the culprit to justice than if they had to take the whole risk on their own shoulders. We shall see how this proposition fares during the year.

The trial of the man Simmons for robbery of gold from Messrs. Manton and Mole, of Warstone-lane, has come to a satisfactory conclusion. Not only has the actual thief been condemned, but the much more troublesome receiver has been caught red-handed and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. The way in which the robbery and the receiving were definitely proved against the prisoners was very ingenious. For some time suspicion has been felt, and so the gold given out to the man was alloyed with a special metal palladium, thus rendering it recognisable even after it had been re-melted. This proved a successful expedient, for the gold was identified without the slightest doubt by the assay after the receiver had melted it down. Consequently the prisoners were all convicted and sentenced. The actual thief was strongly recommended to mercy, and, as he was thought to have been incited to take the gold by the other prisoner, he was sentenced to a minimum punishment of six months' hard labor. The youth who had acted as agent between the receiver and the refiners to whom the lemel was finally disposed received twelve months, while the main culprit, "Ready Money" Riley, who has been well known to the police for many years as a constant receiver of stolen property, was sentenced to penal servitude for eight years.

It is impossible to over-estimate the satisfaction felt all over the trade at this result. For years the man Riley has been a source of dishonesty to the various employès in the gold and silver trades, but his cuteness has been sufficient to prevent detection. He has been known to have incited many a robbery, and many an honest workman can trace his fall to the specious suggestions of "Ready Money" Riley. Masters and men alike may rejoice in his incarceration. It is to be hoped that by the time he is released he will have formed a better idea of the value of honesty, and that he will proceed to other methods of making a living.

Our Lancashire friends seem going well ahead with their watch-making business. Prescot seems determined to knock Coventry completely out of the market. However, I have not heard yet that Coventry is much put about, and perhaps it would be well for Prescot to get actually to work, and show what it can do on the market, before making so much fuss. Bluster is all very well in its way, but we shall want something else before we pay much attention to it.

Mr. Allen Edwards, the Secretary of the Birmingham Association, and trustee in the matter of H. Cohen and Co., has just distributed the first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the £ in this estate. He does not anticipate a final settlement before July or August next. The delay is occasioned by the difficulty of realising the Australian assets.

I was sorry to see the letter from Mr. A. Brown in our last issue, respecting the prices of watch repairing in Manchester. I thought the prices I mentioned as being current here were low enough, and I find no satisfaction whatever in knowing that other places are cutting even lower. The only consolation I can offer to Mr. Brown is that such a cutting system must of necessity wear itself out, and in the course of a little time prices will have a tendency to rise again. We must wait as patiently as we can for this desirable time, but meanwhile the really good workman need not fear. Sound and reliable work will assert its worth, even in the face of throat-cutting competition.

Country Notes.

The *Coventry Herald* pays a high, and it must be admitted, well deserved tribute to technical education in the watch trade, in pointing out that a few years ago it was quite difficult to get certain descriptions of adjusted watches done in Coventry; but that now, thanks to the impetus given by technical education, they were produced in quite large numbers. The paper is not inclined to take an optimistic view of trade during the current year.

When we get a clear sweep of McKinleyism, then see what we shall do. Even as it is, cycles were imported into the United States, from Coventry and Birmingham, during the last quarter of the year to the extent of 114,107dol., showing a total of 817,249dol. for the year.

The cycle tax scare is at an end. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says:—"I have no sympathy with the proposals which have been made in various quarters for levying a tax upon cyclists. In my view, cycling has afforded opportunities of healthy enjoyment and facilities for business purposes which are highly advantageous to large classes of the community whose restricted means exclude them from more expensive methods of locomotion. Many thousands of persons with small incomes are thus enabled to obtain fresh air and exercise, and to escape from the oppressive influences of large towns, and also to carry on with less labor and fatigue their ordinary occupations. I see with satisfaction in the delightful part of the country in which I live that vast numbers of people are capable of enjoying its beauties to an extent which in former time was impracticable. I regard cycling as a cheap, a healthy, and a useful pleasure, and I have no difficulty in assuring you that, so long as I have any responsibility in the matter, it is the last I should think of taxing." Mr. Goschen also ridicules the idea of a tax on cycles.

I recently asked a prominent man in Coventry, how he felt in regard to Prescot. Did he not consider that the Lancastrians would be able to knock Coventry out of the field? "Oh no!" said he, "we are quite prepared for them, we have finer machinery than they have, and can do what ever they can. I have no ill-feeling towards Prescot, and shall be pleased to see them launch out a bit, or even take the initiative. I can quite keep pace with them!"

Upon inquiries in Birmingham amongst the various optical instrument makers, I find that before Christmas orders arrived, especially lantern goods, and that the resumption of business after the holidays brought with it a quantity of orders, large enough indeed, in many cases, to last some time.

In Liverpool they also appear to have had a fair Christmas trade, especially with lanterns. Anything new also found a good sale, especially if of an interesting nature.

The Manchester trade make a similar report; the cold weather directed attention to thermometers, which branch of the trade, I hear, is fairly busy. Amongst retailers, usua winter things are in demand.

Victorian Gold Output.—The total yield of gold in the Colony of Victoria during the past year amounted to 563,000oz., showing an increase as compared with last year of 41,000oz. The output is the largest since 1886, when the yield was 665,196oz. "Advance Australia!"

SHEFFIELD NOTES

(By Our Own Correspondent.)*

The subject of the Revised Railway Rates is exciting a good deal of attention in the town just now. As regards the silver and electro-plate industries the new tariff will be rather favorable than otherwise. Quite the contrary, however, is the case with the heavy trades. In their case the competition with the foreigner is sufficiently keen without the additional disadvantage of paying heavier charges for carriage. It is anticipated that the new tariff will be as good as a bounty to our Continental rivals. It is doubtless true that railways do not earn anything like the dividends enjoyed by the shareholders in a large steel company. It is also beyond question that they have a perfect right to consider their own welfare first. It may also be conceded that there is far too great a tendency on the part of the general public to think that railways should minister to their convenience without the slightest regard to the interests of their shareholders. At the same time there is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. At present it certainly appears that the railway companies are in some danger of committing that blunder.

A registry of the "unemployed" has been opened at the Health offices, in North Church-street. Some 600 names were entered within the first few days, but when it was understood that some amount of work would be required in return for any little help that might be rendered, a considerable falling off was noticeable in the number of applicants. The stern logic of common-sense has shattered the expectation entertained by some that the Town Council could, to any appreciable extent, deal with the evil. The registration, however, has enabled us to estimate with some degree of accuracy the level to which the falling trade barometer has reached. After deducting the by no means numerically insignificant class who go out in the morning seeking work in the fervent hope that they may *not* find it, and the no less inconsiderable number of men who are thrown out of work at this time of the year in the best of times, the result is forced upon us that the amount of distress existing has been exaggerated. Of the number of *bonâ fide* workmen who have registered, the majority belong to the heavy industries at the east-end of the town. So far, no artisans in the silver and electro-plate trades have applied for relief.

It is undeniable, however, that these trades are still on the down grade. There has been no inducement on the part of the majority of firms to hurry over the stock-taking which is generally done after Christmas. One manufacturer who does his own travelling, and who is anything but a pessimist in a general way, gave me a most depressing account of the state of affairs which he experienced during his December journey. It is no use, he says, trying to push business just now in the agricultural districts; the farmers have no money, and consequently the shop-keepers in the market towns cannot get in their accounts. My informant had therefore to come empty away from customers who, at the corresponding period last year, ordered freely. The state of the farmers' finances may not mean as much as it used to do. The time was when the state of trade depended entirely on the kind of harvest which was secured. It is not so to-day. However, even now agricultural depression goes for something, and in that direction there is certainly no prospect of an immediate improvement.

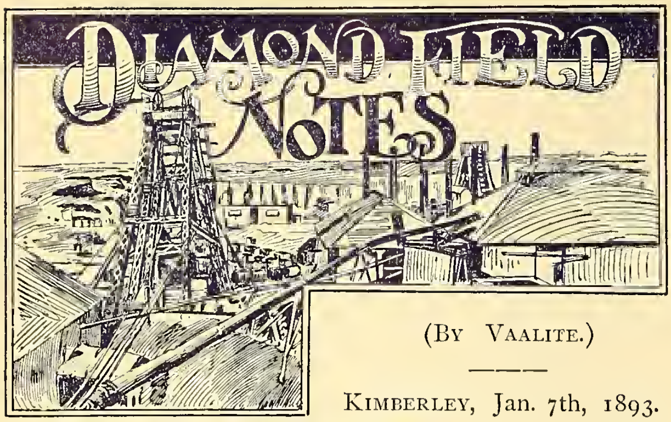
One of the most important of the artistic branches of the silver trade is that of engraving. This craft has passed through some strange vicissitudes during the last thirty years. About the beginning of this period it began practically to displace chasing as a decorative art. Its popularity rapidly increased and the demand for skilled artisans became so great that to keep up the supply an inordinate number of apprentices were introduced into the trade. This of itself did not constitute an evil. The mischief, however, crept in when numerous individuals whose haste to become rich over-bore every other consideration, filled their workshops with youths whom they could only partially educate. The natural consequence of all this ensued—a horde of inferior workmen gradually swamped the skilled artisans and lowered the whole tone of the trade. An effort is now being made to remedy this state of things by incorporating the members of the craft in a union. The process of resuscitation must necessarily be a slow one, but in the end it will doubtless be effective. In the interest of good workmanship we must all wish it success.

The recent parade of past and present engineer volunteers in Sheffield deserves notice in this column, partly because Colonel Bingham, the originator of the idea, is one of the leading silver and electro-plate manufacturers of the town and partly on account of the prominent part played in the demonstration by the old School of Art company, the nucleus of the force in Sheffield. It is now thirty years since that about fifty young men, students of the School of Art, and to a considerable extent consisting of members of the different branches of the silver trade, decided to enroll themselves as a company of volunteer engineers. Mr. Young Mitchell, the head master, Mr. Lionel Legge, the second master, and Mr. H. D. Lomas, the mechanical and engineering master, were elected the first officers. At the parade referred to, the members of the original company showed up in splendid form, demonstrating that in a life assurance sense they were excellent material. Although scattered to the four winds they mustered from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south.

Another effort is being made to procure increased assaying facilities. The progress in this direction has been extremely slow during the last thirty years, which says a great deal for the stock of patience possessed by Sheffield silversmiths. Originally open only one day per week, the Assay Office was after a time opened on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and ultimately, as the result of much pressure, three times per week. None of these arrangements ever fully met the requirements of the trade, as nearly as much stuff has been sent to London on the days when the office has been closed here as has been stamped in Sheffield on the days when it was open. The largely increased output of sterling silver of late has rendered the present system totally inadequate, and a memorial has gone up to London asking that the office should be opened daily. At the time of writing no definite reply had been received.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.



(By Vaalite.)

Kimberley, Jan. 7th, 1893.

Rumors of diamonds have been more frequent than the discovery of new mines, but I really am inclined to think the reverse is the case just at present, first, because I know of two or three places round Kimberley where successful finding is going on almost secretly, and secondly because of the existence of diamonds in a country far from here is now an established fact. I have often hinted to you that I knew what was going on in a certain unsuspected region, but even the interesting details that I have now to forward to you do not exhaust the record of the range of the diamond bearing country, as will be seen as soon as some questions of limitation of territory are decided upon.

The New Monastery Mine.

No doubt the new mine will take this name as it is upon the Monastery farm, which nestles under the north-east of the Clocolan Mountains, and within twenty miles of the Basuto border. At present it is the most interesting of all diamond mines, first because in modern times it has been taken up on several occasions and regarded as worthless, and secondly, because recent discoveries show it to have been an old worked mine, over which, probably, many a sanguinary battle was fought. It has still a kopje or hill-like appearance, and as early as 1876 there were hundreds attracted to it. Report had it that here and there a small diamond was found, but it was abandoned; five years later enough faith in it existed to induce speculators to get £1,000 together, which, however, was spent without giving convincing proof of its value. Still some never lost belief in it and last year the truth began to dawn upon the miners that they were working nothing more than tailings; and this was followed by the discovery that at a depth of 30ft. undisturbed blue existed. A local syndicate was at once formed with £30,000 capital, and Mr. Fyfe made manager with absolute power. During the washing of the tailings with small hand-power 1200 diamonds were recovered, some of them up to 5½ carats in weight. Since then Mr. Fyfe has had a steam gear and everything complete, and recently President Reitz set the machinery going upon this, the most romantic of all the diamond mines. The whole of the 30ft. above the blue is practically the tailings of the whole workings and that many a battle was fought over this mine is evinced by the large number of human skeletons in the *débris*, in fact, I am told the bones stick out like sardine boxes from a waste heap. And what is more interesting, in prospecting they came upon some old underground workings, but as soon as they tapped them, the water broke through. This is what in all probability put an end to the working of the mine in byegone times. The size of the mine is not yet clearly made out, but probably it contains 1,000 claims. At the east end, the prehistoric workers certainly did not penetrate 9ft., for at that distance the new company has struck blue. Altogether they have descended to 47ft., the last 15ft. being into virgin blue. A large number of instruments of savage warfare have been found with the skeleton. They are the relics of the iron age, and so may only be a hundred or two years old, but they may be of greater antiquity. What the age of the working of the mines is we cannot say as we have no record, and, as far as is known, no legends. Our earliest reference to the king of gems in South Africa is the old missionary map bearing the words, "here be diamonds." It will, however, be extremely interesting to the archæologist, and no doubt we shall soon have visits from European antiquaries who will restore for us all the past glories of Winburg, as has been done for Mashonaland.

"Still they Come."

As I have before hinted, it is to the Mozambique that we must turn our eyes, and it is not long that we shall have to wait. I have been informed of one, if not two, known diamond mines in this country from their owners, and I hear on the very best official authority that diamonds from one of them have been sent over to England when they will probably arrive almost as soon as my letter is read. I am told that the yield is very great, and the stones of excellent quality. All this goes to show the fallacy of an otherwise great man who ventured to say that all the diamonds were confined to a limited area of a very few square miles. I am further informed of another new mine on the Transvaal bank of the Vaal, near Vireeniging, where they have reached the blue, and diamonds up to six carats each have been found.

Other Mines and Matters.

Jagersfontein yielded 10,893½ carats of diamonds in October, valued at £22,155; so that you see they still take the lead in the market by a very long way. In November they produced 15,730 carats. The North-East Bultfontein keep up their progression, and are now turning out very frequently 4,000 carats per week. For the half-year ending September 31st, 559,490 loads were washed, which yielded 89,492 carats of diamonds, a quantity practically twice as much as the previous half-year. The value of this was £87,182, or an average price of 19s. 6d. per carat. The average yield was 16 carats per 100 loads; the washings usually being mixed ground. The blue, when washed by itself, generally gave 25 carats per 100 loads.

The Exhibition is now a thing of the past, and, unfortunately, shows a deficit of £14,000, which the guarantors will have to pay. Still it cannot be denied that the display has done a great deal of good, and the money objectively out of pocket must be regarded as subjectively invested for the development of the star of the South. The diamond cutting in itself was a success, and made a profit, but Manager Groen says expenses are far too high in Kimberley for the industry to be carried on with economy; so Dutchland is once more safe for a while.

The Introduction of the Decimal System.—There can be no mistaking the signs of the times in connection with opinion on the desirability of the introduction of a decimal system. Whether this will be effected with our present mixed units of weights and measures it is not quite certain; but agitations are being organised in favor of a system of decimal calculations in the various Chambers of Commerce, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but also in the colonies, and we hope it will not be long before our labyrinthian medley will be remedied.

Burma Ruby Mines.—At the commencement of the month many people observing the sudden rise in the Burmese Ruby shares, expected to hear of the arrival of a 400 carat "pigeon's-blood" ruby or something of the sort. But blessed is he that expecteth nothing, not even the getting back of money once invested in ruby mining, the rise in the price of shares had its origin in a rumor that the Indian Government had agreed to forego its future claim for rent, accepting instead a royalty on the rubies discovered. Unfortunately, the rumor was of a nature too well known to us.

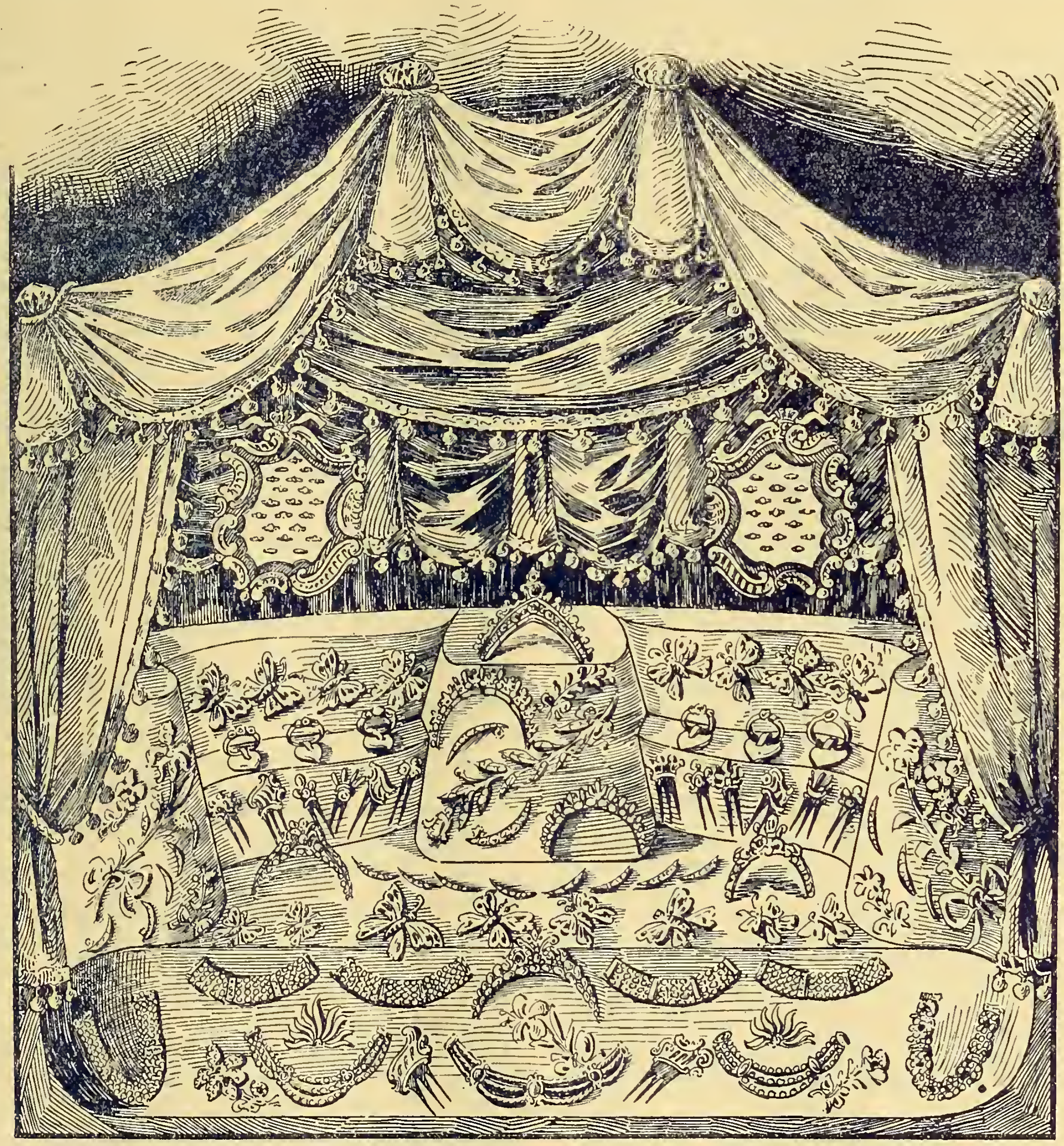
Removal.—Messrs. Thalmann and Co., watch manufacturers, of Bienne, Switzerland, have removed from 10, Thavie's-inn to larger premises at 28, Ely-place, E.C.

The Kimberley Awards.—Messrs. Weill and Co., Holborn-circus, have obtained a gold medal for their "Ascot" minute recording chronograph.

The Fate of M'Kinleyism.—In reply to a question as to whether the M'Kinley Act would be repealed, Mr. Cleveland is reported to have asked what else the Democrats were placed in power for.

REPRESENTATIVE WINDOWS.

Our illustration this month in some measure represents one of the most imposing windows that has ever feasted the eyes, and tempted the pockets, of the moneyed portion of society that perambulates Bond-street. It is a sight which every member of the trade ought to see. The luxurious and artistic drapery, the remarkably delicate and expensive color, the profusion of queenly gems, the triumphs of the jeweler's art, and the grand display of good taste of those behind the counter, contribute to make up a picture worth a very long journey to see. The charming design, immense size, and profusion of tiaras; the quantity of magnificent pearl necklaces, containing up to twelve rows each, either arranged in straight bands, or festooned and separated by large diamond ornaments; the almost unlimited length of the graceful sprays of rare exotics; the hosts of butterflies and other insects, with a spread of wing up to nearly four inches; the untold numbers of crescents, from three quarters of an inch in length up to five inches, with other stock in every way of the same character, contribute to make this one of the grandest displays ever made in a public window. It might be urged that the drapery is a little heavy and expensive, and the color, an art tint of light old gold, too light and not lasting; but the former is a question of opinion, and the latter a matter for the owner only. This classic window has for many years been original and first in almost everything. No expense or trouble has ever been spared to make it the leading window in the trade, and its success has been as perfect as the business policy of those in charge of it. It is, perhaps, a little difficult to say when is the best time to see this marvellous and matchless display. Probably at night, when it is illuminated by the electric light, snugly reposing out of sight behind the drapery. If ever the advantages of electric illumination have been exemplified, it is in the result here obtained. We should have been a stranger to such perfect lighting had it not been for the introduction of a light which, like the Scriptural bush, burns and nevertheless is not consumed. Another novel feature in this window is the canopy-top arrangement of the drapery, which in the usual run of windows is arranged cornice-fashion; and it will be readily admitted that this is another great advance in the modern art of window dressing. We do not think we ought, in justice to its introducers, to describe it more fully, nor do we say that there is a window *exactly* like the one above.



Tickets and Ticket Writing.

BY THE EDITOR.

NECESSARY TOOLS.

QUILL PENS.—Before proceeding further with the formation of letters it will be necessary to say something about tools, and materials; and of the former the most important are probably pens. Undoubtedly a good quill is far superior to any other kind, but it requires a manipulation in cutting is which few, nowadays, cultivate. In pre-Gillott days the skilful cutting of a quill was considered an indispensable part of education and might still have been had Gillott kept at the bench; but it has now become an almost lost art. Different forms of letters require differently shaped pens. The quill should be cut with both sides alike, not too long, and each side should be cut in one action, and the two sides must meet vertically at the point. No attempt should be made to take off a shaving at a time after the manner in which a pencil is sharpened. The end may then be truncated according to the width it is desirable for the point to be. It may also be a little bevelled from below towards the point. Almost invariably there will be a more or less loose appendage at the bottom of the nib, which should in every case be removed. To do this the back of the pen should be laid upon a perfectly solid object and the edge of the knife placed upon the point at the desired width, its back slanting towards the pen. A slight but sharp and quick pressure applied will now make a clean cut. The knife should also be slanted slightly towards the right so that when the quill is put upon the paper in the position employed in ticket-writing, which is rather more upright than ordinary writing, it will touch its surface with the whole of its point and not the back right-hand edge only. Further directions may be given when a particular type demands a special preparation of the quill.

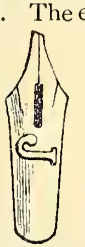


FIG. 3.

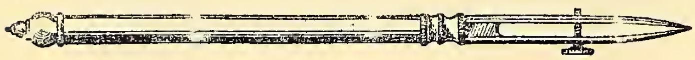


FIG. 4.

STEEL PENS.—The same manipulating of a steel pen may be effected as in the case of the quill, but after having ground down the point it must be further very carefully rubbed down upon an oil-stone, by which process the pen may be made to work smoothly, and when once made will last for years. J pens will be found very useful, but much more so if the point be taken off slightly sideways as shown in Fig. 3. The Pickwick is a charming nib for color work, and for most purposes the Waverley is unsurpassed. Occasionally it is felt desirable to use a fine Gillott nib, or even a mapping pen, while one of the best writers in the trade usually employs an untouched "Magnum Bonum." A good J pen, however broad, should give a fine upward and backward stroke, and should neither scratch nor splutter. To possess these essential qualities it is necessary that it should have an almost unyielding point. The greatest objection to a steel pen is that unless specially prepared it is certain to scratch, at least, in the hands of a beginner. The results of this are very apparent in every amateur-written ticket and especially if the card be bad or not solid, or if the ink be too thin to cover the scratches.

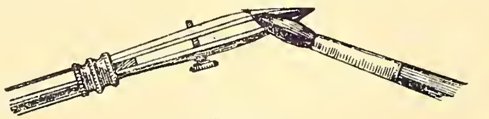


FIG. 5.

BOW-PENS.—Bow-pens, as shown in Fig. 4, are simply unyielding nibs made to approach or recede from each other by means of a small milled-head screw. By these instruments lines of constant width and of any desired thickness can be drawn. This is absolutely impossible with an ordinary yielding nib.

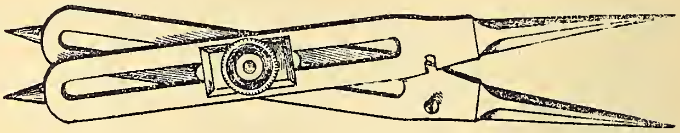


FIG. 6.

They can be used for ink or any color, or even for metals such as gold and silver. They may be dipped into the writing fluid like an ordinary pen, wiping the superfluous liquid off the outsides before commencing operations upon the paper; or the ink or color can be applied from the point of a camel hair brush.

METHOD OF APPLYING INK TO BOW PENS.—Before commencing to draw the lines upon the ticket it is always best—in fact almost indispensable—to try the pen upon a piece of waste paper, to see that the line is of the desired width and that the ink flows freely and evenly. To ensure these it is necessary that the fluid should be rather thin. Sometimes the bow pen is put into a handle as shown above, and in this form it is probably most handy to the ticket-writer. At others it forms one limb of a spring compass, and can then be employed for drawing circles of various sizes, putting lines round tickets, and a host of other jobs. For larger work still it can be made to fit into compasses of larger size, or extended to any length. Some of the most beautiful and perfect tickets we have ever seen written have been executed with the bow pen simply. The beautiful Egyptian letters where precision is so essential can be produced with this instrument in a manner otherwise impossible.

COMPASSES.—At least one pair of compasses is indispensable. We should recommend one of fair size, say, six inches long with needle-points; a small spring bow similar to the one carrying the bow pen, but holding in its place a pencil point; and a pair of proportional compasses. Fig. 6 shows a very useful instrument which is possibly all that will ever be required. The two smaller members fit into the large joint so that the instrument is a combination of large compasses, small compasses, bow-pen and bow-pencil, the whole shutting up into a space which can be spared in the waistcoat pocket. As we may, perhaps, have recourse to the proportional compasses, later on a word or two upon them may be given. Fig. 7 shows these instruments. It will be seen that they are essentially a pair of double compasses, each end measuring certain distances according to the nearness to, or distance from, the pin upon which they turn. As this pin is moved from the front or more acute points, the wider the latter stand open in comparison with the more obtuse points at the other end, and the relation of these two is indicated upon a scale engraved upon the instrument, so that if a letter or line is required to be made three times as large as the other these proportions will always be indicated if the index stand at three.

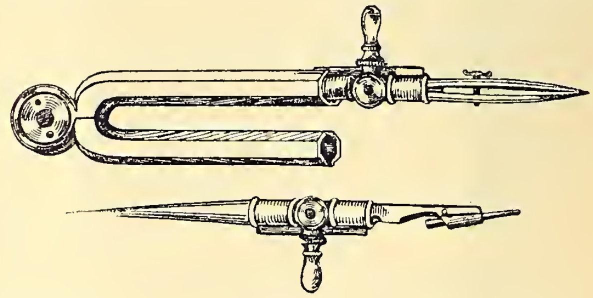


FIG. 7.

(*To be continued.*)

Transatlantic Jottings.

By our New York Correspondent.

Business throughout the States is in a really prosperous condition, all the big factories are busy, not only those specially devoted to the production of watches and tools, but the jewelry and plate establishments as well. Christmas time was bright and successful all through.

We have at last, without any doubt, got "the greatest thing on earth" in the way of silversmithing, or perhaps any other *bonâ fide* manufacturing concern. A number of companies, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the Whiting, the Towle, Dommick and Hall, and George W. Sheibler, are combining and incorporating into one colossal company, with a capital of 12,000,000dol. It is no mere Stock Exchange bogus, for the purpose of selling out and drawing outside money in. It is a purely business action on the part of those concerned, who feel they can do better by united interests.

The exhibition is pushing on with increased energy, if possible. One of the most interesting exhibits to the silversmith will be Montana's silver statue of Justice. It is eight feet high, and took 65,000dol. worth of silver. It rests upon a plinth of gold valued at 250,000dol., this coming from Spotted Horse Mine, Maiden, Montana. Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, sat as model to R. H. Park.

When I was in England I visited a large exhibition building in course of erection. It was religiously guarded at all its entrances by an army of paid men, and everywhere were boards, "No admittance except on business." Now contrast that with the go-a-head style over here. No less than 700,000 have paid to see the works in progress! Then look how they have more than doubled the value of their grant by selling out the Columbian half dollar. The first struck has been sold to the Remington Typewriter Company for 13,000dol. Altogether the total expenditure up to December 1st was 12,460,235dol., but the receipts were 13,229,457dol. The number of men employed during November was 3,356, their average wage being 2·50dol. per day.

So far as I can make out there will be no British Horological exhibit, and I suppose we need hardly be surprised. Even our great factories, the Waltham and Elgin, decided not to exhibit; but the former, I am glad to say, has yielded and hopes to have the exhibit ready by May. It has been said that the Britishers are afraid of competition. I might have said so myself if I had not seen the recent productions of the Prescot factory; and I am told by someone who has recently come from Coventry that in that city there is some of the finest machinery in the world, and that it will be able to fully keep pace with Prescot. If this be the case I am all the more surprised that Coventry will not exhibit, as certainly what I have seen beats the American productions at the price.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the convenience of the trade by the establishment of a bureau of information at the headquarters of the Jewelers' Association for the use of our brothers from all parts of the world. By registering one's name there upon arrival all sorts of information can be had, which under ordinary circumstances would not be obtainable, all the wants that are likely to arise having been thoughtfully anticipated.

The census bulletin of the jewelers and silversmiths of Providence (R.I.), just issued, shows 167 jewelry establishments, with an aggregate capital of 7,104,161dol., employing 4,275 hands: of whom 2,913 are males above 16 years of age, 996 females, 54 children, and 312 pieceworkers. These establishments pay an aggregate of 2,521,663dol. in wages, employ 3,004,480dol. worth of material, and produce goods to the value of 7,539,393dol. In the electro-plating industry there are only 12 establishments, employing 105 males, 1 female, and 3 children. The capital is 265,401dol., and the goods produced 649,892dol. Silverware claims 4 establishments, with 3,055,770 capital, employing 974 males, 35 females, and 25 pieceworkers, and producing goods valued at 2,509,869dol.

The recent Custom's report shows a great decrease in the quantity of rough stones imported (nearly one-third); and an increase in cut gems. This is a different tendency from that which has been exhibited for a long time. The ten first months of the year show, as compared with the last five years, a decrease in the imports of clocks and watches, an increase of jewelry and gems, and a decrease in the exports of clocks and watches.

One of the greatest inventions connected with watch-dial making is that of Geo. B. Mayer, now employed at the Illinois Watch Company factories. By this process, between 2,000 and 3,000 enamel dials can be completed within an hour. The Waltham Dial Company are crowded out with orders, running all hours, and are going to build a new three storey factory on Crescent Park. The Columbus and other factories are running fancy dials, now in such great demand.

You will remember that I told you that the two large companies, the Lancaster and the Aurora, had been amalgamated into one company, at Lancaster, under the style of the Columbian. It now appears that the Waterbury Company some time ago copyrighted this name, so that the new company will be known as the Hamilton. The old Aurora factory will be sold, and, I hear, a time-stamp company will take it, for the manufactory of clock-stamps, registering the exact minute a payment is made; or other similar time recording operations.

Amongst the most taking novelties introduced this last fall are muff holders. They were originally only silver clasps and ornaments upon the muff strings, but they are now diamond-mounted; and some of them are just lovely ornaments.

A most disastrous fire recently destroyed the American Watch Case Company's factory, Toronto. Twelve thousand dollars' worth of machinery and a still larger amount of stock were destroyed.

Not content with the excellent methods adopted by the Chicago Watchmakers' Institute, the students have organised a guild for the collection of all literary and scientific matters pertaining to the science of Horology, in order that they may not only be versed in the past, but kept abreast of the movement of to-day all over the civilised world.

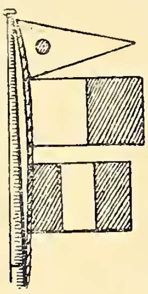
Another Horological School has been started in Waltham, under the direction of a former employé of one of the large factories.

One of our happiest souvenir spoons, and one which I should think would take on in England, is the "Tennyson New Year's Spoon." It is made in tea and coffee sizes, and is topped with three bells, ringing out the well-known words which are entwined round the handle, "ring out the old, ring in the new."

Things New & Noteworthy.

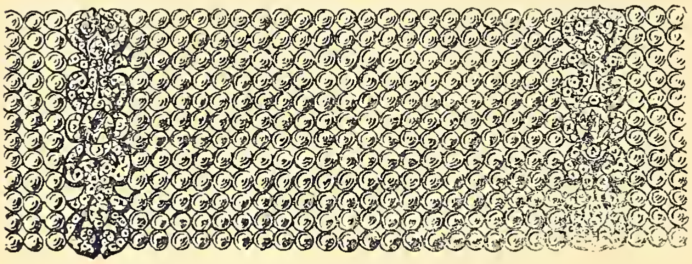
The New Signal Jewellery.

Of all the ideas brought forward lately that of the "signal" jewelry is, perhaps, the most promising, and judging from reports of the trade the results of this original suggestion are likely to meet with a first-class sale. These are mostly brooches and pins in both of which the carrying out of the idea makes very pretty little pieces of jewelry. The block gives an idea of them, if it be noted that the flags are exquisitely enamelled and the gold colored a nice rich hue. The idea is taken from the International Marine Code, and the flags are made to say all sorts of things such as, "What will you take?" "Allow me to offer you my congratulations," "Let us keep together for mutual protection," "We can defend ourselves if we keep together," "Come alongside," "In tow," etc., etc. We believe they are registered and that they are the productions of Messrs. Chandler and Son, Newman-street, W.



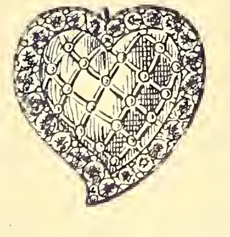
Pearl Necklaces.

It is marvellous where all the small pearls have come from lately! One may see absolutely scores of necklaces composed of any number of rows of them, all exactly the same size or so well strung as to appear so. The illustration will give some idea of them. They are usually separated by five diamond pilasters and are strung dog-collar fashion in rows of the same length; or festooned and separated by diamond rosettes with from four to eight grains of diamonds in each.



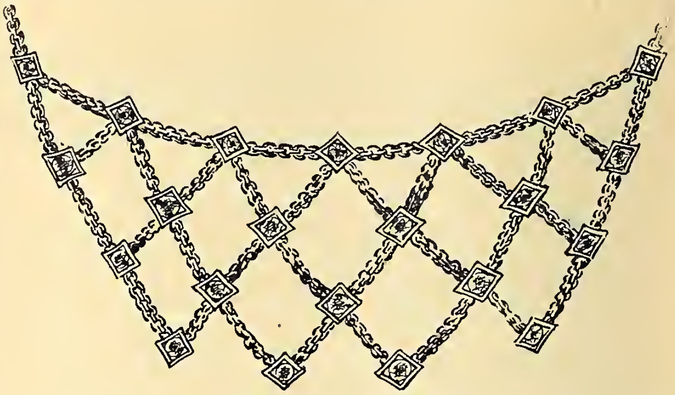
New Treatment of Chrysophase.

This article is drawn rather large to show the detail more clearly; as a pin about the size of a sixpence it looks a very neat little article. The diamonds at the crossings may be replaced with rubies, which go very well with chrysophase. Doubtless these trellis patterns will take well. This same jeweled lattice is brought as an onlay over chrysophase with novel and charming effect. The figure shows a heart pin where the soft green of the chrysophase shows through the interstices of the bejeweled lattice of gold, which, with the gems, produces a happy result. Sometimes all diamonds are employed, at others diamonds and rubies.



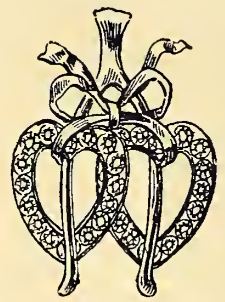
New Necklaces.

The idea of festooning has recently been incorporated with the jeweled lattice work of the last century, with some very pleasing results. The necklace under description is, as shown by the illustration, composed of a festooned Trichinopoly or "trace" pattern chain about a sixteenth of an inch wide, or perhaps a little less. At each of the crossings it is held by a rhombic box in which is set a small diamond or turquoise. In some instances a rather elaborate turquoise ornament forms the centre, the whole presenting a very pleasing effect.



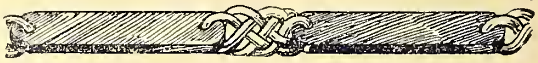
Novel Brooch.

A novel brooch composed of two hearts tied to a wishbone is shown in the figure. Occasionally the symbolism of an article is more or less vague, but in this instance, "I wish our two hearts were bound together" stands out rather plainly as the intended sentiment. This brooch can also be made in a variety of ways. The hearts could be diamonds, the wishbone rubies, and tie pearls: or the wishbone diamonds, and the hearts turquoises. Further, it would look very novel to make the centre of the hearts solid chrysophase and pass the wishbone through them.



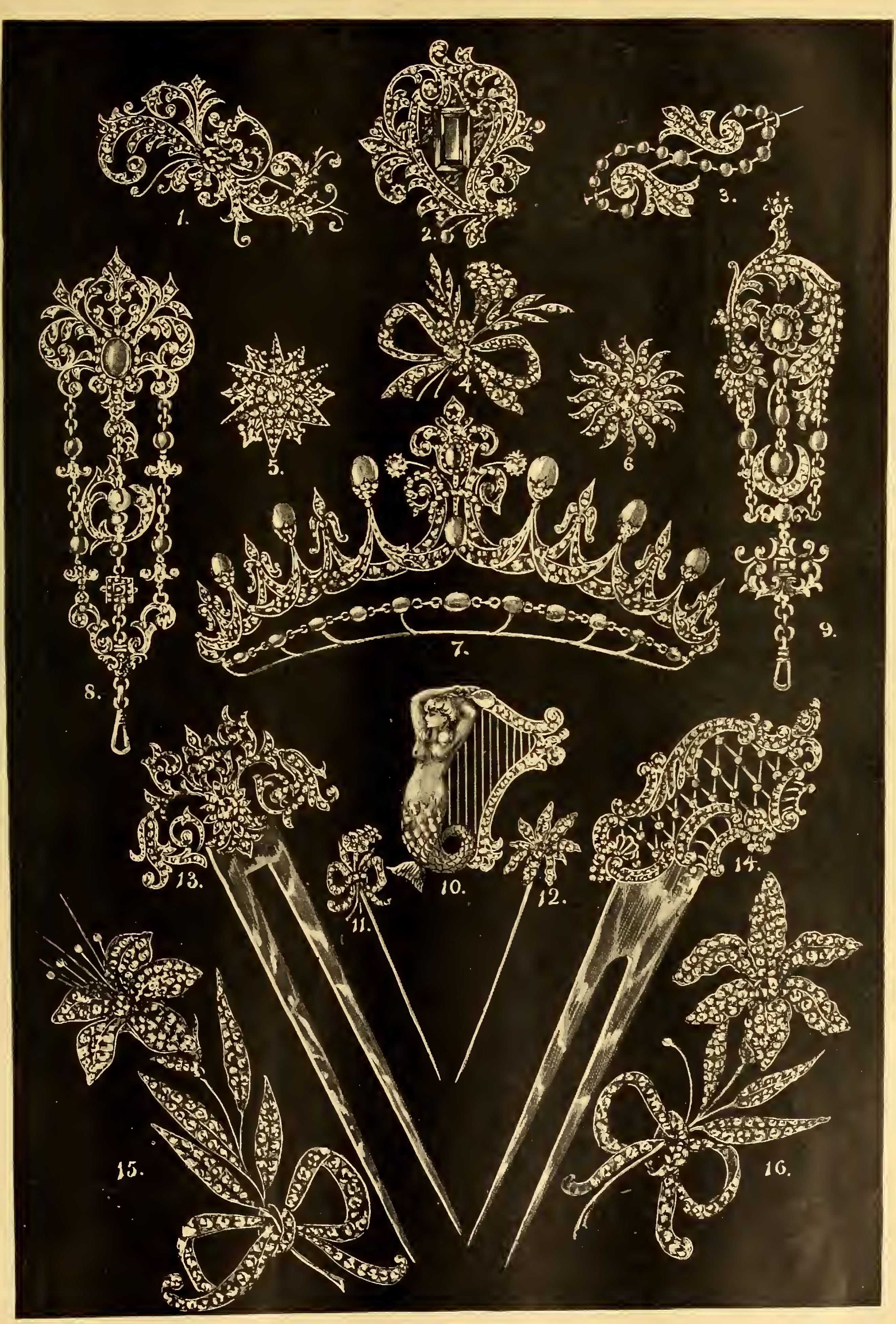
Something New in Alberts.

Owing to the popularising of oxydised and black bronze watches, a want was felt for something entirely new in alberts of this kind. This want has been met in a novel combination of black bronzed iron and gold for alberts. The connecting knots and fittings are gold, and the long links are black bronzed iron beautifully finished. The above is an illustration of one of them, but only gives an imperfect idea of their appearance.



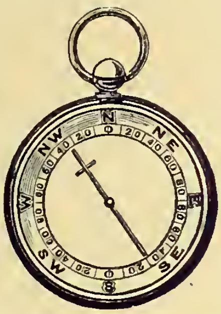
Animals as Watch Supports.

Watch brooches are still in the ascendency, from the plain wire safety-pin, carrying a central swivel, up to the most elaborate conceptions, such as animals apparently holding the dress with one paw, and grasping the watch with the other. For this purpose our Simian relative, the chimpanzee, is often a selected subject; and the modelling is in some cases really first-class. But the long tailed monkeys also serve as designs, and advantage can be taken of the prehension of their caudal appendages, which they have not stunted by sitting upon, but rather developed by use. Lizards are also used for this purpose, but I must say that despite my tendencies as a naturalist, I look upon them as quite uncanny, compared with the pleasing and laughable poses of the troglodytes.


1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.

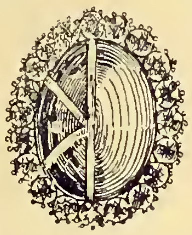
Combination Compass.

Messrs. Francis Barker and Son, the well-known compass and aneroid barometer makers, of 12, Clerkenwell-road, have brought out a very useful form of pocket compass. This is transparent, and has an edge bar needle so that it may be used with maps, charts, or plans. The pebbles are cut so that it is a fair-sized magnifier for reading and examining any object, and it may be used as a burning lens. It is divided into degrees on one side, and as the needle is very accurately balanced, the magnetic dip can be ascertained in different parts of the world. Thus in this single article we have what was formerly a pocket full of instruments. The compasses are made in gold and silver and in three sizes, 1⅛, 1¼, and 1½in. Messrs. Barker publish several illustrative and descriptive trade catalogues, for which our friends will do well to write.



A Remarkable Star Ruby.

At the establishment of Messrs. Percy Edwards and Co., in Piccadilly, amongst the hundreds of novelties and unique productions of nature and art which may there be seen, there is one which to all who in any way study gems must be of interest, and this will be proportionate to the amount of knowledge the student may happen to possess of these treasures of the earth. Both the asteria and cat's-eye have always been the object of great veneration amongst Eastern people, and many documents are extant recording legends of stones in existence which it is pretty certain are born in the brain of the superstitious and extravagant Oriental. What such a one would say to the stone we are about to describe we are at a loss to predict, while the modern Western scientist or physicist would perhaps be just as much at a loss to give a true explanation of the phenomenon so vividly displayed by this gem. It is a fairly large ruby, as shown in the engraving, which is drawn to natural size. It is divided down the centre by a line as straight as could possibly be ruled. On one side of this it is a clear beautiful ruby red; on the other side of the line an acicular structure obtains which gives rise to just one half of a clear, bright, sharp, perfect, well defined six-rayed star. It has thus the appearance of being composed of one half a charming star-ruby, and the other the precious red variety. If, however, the head be turned a little to the left the half-star shifts to the right, and by the time the latter has reached one third of the distance across the stone a full six-rayed star makes its magic appearance. All the shifting possible block towards the right will not, of course, cause the star to transgress beyond the "scientific frontier," but on the other hand it will disappear altogether. Of course the traversing of the star over a given area of the stone between what may be called *the angles of star extinction*, always exist in a star-stone, but the cutting does not often show this to the best advantage, and even when it does one does not realise it as seen in this remarkable star-ruby. This interesting gem emphasises the fact we pointed out many years ago, viz., that in star-stones, in addition to the acicular structure, which occurs parallel to the faces of the prism, and which we might naturally expect to give rise to a star, there is a secondary molecular structure which is sometimes brought into play. We have not made a microscopic examination of this gem and so are unable to explain perfectly the relation of the star to the straight line. We have got several such stones uncut in our collection, and this gem will set us to work upon them in the hopes of throwing some new light upon this curious hybrid.



Obituary.

Death of Auguste Guye.

It is our melancholy duty this month to report the death of an horologist of horologists, Auguste Guye, which occurred on Wednesday, the 18th ult. Only a few days before his death we saw him, and he said his cough, which had troubled him for some time, was better; indeed, upon the morning of the 14th he was at business as usual, but at two o'clock he became sick, and his son Auguste went home with him. Medical assistance was called in, but no danger was apprehended. A professional consultation, however, was held on the Tuesday, but pneumonia developing very quickly the patient passed away on the following evening. All the family were at his bedside. Auguste Guye was born at St. Olivier in 1835. At a very early age he was put to the watchmaking trade, to which he took with great readiness. He became a splendid draughtsman, and learned thoroughly the theoretical side of the science, which, combined with his practical training, ultimately made him so great a developer of the science of horology. In 1856 he arrived in London, and settled in the headquarters of the industry, Northampton-square. There his efforts were directed towards high class work, the fruits of which soon became appreciated, not only in this country, but abroad, especially in America, where his watches were things sought after and prized by the first in the land. Ward Beacher, with all that was noteworthy before him from which to pick, had a great fancy for one of these watches, which he subsequently obtained and highly appreciated, until an evil day when the much-prized timester was stolen! The admiration of the great orator for this watch can be imagined when we say that, after hunting and advertising everywhere, he found it in the possession of a gentleman, from whom he readily bought it at a higher price than he originally paid for it. In 1875 Auguste Guye first started making watches by machinery in St. Bride-street, and two years later he made them entirely in this manner. The opening of the extensive factory in Farringdon-street, in 1885, marks an era in the London watchmaking trade. Here, in conjunction with his youngest brother he did much to develop modern machine-made work. Amongst their introductions we must mention interchangeable escapements, extended barrels, dust-rims, keyless actors, and a new clock-spring, as well as numerous specialities in designs of watches. If an example of what can follow the combination of a thorough technical and practical knowledge of horology be desired, the case of Auguste Guye is an admirable one. Nor must we forget the dying state of the Clerkenwell old methods, existing during the years to which we have referred, nor shall we ever be able to gauge the direct and indirect good to modern English horology due to this genius, in the cheapening of the processes in the manufacture of inexpensive reliable timekeepers. He was buried on the 23rd ult., at the New Putney Cemetery, considerably over 100 representatives of the trade being by the grave side.

The Death of M. Redier.—By the death of M. Redier horology loses one of its old and useful sons. His early inventions were associated with the popularising of the modern alarm clocks. He also made many improvements in barometers, especially in aneroids. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

The Editor of this journal has accepted an engagement to deliver a course of elementary lectures at the Polytechnic Institute, Regent-street, W., on the Science of Gems. The lectures will commence within two or three weeks, and will be open to all on payment of a small fee. Each gem will be dealt with separately, probably an entire lecture being devoted to it; and it is possible that later on an advanced, and perhaps honors, class will be formed.

The French Metre.—Perhaps one of the greatest drawbacks to the adoption of the metre as a natural constant standard is that it has again and again been shown to be slightly incorrect. Although by Act of Parliament (27 and 28 Vic. cap. 117) the use of the metric system in this country was legalised, and the metre defined to be equal to 39·37079 English inches, ten million times that length does not equal the length of a quadrant of the meridian from either pole to the equator. The French Government has recently been conducting a series of very elaborate observations in the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and the Spanish frontier, which show that the length of the metre, as measured by Delambre and Méchain, was $\frac{1}{30000}$th too short.

Our Unwrought Material.

More Discoveries of Opals.

NEWS is to hand of the discovery of opals in Garfield County, Washington, U.S.A. They are said to occur in a similar deposit to that of Moscow in the adjoining State of Idaho. The inclement weather at this season in a locality so far north has prevented much absolute work being done; but what have been found have received a favorable report. It is intended as soon as the weather breaks to develop the find. Large discoveries of "onyx" have also been made in the same county.

More Diamonds in Idaho.

IN the early part of December a party of surveyors engaged upon a dam at the mouth of Brunean River, Owvhee, County Idaho, came upon some suspicious little stones, some of which turned out to be veritable diamonds. As might be expected, a rush ensued, and assertions were made that "the formation of the ground is exactly of the same nature as that of Kimberley," of course it would be! but in all probability the propagators of the assertion never saw the ground of Kimberley or a bit of blue. The fact is there is nothing new in the discovery of a diamond or two in this country. About thirty years ago one or two were found near the same spot, and people went nearly mad over it, but further discoveries being wanting the excitement soon died a natural death. Nothing is impossible, but many things are highly improbable.

Manganine.

THE various experiments carried out have resulted in the production, in Germany, of an alloy called manganine, composed of copper, nickel, and manganese. This possesses the greatest resistance of any alloy, nickeline included. Moreover, it is only slightly affected by temperature, and in the opposite way to other metals. It therefore promises to be of great importance for the purpose of making electric instruments, which are required to vary their resistance as little as possible upon the application of heat.

The Montana Sapphire Ruby Mines.

NATURALLY the colossal enterprise, with which the name of Mr. Streeter is associated, has excited the ambition of others who are in a hurry to become rich, and more companies have since been started, probably—but let us hope otherwise—to repeat the tale of the past. As is usual in these cases, companies form and get within a bow-shot of large fortunes, then for various reasons they dissolve; and, what is still more surprising, re-form (please note the hyphen), with even more glowing prospects than ever. This is the history of the Missouri River Sapphire and Ruby Company, which has recently risen from the ashes of the Missouri Gold and Sapphire Company. The new company has secured rights over 22,000 acres on the Missouri, fourteen miles east of Helena Mont, where they intend to prospect thoroughly with as large a staff as their finds will justify. Meanwhile, the stone trade is becoming tired of waiting for occidental rubies and sapphires to eclipse those of the Orient.

The Coming Metal.

LARGE quantities of optical, philosophical, and scientific instruments are now being made in aluminium. It is admirable for tripods, and microscopes have also been made of it by several London houses. Recently, the Cowles Aluminium Co., West Campbell-street, Glasgow, supplied a large order of castings for cycles. The difficulty of soldering has been overcome to a great extent, as the same company sells a solder which will run well and easily, and stands severe hammering without being weakened. Aluminium bronzes also consume large quantities; in fact, so great has been the demand for this metal lately that it has had an unparalleled rise in price as shown in our market quotations. The first eight-oared racing shell ever built of this metal is said to be in course of construction. It is being made by Daniel J. Galanaugh, the Philadelphia boat builder, and is intended for the use of the Cornell College crew. It will be finished in March, and will be 63ft. in length, 23in. beam amidships, $8\frac{3}{4}$in. deep amidships, $6\frac{1}{4}$in. deep forward, and $5\frac{1}{2}$in. deep aft. The shell will be entirely composed of aluminium, with the exception of the wash-box, which will be of wood, and the outriggers, which will be of steel tubing, cold drawn. The shell will weigh 175lb. all told. The weight of ordinary paper and cedar shells is about 225lb. The aluminium shell will be built in two pieces, being divided fore and aft and joined amidships. It is designed to carry an average weight of 175lb. per man. The aluminium used in the making of this shell weighs about 7oz. to the square foot, and is one-twentieth of an inch thick. Launches—both steam and electric—have already been made of this metal.

All Under One Roof.—The Waltham Watch Factory has long made all the roller and pallet-jewels and a large portion of the pivot-jewels it uses. The wages paid to men are from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 5d. a day—quite double what is paid to the Swiss workmen.

Plated and Sterling all the same.—A Californian judge recently decided that as it had been proven that it was customary in the trade to coat base metal umbrella handles with silver and call them sterling silver, he would discharge the prisoner, who had been prosecuted for selling such goods under false pretences.

The King of Telescopes.—It is said that the Saint Gobain Glass Manufactory has undertaken to make the mirror of the colossal telescope ordered by France. It will be three metres in diameter, and will weigh nine tons. The instrument complete will cost two and a-half million francs.

Watchmakers and Protection.—At the recent election for West Derby, a manifesto was issued by the Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Association, calling upon all members of the trade to secure the return of men to Parliament who would favor protection, "wherein lies our salvation." What about bearding the lion in his den with our new productions?

Small Clock Trade.—We are pleased to see that the *British Trade Journal* calls attention to the increase in the number of small fancy clocks now in use; and when we consider the amount of those imported, we are led to realise that it is the home product that has so immensely increased. A few years ago it was impossible to get a low price movement made at home; but that is now a thing of the past. There are companies who can, and do, supply much better low price movements than have ever been supplied by America, and they ought to take their produce into every market in the world. We were recently in a gallery of small fancy clocks, where cheapness and reliabilty were the essentials, and in every instance they contained Birmingham-made movements.

New Clock for Kingston-on-Thames.—A large illuminated turret-clock has been erected at St. Luke's Church, Kingston-on-Thames, with four 7-ft. skeleton cast-iron dials filled in with white opal glass, with an automatic gas apparatus attached to the clock for turning on and off the gas. It was manufactured by Messrs. Potts and Sons, of Leeds.

Speaking Watches.—The phonograph is being more or less successfully applied to watches. One recently made in Switzerland is a repeater, which articulates forty-eight distinct sounds, such as "one-thirty," "one forty-five," and so on. It is said that the new patent repeater is the size of an ordinary watch. We shall want to see it before passing an opinion upon it.

An Ingenious Jeweler.—Some time ago we called attention to the "Church brooches" of Mr. Masters, which proved one of the best hits for a long time. This was followed by several other equally suggestive articles of jewelry, which have also met with exceptionally large demands. Recently he supplied the Church Army with 1,500 brooches.

A Beautiful Casket.—The casket containing the freedom of the city, presented to Mr. J. Jardine, J.P., has recently been on exhibit at Messrs. Ollivant and Botsford's, St. Ann's-street, Manchester. It is in the French Renaissance style. Among the figures depicted are Civic Wisdom, Education, Benevolence, and Healing. There are also panels representing notable buildings of the city, such as the Manchester Town Hall, Royal Exchange, the Cathedral, and Ancoats Hospital. It is supported upon a shaped plush base.

Telegraphic Money Orders.—Telegraphic money-orders will be issued and paid during business hours at all telegraph and money-order offices.

Triumphs of Clockwork.—A recent application of clockwork is a rocking cradle, which soothes the little bairn to repose with the melifluous airs of a musical box.

THE PRESCOT FESTIVITIES.

THE festivities in connection with the opening of the additions to the above, in many ways, unique factory, and the presentation of the first watches entirely made in the factory to two of its patrons and supporters, commenced on January 11th, and marks an important event in the history of English watchmaking.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed regret at the absence, owing to the inclement weather and the express orders of his medical advisers, of Lord Derby, who had, however, asked Lord Camperdown to represent him. (Applause.) They had met to celebrate the third anniversary of the Lancashire Watch Company. (Hear, hear.) He had every reason to believe that the company had now turned the tide of their affairs (hear, hear), and that with a continuance of the same careful and intelligent working, which at present prevailed in every department, they might reasonably expect all the success they had anticipated. (Hear, hear.) The company from its commencement had shown an earnest faith in that law of political economy which demanded that cheapness of production and excellence of quality should be matters which could not be overlooked by any branch of industry if anything like success was to be realised, and accordingly, whilst they had given attention to the cheapening of labor by the most improved machinery, they had at the same time kept distinctly before them the fact that excellence of quality must be a *sine qua non* of everything they produced. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Under the guidance of this policy they were fast arriving at the position when they would be able to compete with the very best firms in the manufacture of watches, remarkable for their excellence and cheapness. (Hear, hear.) In America, the advantage of all the most improved machinery had been taken, and an almost unlimited amount of capital had been invested in the business, with the object of producing a cheap watch. Under such competition it was not to be wondered that the watch trade of Prescot, remaining on the old lines, and not being in accord with the spirit of the times, was fast being left high and dry ; but, thanks to the enterprising spirit of several of the leading townsmen, that undesirable result had been, he hoped, entirely averted. Those who had watched the company from its commencement could not but have been impressed with the unfaltering energy and perseverance which had marked the general management. They had availed themselves of every known means for cheapening production, but at the same time they had employed all the most expert and skilled workmen that could be procured. He wished to congratulate Prescot on having established a technical school, where the science of horology and attendant subjects were being systematically and scientifically taught to about 130 pupils. Throughout the country in every branch of manufacture there was a growing demand for more intelligent and more skilled workmen, who not only were expert with their hands, but who were in possession of a fair amount of technical and scientific knowledge—in fact, knew the why and the wherefore of every detail of the work in which they were engaged. The age of the rule of thumb was passing away ; they lived in times of very great change, both as regards improved machinery and improved methods and processes of manufacture, and they might reply upon it that it was those only who could grasp that situation and take advantage of all the improved intelligence of the day, whether they were workmen or employers, who would be able to take front places in the race of competition which now so widely prevailed. (Applause).

Mr. T. P. Hewitt, the managing director, stated that three years ago when they assembled in an adjacent room, celebrating the opening of the first section of the works, Lord Derby claimed that the company had made a good start, and that if they continued as they had begun they should in all probability succeed in accomplishing the work they had taken in hand. He (Mr. Hewitt) ventured to say that their position to-day justified those remarks. They had now increased the factory by adding 35,000 square feet of floor space, bringing the total area of the factory to 59,000ft., capable of accommodating 1,500 hands. (Applause.) The manufacturing of machinery was one of the principal adjuncts of a present-day watch factory—if not the foundation on which the whole concern rested—and they had had a department for this branch of work the equal of which could not be found on this side of the Atlantic. Since the company took over the old movement-making business in the town, they had manufactured in that factory 300,000 watch movements, which they had sold for something approaching £100,000, and made about 15 per cent. on the turnover. With regard to the technical schools, he said that while they could not dispense with separate departments in watch-making, they hoped by teaching the science of horology to secure men of broader and more comprehensive knowledge of the whole of their requirements. He looked forward to extract from the future increased prosperity, and he hoped the day was not far distant when England would again take her place in the forefront of the watchmaking industries of the world, which unfortunately she had momentarily lost.

The Chairman said that in the absence of Lord Derby they might rejoice that he had sent as his representative Lord Camperdown (applause), through whom he (the chairman) had the pleasing duty of presenting to Lord Derby a watch from the company.

Lord Camperdown, who was cordially received, said he would have very great pleasure in conveying the watch to Lord Derby as a token of their respect and esteem. He deeply regretted that he had been placed in the position of conveying it to Lord Derby instead of Lord Derby being present to receive it for himself. He was sure that Lord Derby's absence was a very great disappointment. Just before leaving he was told by Lord Derby to express his deep regret. Had he been able to make an exception in favor of Prescot, for whose welfare he was very anxious, he would have done so, but his medical adviser's orders as to not making any unnecessary exertion were positive. Prescot had induced Lord Derby to do what he (Lord Camperdown) did not think he would have done for any other set of men or any other corporation—Prescot had absolutely induced him to become a speculator (laughter) and a promotor of a limited liability company. He knew nothing about Lord Derby's affairs, and could therefore speak very freely upon them, and he felt convinced that his lordship's speculation in that company was a proof of esteem for his neighbors such as he had given to no other neighbors or persons whomsoever. He also regretted the absence of Lord Derby on account of the speech which they had lost. As an exception to many speeches he did not remember having ever read a speech of Lord Derby in which very solid instruction was not conveyed, and which did not deserve to be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested, and he felt sure that Lord Derby's speeches would stand as being worthy of comparison with the public utterances of any other man whom England has produced. (Hear, hear). The Prescot Company had now got their factory, and they had made their watch, and were presenting it to Lord Derby ; and were now ready to make watches for all the rest of the world, though not to present them gratuitously. (Laughter) What was their position five years ago? Prescot was moribund, and they were told—he dared say, quite truly—that this was their last chance, and that, if they did not succeed now, they might give it up, and go somewhere else. In speaking of the qualities requisite to recovering a trade he said he believed that brains on this side of the Atlantic were just as good as those on the other side (laughter and applause) ; but the difference between them was that on this side we were more inclined to economise our brains and not have recourse to them until experience showed there was no other means of carrying out their business successfully. When, however, they once made up their mind to employ their brains, they proved quite as good as those of their neighbors.

Mr. W. Clarkson, on behalf of the directors, presented an address to the Rev. Harry Mitchell, vicar of Prescot, as a testimony of the active steps which he took in the discussion which six years ago led to the formation of the company.

Mr. A. A. Menzies, vice-chairman of the directors, afterwards presented to Mrs. Mitchell the first lady's watch made in the factory, and made a statement with regard to the financial position of the company.

The Rev. H. Mitchell, in returning thanks, stated that when he first became vicar of Prescot, six years ago, he found the watch trade of the town languishing. He often discussed the question with Mr. T. P. Hewitt, who used to say, "Give me £100,000 to equip a new factory and I will undertake that Prescot shall make not only the best movements, but also a complete watch second to none in the world." The idea developed, and this company was formed. If ever an honest company existed this was one, for not one shilling had been spent in promotion or in any of those ways which he called bribery. In Mr. Hewitt they had not only the brain power, technical knowledge, and experience necessary for the management, but also the tenacity of purpose which was able to face and overcome difficulties. With the assistance of the directors he had achieved marvellous success, and he (Mr. Mitchell) hoped the day would soon come when they would not find a foreign watch in England. (Applause.)

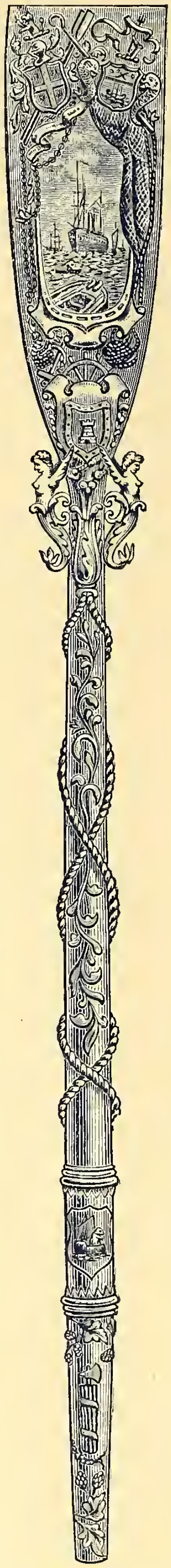
Alderman Fred. Smith moved, and Mr. G. Hale seconded a vote of thanks to the directors, and Mr. G. W. Raby responded. A similar compliment was accorded to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. W. Tyrer, seconded by Mr. G. Banner.

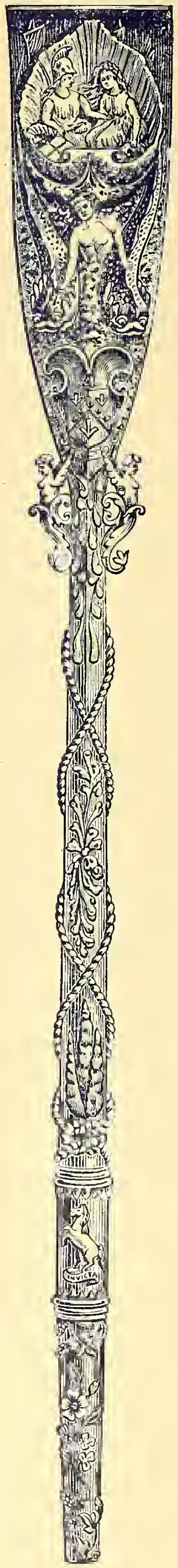
In the evening the directors gave an "At Home," for which a large number of invitations were issued. An amateur dramatic performance was given, and a musical entertainment by Mr. Sweetman, Mr. White, and Mr. Mountfield.

The second day's festivities took the form of a dinner to the male section of the company, Lord Arthur Cecil presiding. "The Queen" was toasted with enthusiasm. Lord Camperdown then read the following from Lord Derby:—"To the Chairman and directors of the Lancashire Watch Company. Gentlemen, I deeply regret that it has not been in my power to thank you personally for the high compliment which you have paid me in the presentation of the watch which I received from Lord Camperdown. Nothing except the physical impossibility in my present state of health of attending and addressing the meeting would have kept me away. I am sure you will pardon what was not in my power to prevent. From the beginning I have watched the attempted revival of an old industry in Prescot with keen interest, and have done the little that was in my power to promote it. We have made a good start, and so long as employers and employed here remain on the friendly terms which exist at present I hope and believe that we have no reason to apprehend failure. (Applause.) I will only add that the watch presented yesterday will be carefully preserved in this house, and be transmitted to my successors as a memorial of the useful undertaking in which we have co-operated. (Applause.) I remain, gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, "DERBY."

Lord Kelvin proposed success to the Lancashire Watch Company. He said that personally there was nothing in the whole world of mechanism in which he took more interest than a watch. He did not agree with those who said that they were not to have any sympathy with foreign workmen, or with the results of foreign work, but he felt that every loyal Englishman would eschew foreign watches when he knew that as good a watch could be had for as little, or even for less, money in England. (Applause.) He was quite sure the Lancashire Watch Factory was going to demonstrate that good English workmen and good English work wanted no protective duties to keep them to the very front—(loud applause)—and to make them successful in the way of finding customers who would pay for the work and take pleasure in its possession, not only in England, but all over the world. (Loud applause.) Let them overcome their enemies with welldoing. Let them send Prescot watches to Geneva, to America. (Hear, hear.) It was something for those occupied there to be proud of that the article they were making was a triumph of mechanism. There was nothing in the whole of scientific art, nothing in the results of mechanics applied to the useful purposes of mankind, that was a more splendid success than the science of watchmaking. He had been all his life engaged more or less in scientific experiments in measurements and in instruments which their French friends on the other side of the Channel would call the instruments of precision. They knew something of "instruments of precision" in electricity, and they were thankful if they could make a measurement which was accurate one-tenth or one-twentieth per cent. But what did watchmaking do? The commonest cheap watch, cheap but good, which would issue from the Prescot works, would keep time to a minute a week. (Hear, hear.) Now a minute a week, if they made a little calculation, was something like 1-100th per cent. of accuracy, or just about ten times as accurate as they considered exceedingly good work in electrical measurements. He then proposed the health of the Lancashire Watch Factory, which was responded to by Mr. J. P. Hewitt, Lord Camperdown proposed masters and men, to which Mr. C. J. Hewitt responded. Mr. I. Sharpe, M.P., gave the technical classes the concluding toast, being that of the "Chairman and Guests."

The festivities on Thursday included a tea party to the female workers and the wives of the workmen. Lady Margaret Cecil presided, being supported by the Hon. Victoria Grosvenor and Lady Lathom. Mr. T. P. Hewitt was presented with a fine silver Queen Anne bowl by the employés, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held.





Silver Oar.

A HANDSOME silver oar, supplied by Messrs. Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst, of 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C., and designed by Mr. Albert Nash, in a competition at the School of Science and Art, at Gravesend, was recently presented to the Corporation of Gravesend by the Mayor, Mr. George M. Arnold, J.P., D.L. The civic oar is an emblem of maritime or riverain connection, and forms part of the insignia only of such towns as include within their limits tidal waters. Upon the front or obverse of the blade appears an allegorical figure (Father Thames), who, with his tidal waters, bears up a classical vessel, in the form of a marine shell, in which is seated the figure of "Commerce," engaged in emptying into the lap of the other female occupant of the floating craft, a cornucopia; this second figure, by the portion of the shield upon which her left hand is resting, is shown to be "Gravesend." The angle at the base of the blade contains the Mayor's arms, supported by mermaid-like figures. On the shaft of the oar three species of sea or river weeds appear, while the stem itself is wholly entwined by a silver cable. In the space which is usually leathered, the heraldic bearing of Kent, the white horse, is displayed with the motto, "Invicta." Descending lower, appear the floral insignia of Great Britain and Ireland, the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle, and some sprigs of hops are introduced to accentuate the locality as being within the hop county of Kent. On the back of the blade or reverse, at the summit, appear the arms of the "Trinity House" Corporation, and of the "Watermen's Company," whose respective callings are illustrated by numerous objects. Below are an ocean steamer, a merchantman, a steam tug, a barge, down to a rowing boat; and shipbuilding is introduced by the section of an iron ship, which is thus made to form the lower frame of the panel in which these various vessels are delineated. Beneath appear the arms of Gravesend. Reverse to the heraldic bearing of Kent on the shaft are the old arms of Gravesend, as they appear upon the mace, and finally, to recall to mind that the oar is a symbol of authority and jurisdiction, we find the Roman fasces, the well-known emblem of both. The shaft contains the following inscription:—"Given to the Town of Gravesend by George M. Arnold, J.P., D.L., A.K.C.C., Mayor, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93." The oar is rather under five feet long, and is made of sterling silver, richly gilded.

New Catalogues.

MESSRS. J. S. GREENBERG AND CO.'S NEW CATALOGUE.—We have now reached the time when trade catalogues are amongst the literature of the trade. Time was, when a trade list was a thing of a few pages, and with this we should like to contrast the imposing volume just issued by Messrs J. S. Greenberg and Co., Birmingham, under the name of a catalogue. It contains such a collection of watches, clocks, ornaments, and barometers of new design as might surprise many. A special feature is, that, like our journal, it contains no prices, and further, there is no name upon its nice cloth cover, so that a customer can make his selection from it. All goods are numbered, and a separate list issued, which this firm most laudably endeavors to keep out of the hands of all except their clients.

MESSRS. E. GRAY AND SON'S NEW PRICE LIST.—Messrs. Gray and Son, the well-known manufacturers and importers of tools and materials, Clerkenwell Green, E.C., have issued a handy combination of a price list and a decimal calculator. It s well illustrated, and every page contains a table of calculations which will prove of very great use.

MESSRS. GRIMSHAW AND BAXTER'S NEW LATHE.—Messrs. Grimshaw and Baxter have recently brought out an illustrated account of a new lathe, the *Sans pareil*, which we intend to describe next month.

MR. GEORGE KENNING'S NEW CATALOGUE.—This, in many respects, is the most elaborate catalogue to which we have had the pleasure of drawing the attention of the trade, it being composed for the most part of Masonic insignia and regalia, all produced in natural colors and elaborately gilt. Practically everything connected with masonry is shown, together with civic costumes, regalia, etc. It will prove invaluable to the trade who do anything at all in Masonic or heraldic jewelry. The firm has branches in Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, their London addresses are 1 to 4, Little Britain, 195 to 197, Aldersgate-street, and 16, Great Queen-street, W.C.

MESSRS. NICOLE FRERES NEW LIST.—The well-known old firm, whose headquarters are at 21, Ely-place, E.C., have recently brought out a new and well illustrated price list of their varied productions, from the cheap forms of musical boxes up to those of the most elaborate description, combining their latest inventions. Lists of airs played by cylinders are also given, and what will perhaps be most thankfully received is the illustrations of all the various parts of "boxes," drawn to size and numbered, so that an injured part can be easily replaced.

Sad End of a Harlow Jeweler.—A jeweler and watchmaker, residing in High-street, Harlow, was found dead in bed on Saturday with a bullet wound in his head, and a revolver grasped in his hand. The deceased was a widower, and was shortly to have been married. He was organist to the parish church, and much respected in the neighborhood. At the inquest it was stated that the banns were to have been published on Christmas Day. A fortnight ago he wrote a letter, in which he said he might be taken at any time, and that he wished his sweetheart to have £200 of his money. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

The New Axbridge Clock.—The new turret-clock for Axbridge has been set in motion. It was made by Messrs. Leeson and Son, Coleshill, Birmingham. It has one 5ft. 6in. dial, chimes the Westminster quarters, and carries a 260lb. compensating pendulum. It was made for £130.

Fire at a Case Maker's.—A serious fire wound up the year for J. A. Tandy, jewel case maker, Northampton-street, Birmingham. By the time the engines arrived, the fire had got such a firm hold that it could not be extinguished for half an hour.

In and Out of the Courts.

Visiting the Provinces.

QUITE a number of London cracksmen have lately been paying visits to the provinces. A day or two before Christmas a disreputable trio of convicts, John Johnson, 43, with numerous aliases, William Harvey, 19, and Henry Wilkinson, 31, dropped down to Northampton and patronised sundry jewelers, but were given into custody before they transacted much business. Their method was for one to get the jeweler outside and ask if they could have certain things made to match those in the window, while another went in and accomplished the nefarious business. They were each sentenced to six months' hard labor. Our laws for rascals like these, with strings of previous convictions against them up to periods of twelve years, ought to be far more severe.

Clever Capture of Thieves.

ON December 18th the premises of Messrs. Gaunt Bros., of Barnsley, were entered and a quantity of watches and jewelry to the value of £250 stolen. The shop being a lock-up the robbery was effected so cleverly that the thieves were able to get clear away. On the next afternoon two men, John Jackson and Richard Armstrong, entered the shop of Mr. Wickman, jeweler, Gibraltar-street, Sheffield, and offered to dispose of some trifling article; the jeweler, with the acuteness of a detective, suspected that something was wrong, and accordingly agreed to see anything else they might have at nine o'clock, in the meantime communicating with the police, who secreted themselves and awaited the arrival of the thieves. One, at least, of these proved to be a very dangerous character, who as soon as he saw the detective presented a loaded revolver deliberately at him. Fortunately, however, the cracksman was disarmed at once by another officer. The property in their possession was a large part of that stolen from Messrs. Gaunt. Jackson, whose life had been one of crime and imprisonment, was now sentenced to five years' penal servitude and three years' police supervision, and Armstrong to twelve months' hard labor.

Sentence on the Lamb's Conduit Street Burglars.

A THIEF-TRAINER, giving the name of Joseph Scroggins, 24, Frank Collins, 19, and John Jones, laborer, have been sentenced for the burglary and robbery of watches, etc., to the value of £500, from the premises of William Wasmer, Lamb's Conduit-street. Scroggins and Collins were both old offenders, the former was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the latter to fourteen months' hard labor, and Jones to ten months' of the same employment.

An Over-Confiding Jeweler.

AT the Lambeth Police-court, Robert Lewis, 30, a respectably dressed man, was sentenced to six months' hard labor for fraudulently obtaining from F. Straub, jeweler, Southampton-street, Camberwell, a gold watch and chain, to the value of £12. It appears that the prisoner was well known to Mr. Straub and asked to be allowed to take the articles to show to a lady with a view to purchase, instead of which he pawned them for £4. This was his second offence; the magistrate considered the prosecutor had shown great carelessness, and ordered him to pay the pawnbroker the amount advanced.

"Gutter Bargains."

IT is very remarkable, and, indeed, almost incredible, that men are still to be found foolish enough to be taken in by the swindler who offers a diamond ring for a few shillings, and "proves" its genuineness by showing that it will spoil someone's soft plate-glass window. Although we have no sympathy with a man who would attempt to buy a valuable diamond ring for 15s., we consider the rascals who carry on this swindle ought certainly to be severely punished. One who hails from Birmingham was recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment upon two charges at Bristol. Taking into consideration the fact that he has had three previous convictions a longer term would have better met the case.

More Window Smashing.

THE window-smashing shopbreakers are still at work both in town and the provinces. At half-past five o'clock, on the 3rd ult., two men tied the handle of the front door of Mr. Hyman Isaacs' pawnbroker's shop in Bedford-street, Sunderland, to the scraper below with a piece of strong rope. Then with two half-bricks, which were afterwards found in the shop, they smashed the plate-glass window, abstracting from the show-case behind a number of gold watches and other articles of the estimated value of £100. As soon as Mr. Isaacs was able he gave notice to the police of what had happened. A staff of detectives were soon at work on the case, but up to the present time no arrest has been made. Some lads who were playing about the street heard a smashing of glass, and saw two short men, both dressed in black clothes, and one wearing a cloth hat, run away. They ran after them down the opening into Williams-street, and there they were lost to view. In the opening a gold watch was found. One of the men is said to be bow-legged, and the youths mentioned think they will be able to identify him and his comrade in crime.

Theft by Watchmaker Bailees.

Henry Medley, described as a watchmaker, was charged with stealing, as bailee, a gold watch, the property of William Allen, at Preston. On October 8th prisoner got a clock from prosecutor for the purpose of cleaning it. Two days afterwards he went again to the prosecutor, and, returning the clock, obtained a gold watch for a similar purpose. This he subsequently pawned for £2 5s. Prisoner then disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him in Preston until December last, when he was taken into custody. He had been twice previously convicted of similar offences, and the Deputy-chairman warned him that if he came before the court again on a charge of that kind he would probably be sentenced to penal servitude. He was now committed to gaol for six months and two years' police supervision. A Prescot watchmaker also awaits his trial upon similar charges.

Obtaining Goods from Jewelers.

Edward Howard Morgan, lately in lodgings at Waterway-street, Nottingham, was charged on remand with obtaining a watch and chain and a ring, valued at 66s. 6d., the property of Edward Wilson, 33, Radford-road, by false pretences, on the 9th inst. He was also charged with stealing the watch and chain by means of a trick. He was further charged with stealing a silver watch, value 30s., the property of Arthur Crooks, watchmaker, of Arkwright-street, on December 12th. Prisoner seemed to have obtained both watches by representing that they were to be given as prizes in billiard handicaps, but subsequently pledged the articles. Detective-Inspector Keegan said there were four more cases of a similar character against the prisoner, whose parents were very respectable people at Derby. Prisoner had never been proceeded against before. Prisoner, who pleaded guilty to all the charges, expressed his sorrow, and added he had been out of work, that he did not know what to do, and did not like to go home. He hoped the magistrates would be as lenient as possible with him. Sentenced to four months' hard labor.

An Old Trick.

Joseph Johnson, Runcorn, was charged with stealing, by means of a trick, a silver lever watch, valued at £2, the property of Joseph Hopley. The evidence showed that about the middle of December Mr. Hopley went to the shop of Thomas Carr, jeweler, Regent-street, Runcorn, and left the watch to be repaired. Prisoner was in the shop at the time leaving a watch of much inferior value. On December 24th Mr. Hopley went to obtain his watch, and it could not be found. The result of the inquiries which were afterwards made showed that the prisoner had previously gone to the shop and claimed prosecutor's watch as his own. When arrested he had the stolen article in his possession. He was fined 20s. and 22s. costs, or in default one month. He went to gaol.

Fine for Selling Plate Without a Licence.

At the Kirby Police-court, recently, F. L. Orton was fined £2 and costs for selling a watch containing 5dwt. 11gr. of silver without a licence. A nice little trade appears to have been done in this neighborhood, not only to the detriment of the jewelers, but of the public also, as defendant admitted he had always sold these watches on market days. The one in question cost him 7s., and he sold it for the modest little sum of £1.

Extensive Robbery at Leeds.

Mr. Isaac Brash's premises were entered by burglars on the 12th, and property consisting of gold and silver watches, chains, rings, etc., to the value of £400 was stolen. The thieves effected an entrance by cutting a hole through the roof in the upper part of the house.

Armed Shop Lifters.

Mr. Mark Cross, jeweler, High-street, Bristol, received a visit on the evening of the 17th, ult. from a respectably dressed man, who subsequently gave the name of Oliver Poncia, and said that he came from Birmingham. Upon entering the shop he induced Mr. Cross to turn to the window, whereupon he snatched up and decamped with two watches valued at £42, which were lying on the counter. He was pursued and ultimately taken into custody, and upon being searched, had not only got the watches and other jewelry upon him, but a loaded six chambered revolver. We shall think we are in the backwoods of America soon!

Robbery at Saltaire.

A well planned robbery was committed on the evening of the 12th ult., while Mr. and Mrs. Moore, of Saltaire-road, Saltaire, went out for an hour. Watches and jewelry to the value of about £150 were stolen. The burglars were probably disturbed by the return of Mrs. Moore, and her attempt to enter the front door which they had barred from the inside.

THE GAZETTE.

CAUTION.—It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.

Bankruptcies.

Brook, George Henry, Wholesale Jeweler, 20, Parkhurst-road, Bowes Park. First meeting: January 10th. Examination: January 23rd.

		£	s.	d.
Baker and Son	Birmingham	31	9	0
Cox, W. F.	,,	45	0	0
Cox Bros.	,,	17	6	0
Hemming and Hazlewood	,,	28	13	0
Turner and Son	,,	12	12	0
Payne, —	,,	26	0	0
Smith, V. C.	,,	14	10	0
Worll, J.	,,	12	6	0
Tunstall, F.	Thornton Heath	72	10	0

Lewis, John, Jeweler, 39, Ynyshire-road, Ynyshire, near Pontypridd. Trustee: W. L. Daniel, 65, High-street, Merthyr Tydvil.

Langstaffe, William (William Langstaffe and Co., trading as), English Watch Factor, Ebor House, Nun Monkton. Application for discharge: Courts of Justice, York, February 14th.

Westgarth, Henry Phillipson, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main-street, Pembroke.

		£	s.	d.
Wight, M. L., and Co.	Birmingham	12	7	5
Hayden, R. D.	,,	88	0	0
Holmes, W. J.	,,	15	0	0

Mills, Herbert James, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Cirencester. First meeting: January 24th. Examination: C.C., Swindon, February 7th.

Kuner, Isidor, Jeweler, 52a and 53, Taff-street, Pontypridd. Receiving Order and Adjudication: January 6th.

Davidson, James, Watchmaker, Coatbridge. Liabilities, £1,142 12s.; assets (less preferable claims), £1,926 12s. 8d.

		£	s.	d.
R. Lawson and Co.	Glasgow	700	0	0
Thomson and Williamson	,,	130	0	0
Hector, R. L.	,,	80	0	0
Woolf, S....	,,	46	0	0
Harris, H. and Co.	Birmingham	102	0	0
Russell, R. R.	Edinburgh	44	0	0
Andrew, J.	Airdrie	26	0	0
Patersen, A.	Coatbridge	31	0	0
Whitelaw, T.	,,	20	0	2
Thomson, J.	,,	20	0	0

Radclyffe, William, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 188, High-street, Camden Town, London.

		£	s.	d.
Baer, Bernard	London	31	2	11
Bernstein, Phillips	,,	14	5	10
Devonport, A. J., and Co.	,,	20	4	6
Harburg, Henry	,,	43	0	0
Kischbaum, J.	,,	18	6	0
Light, E.	,,	10	0	0
Newmark, M.	,,	33	4	0
Perrier, M. A.	,,	26	12	0
Robertson, J. W.	,,	28	10	0
Rittenberg, B.	,,	31	3	0
Vine and Thompson	,,	19	10	0
Blanckensce, J and Co...	Birmingham	34	1	0

Nathan Bros	,,	21	14	6
Reading, J., and Son	,,	12	7	2
Bankers' claims ...	,,	21	15	2
Fully Secured Creditor.				
Hooper, Frank	London	50	0	0
Partly Secured Creditor.				
Smart, Charles J.	London	300	16	8
Preferential Creditors ...		28	19	9

HEASMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, Watchmaker, 41, Gardner-street, late, 24, Kensington-gardens, BRIGHTON. Total estimated debt, £332 8s. 2d.

		£	s.	d.
Kirwan and Co. ...	London	90	5	0
Lamaille, G.	,,	16	14	0
		£	s.	d.
Perrier, M. A	,,	12	13	6
Simpson, S. J. ...	,,	43	0	0
Stansfield, Son and Co. ...	,,	10	7	2
Thompson and Co.	,,	10	13	0
Heasman, —	Brighton	120	0	0
Hobbins, —	,,	11	0	0
Lewes, M.	,,	12	10	0
Fully secured creditor		19	14	0

Deeds of Arrangement.

JEFFERIES, JOSEPH, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 33, Market-street, and 206, Stretford-road, MANCHESTER, and 116, Heywood-street, Alexandra Park, Moss-side, near MANCHESTER. Trustee: George G. Poppleton, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham, C.A., with a committee of inspection. Dated January 3rd.; filed January 9th. Unsecured liabilities, £2,818 4s. 1d.; estimated net assets, £2,315 5s. 3d.

		£	s.	d.
Ansonia Clock Co.	London	88	3	5
Waterbury Watch Co.	,,	120	0	0
Williamson, H. Ltd.	,,	49	5	3
Allday, J., and Sons	Birmingham	169	16	4
Allen and Martin	,,	28	14	8
Adie and Lovekin	,,	27	17	11
Britton and Sons	,,	84	15	4
Booth, E. F., and Sons	,,	93	13	3
Cohen Bros.	,,	151	1	0
Fitter and Sons	,,	77	6	2
Manton, W. C.	,,	35	18	3
Oliver, W.	,,	18	16	9
Osborn and Co.	,,	20	15	3
Payton. F. W.	,,	25	6	6
Rolason Bros.	,,	32	4	1
Reading and Lee	,,	23	0	0
Sydenham, A.	,,	182	13	0
Smith, J.	,,	56	2	9
Woolley, T.	,,	52	0	8
Ginder Bros.	,,	72	8	6
Greaves, A.	,,	24	19	6
Hinde Bros.	,,	24	1	0
Johnstone and Co.	,,	54	10	10
Vundert, —	,,	16	14	6
Lawrence and Lingard	,,	219	10	9
Lingard and Hackwood	,,	21	11	0
Levetus, E. M. ...	,,	164	0	0
Mackenzie and Goode ...	,,	65	11	6
Jefferies, Henry...	Cardiff	53	6	8
Hill, T., and Co.	Coventry	38	15	0
Newsome and Co.	,,	46	2	6
Jefferies, E.	Devizes	60	0	0
Rhind, J.	Manchester	28	5	0
Wright, L. J. ...	,,	30	8	0
Griffin, Mrs.	,,	90	9	0
Lamb, James	,,	19	19	3
Maxwell and Co.	,,	27	0	0
Wagner, E.	,,	35	16	0
Bradbury, B. S....	Urmston	21	3	0
Bankers' Claims		175	0	0

At the private meeting held herein it was resolved to wind up the estate under a Deed of Assignment, Mr. G. G. Poppleton being appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection consisting of Mr. E. Levetus, Mr. Wm. Lingard, and Jno. Allday, all of Birmingham.

HODKINSON, ALFRED, Jeweler (deceased, by administratrix), late of 186, Foldes-road, BOLTON. Trustee: William Henry, Liptrott, 9, Mawdsley-street, Bolton, accountant. Dated January 4th; filed January 6th. Unsecured liabilities, £96 12s. 4d.; estimated net assets, £65 7s. 6d.

TAYLOR, W., AND SON (RICHARD TAYLOR, trading as), Manufacturing Jeweler, 51, Great Hampton-street, BIRMINGHAM, and 22, Rose Hill, HANDSWORTH. Trustee: Walter J. Kershaw, 34, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, C.A. Dated December 28th; filed January 4th. Unsecured liabilities, £372 2s. 5d; estimated net assets, £117 2s.

		£	s.	d.
Pepper and Tongye	Birmingham	15	0	0
Round and Downs	,,	13	2	1
Smith, —	,,	57	14	7
Smith, —	,,	17	15	5
Spraggon, —	,,	10	0	0
Turner, —	,,	11	0	3
Wilkes, Charles	,,	20	0	0
Jenkins and Son	,,	13	5	0
Taylor, Samuel	,,	30	0	0
Heaton, James ...	,,	30	0	0
Hyde, H.	,,	50	0	0

Notices to Creditors.

EVANS, THOMAS, Jeweler, 24, The Arcade, PONTYPRIDD. Dividend of 7s. 7d. at Official Receiver's, Merthyr Tydvil, January 20th.

SCOTT, WILLIAM (C. AND W. SCOTT AND CO., trading as), Wholesale Jeweler, 24, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, and Oster-Hills, ST. ALBANS. Trustee: L. Hasluck, 17, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. Appointed January 7th.

MARCUS, JOHN, Jeweler and Watch and Clock Factor, 72, Oxford-street. Proofs by January 30th. Trustee: G. G. Poppleton, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

FRANCIS, HENRY CHARLES, Silversmith, etc., 173, Walworth-road, LONDON. Trustee released November 22nd, 1892.

FISHER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Watchmaker and Jeweler, High-street, SLOUGH. Dividend of 5s. 0¼d. at Official Receiver's, 95, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, London.

EDWARDS, WM. JONES, Jeweler, etc., Church-place, PENRHYNDEUDRAETH. First dividend of 6s. 3d. at Official Receiver's, Chester, August 22nd, 1891. (Amended notice.)

Dissolutions of Partnership.

BURGESS AND KENNEDY, Manufacturing and Wholesale Jewelers, 37A, Vyse-street, BIRMINGHAM. December 20th, 1892. Debts by John Lowden Kennedy.

CHAPLIN AND SONS, Wholesale and Retail Jewelers and Silversmiths, 25, Aldersgate-street. January 10th, 1890. Debts by Alfred Charles Hopper Chaplin, who continues under the same style.

LEWIS, HENRY AND CO., Jewelers, 172, New Bond-street. December 31st, 1892. Debts by Henry Lewis.

JONES, GEORGE AND SONS, Watch and Clock Makers, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewelers, Cutlers, and Opticians, 368, Holloway-road, HOLLOWAY. December 31st, 1892, by retirement of George Jones.

Statistics of Failures.

ACCORDING to *Stubbs' Weekly Gazette*, the failures in the watch making and jewelry trade show, as follows: December, 1892, 9; December, 1891, 6; December, 1890, 9. It may, however, be encouraging to note that while some trades go into three figures, we are at the bottom of the scale with the exception of the china trade, which has only 8 black marks.

Mr. N. SCHLEIN
[Vienna, Austria, VII/1, Neubaugasse 72],
Agent of First-rate German and French Manufacturers of Metal Stampings and Raw Materials for Jewelry and Gold and Silver Work, would be glad to have the
REPRESENTATION IN VIENNA
OF SOME
English Houses,
Also for Precious Stones and Pearls.
French and German References. Write direct to Address as above.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.

The Charges for the Insertion of Announcements in this Directory for a Year or any portion thereof are: SMALL TYPE, 2/6 PER ENTRY *(One Line).* LARGE TYPE, 7/6 PER ENTRY. Cash to accompany Order. *The Year commences with the January Number. New Headings opened as required; no extra charge.*

ALUMINIUM GOODS.

Aluminium Fabric Co., 83, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

ALUMINIUM SOLDER.

Briggs, W. A., East Dock-street, Dundee.

ARTISTIC SILVER SUNDRIES.

Pringle, Robert, and Co., actual Makers (not merely Factors), at their Steam Works, 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road. Children's Cans, Salt Cells and Spoons, Serviette Rings, Apostle and Coffee Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Mustard Pots and Spoons; Muffineers, Cream Jugs, Sugar Basins, Tea Spoons, Medals, and Alberts, duty free. Old Gold and Silver bought in any quantity for melting at the highest market price. Silver Goods sent out on approbation.

BAROMETERS.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London. Wholesale Manufacturers of Pocket and Charm Compasses, Aneroid Barometers, Sun Dials, etc. Illustrated Trade Catalogue free on application. (See advertisement.)

BOXES AND CASES.

Kettle, F. G., 11, Kingsgate-street, London, W.C.
Swingewood, Albert, 81, Caroline-street, Birmingham.

BULLION DEALERS.

Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

Box, F. B., 64, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Poppleton, G. G., C.A., 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

CHAINS.

Leake, C., 9, Horton's Buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.

Reading, N. C., and Co., 186, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

CHRONOMETERS.

Oram, George, and Son, 10, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, all kinds of first-class Keyless Lever Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, and Regulators always in stock.

CLOCKS.

Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4, St. Mary-street, Manchester.
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford.
Haycock, W., Church-street, Ashbourne.
Smith, John, and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

CLOCK REPAIRS.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.

COIN MOUNTS.

Light and Witcomb, 8, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

COMPASSES.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. (See advertisement.)

CUTLERY.

Vale, William, and Sons, Unett Works, 83, Unett-street, Birmingham.

CYCLES.

Coventry Cycle Manufacturing Co., Grove Works, Coventry.
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry.
Reform Cycle Co., Coventry.

DIAL PAINTING AND WRITING.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.
Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, London.

DIAMONDS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct.
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

DIAMOND CUTTING, &c.

Ford and Wright, 116, Clerkenwell-road, London.

DIE CUTTING.

Grueber, H., 37, Snow Hill, E.C.

ELECTRO-PLATE GOODS.

Blanckensee, Lionel, 55, Buckingham-street, Birmingham.

ELECTRO PLATING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Smith, T., and Co., 10, Percival-street, Goswell-road, London.
Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.

ENGRAVING.

Lancaster and Carstairs, 47, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Mitchell and Cooper, Heraldic, Monogram, Inscription, and General Engravers to the Trade, 58, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London. Articles engraved while customers wait.

GERMAN SILVER GOODS.

Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham.

GEMS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

GEM RINGS.

Carter, H., 4, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

GILDING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Sturtevant, J. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell.

GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Hope, S., 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING.

Day, Edward, 28, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Harrold, Charles, and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.
The Sheffield Smelting Company, Limited, Sheffield, *Sell* Gold and Silver (refined and alloyed). *Buy* all materials containing Gold and Silver.
Westwood, Charles, and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham.

GOLDSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham, and 15, Thavies Inn, London. Goldsmiths, Jewelers, Diamond Mounters, Art Silversmiths. *By Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.* Royal and other Orders and Insignia, Mayoral Chains, Maces, Corporate Seals, Caskets, Keys, Swords, Masonic Jewelers.
Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, MANUFACTURING.

Appleby, Alfred, and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, A., 179, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Cox, W. F., 14, Hull-street, Birmingham.
Ginder, Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jenkins, A. E., 36, Regent-parade, Birmingham,
Johnson, Walker, & Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jones, T. Walter, 48-50, Hylton-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Bros., and Co., Curzon-street, Derby.
Phelps, Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.
Siegele and Bennett, 11, Charterhouse-street, London.
Starling, J. H., 7, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Wall, T., 90, Vittoria-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS' MATERIALS.

Gray, E., and Sons, 46 and 47, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, WHOLESALE.

Carter and Co., 89, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, H. J., and Co., Limited, 22, Thavies Inn, London.
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Kirkham and Worster, 18, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London.
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, London, E.C.

LEATHER GOODS.

Garstin, A., and Co., 1, Queen-square, London.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Joseph, Pitsford-street, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham.

MOUNTING.

Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C

MUSICAL BOXES.

Paillard, C., and Co., 62, Holborn Viaduct London.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.

Barnett, A. P., 50, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Chapman, Son, and Co. 2, Charterhouse-buildings, London, E.C.

OPTICIANS, WHOLESALE.

Aston, T., and Son, 90, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Botwright and Grey, 13, Spencer-street, E.C.
Braham, O., 3, Sekforde-street, London.
London and Paris Optic and Clock Company, 7, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Taylor, J. and H., 49, Tenby-street N., Birmingham.

PASTE GOODS.

Loveridge and Co., 66, Spencer-street, Birmingham

POLISHES.

Holden, T. (Silvastor), 7, Hargreaves-street, Burnley.
P.P.P. Polishing Medium.

PEDOMETERS.

Joannot, P. A., 5, Alpes, Geneva.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Marion and Co., 22 and 23, Soho-square, London, W

REPAIRS

Ahronsberg Bros., 37-39, Albion-street, Birmingham.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.

SILVERSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Hammond Creake and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.
Linegar, John, 68 and 70, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Pringle, Robert, and Co., 40, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Stokes and Ireland, 83, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Wilkinson, Henry, and Co., Sheffield.

TOOLS.

Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, London, E.C
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.
Triumph Lathe,

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDITED BY W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

VOL. XVIII.—No. 9.] MARCH 1, 1893. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

S. PATENT O

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A Special Representative of this Journal will visit the great Exhibition at Chicago, and full Illustrated Reports of the Sections interesting to our readers will be given.

British Exhibitors are requested to furnish us, at the earliest date, with detailed particulars of their exhibits.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

1. **Retail or selling prices to the public.**
2. **The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.**
3. **The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by the trade.**

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices: BIRMINGHAM, PRINCES CHAMBERS, CORPORATION STREET.
And at all the other Principal Business Centres.
Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.). Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, & DESIGNS.—Arrangements have been made with an expert whereby subscribers to this journal can receive information respecting these free of charge. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Editor of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND SILVERSMITH, Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Department, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and must in every case contain stamped and directed envelope for reply.

ENTRE NOUS
HARPOCRATES.

BY THE EDITOR.

TRADE UNION IN THE JEWELRY TRADES.

ALTHOUGH we have for a long time been pointed out as dealing with the most precious commodities on earth, a trade union was not amongst our possessions. Not so now. While we were going to press with our last issue a full-blown trade union had blossomed out before the world under distinguished patronage. We should like to feel an abhorrence of all trade unions, and we should if we knew a little less of the actual state of affairs. We fear the well-disposed and straightforward members of the trade little realise what is going on in a large portion of the trade. Many of the marvels of mechanism that have gained publicity for men to whom money has come rolling in have been made by men earning 20s. to 22s. per week, and upon this wage, to our knowledge, they have had to keep five and six children. The latest reports we had from the factory now in our mind is a further 10 per cent. reduction all round! We deplore the lack of technical knowledge in our men! What sort of skilled artisan can we expect for £1 a week? So long as there are a large proportion of the undersellers and cutters, grinding down the workmen to just about starvation level, in order to outdo other manufacturers, so long will well-disposed men be obliged to cut down wages in order to hold their own. Nor would it under existing circumstances be possible to alter this state of things by anything but united action, and as this is not likely to be initiated by the manufacturers the step is left for the men.

CUTTING PRICES AND "MATERIALS."

A HIGHLY respected correspondent has written us concerning the appearance of an advertisement in our last issue wherein prices offered for old metals are set forth. In accepting this advertisement, we of course felt that we were in no way contravening either the letter or the spirit of our adopted policy. Seeing that gold is the standard of exchange, and its value is known to everyone of ordinary intelligence, and can be calculated by any schoolboy before he leaves the rule of the cane, and that the prices of the precious white metal are advertised in all the daily papers throughout the world, we did not from the first see that any harm would be likely to arise from advertising the prices of these substances. We therefore included materials under the third heading of exemptions enumerated in our notice respecting the advertising of prices. Our correspondent does not consider our term "materials" sufficiently comprehensive without the addition of an adjective; whilst we, on the other hand, consider an adjective inadmissible if pushed to the other extreme. He very truly points out that swivels, bars, and bolt and jump rings are regarded by many as "materials," whereas of course they are articles of special manufacture in respect of which all the objectionable features of cutting could be introduced. Certain houses sell mounts, both for rings and other kinds of diamond work and call these "materials" also. This, however, is the fault of the adoption of loose and incorrect expressions in the trade. Inasmuch as swivels, bolt-rings and bars are the sole productions of special workmen, they cannot be rightly called "materials." Should we consider the artistic productions of the glass worker and bottle mounter, or those of the silversmith and cutler who produce the fittings of dressing cases as "materials"? Assuredly not; they may be "fittings," but seeing they are finished articles they cannot possibly be "materials." Any advertisement in which these "fittings" were priced, whether of Alberts, dressing cases, or any of the thousand and one articles fitted up in various branches of the trade, we should most certainly exclude, and treat such goods for what they are, namely, manufactured articles. It must, therefore, be taken that the word "materials" in our list of exemptions must be understood in the lexicographic sense, namely, the substance or matter of which anything is made or may be made. Here, however, as in all matters, we desire to be guided by the views of the trade we represent; and should we be made aware of a strong expression of feeling that the prices of "materials" should not be advertised any more than the prices of manufactured articles, we shall be perfectly willing to abide by such a wish, and modifiy the list of exemptions accordingly. The decision is in the hands of our readers.

PRESCOT AND AMERICAN RIVALRY.

SOME four months ago a discharged American employé of the Prescot Factory, wrote a letter to one of the American trade journals making a series of serious allegations against the Prescot manager, so obviously and ridiculously false that no one in England took heed of them. They have, however, been very fruitful and have caused much to be written about and against the English factory. A great deal of which, in all sense of patriotism, really ought to be met with a flat denial. To show how these papers seize hold of anything without the slightest foundation and publish it, we might mention that while the historic festivities were pending at Prescott, and facts were being submitted to show that the factory had always paid a dividend, and that the prospects of the future were of unique brightness, a paragraph was going the round of the American papers to the effect that the Prescot Factory "is bordering on a state of collapse, and is about to close its doors for an indefinite time." After the festivities were over some one writing in the Waltham *Free Press*, says:—"I am reminded of the remarks of Lord Derby at the opening of the Lancashire Watch Factory, Prescot, Eng., in which he stated in nearly these words, that they 'could make a successful watch factory in England by copying the ideas of their cousins abroad,' referring to America. It would be well if the company would copy the American system of fair and proper treatment of their employés and rigidly live up to the 'promises made to Americans.' A returned English watchmaker in a letter to his brethren in Waltham, stated as follows:—'Prescot is an elegant place to visit, but for the working man to live in should be avoided.' This brings to my mind the comments of the manager of the Prescot Factory when in this country, upon the fact that one of the workmen whom he had known in England, was able in America to have a piano, and carpets on his floors, and he was very much surprised to see the decided improvement in his home life. At the same time he was quite surprised to think that no watchmaker could be induced to return to England for the same pay he was receiving in America, as he thought that in consideration of the much cheaper living, the man would be much better off. I am quite sure if he should again visit this country and go through the homes of the English watchmakers here, he would be still more surprised. He certainly would not see the watchmakers' children stubbing about on wooden shoes, or living in houses whose doors are on a level with the sidewalk, and open directly into their living room, nor would he see the workmen going to their dinners unwashed, and with their aprons on." From all this it is very evident that a very bitter feeling exists against Prescot. Seeing, however, that Prescot offered to pay the same wages in the North of England (where living is probably 30 per cent. less than in the States) as are paid in America, we do not think the management can be blamed for the condition of the homes of its employés. We believe the accommodation for a large number in the small town of Prescot is not quite what it ought to be, but already houses have been provided for employés, and others will be built by the company. As to whether the men go to dinner with dirty faces and in aprons we cannot say, if they do the rebuke is well called for, but the other assertions and allegations should receive a prompt and flat denial.

THE INCREASE OF BURGLARIES.

READERS will probably note the great increase of burglaries that occurred during February, which will call to mind the necessity of having places securely fastened. As usual, lock-up shops suffered the most, and it becomes a question if it really is safe to leave a shop of valuable goods without someone sleeping either in or close to it. A remarkable case is that of Mr. Cross, of Holywell-street, who had also another place, at which he resides, at Bloomsbury. It being noticed that the Holywell-street establishment was left with no one in it, a clever and well executed burglary was performed. As soon as the Knight of the Jemmy, who, it is supposed, was in evening dress, effected an entrance he cut all the electric wires, but in doing that he little thought that the terminal of those cobwebs was Bloomsbury. As soon as Mr. Cross heard the electric bell ring he hurried off down to Holywell-street with police officers, and although they surrounded the place by some extraordinary feats the burglar escaped. Mr. Cross' prompt action, however, saved the stock of £3,500. Had it not been for that electric communication no doubt the most valuable part of that stock would have been lost.

MARKETS.

Diamonds.

DURING February the London diamond market has been extremely tight and business difficult to transact. It was well known in many quarters that a further rise in rough was inevitable. Still, with the very bad state of trade in the country the idea of increase of price, before more obvious justification, could not be thought of. News, however, from De Beers soon settled the matter, as the pool formed outside the combine had decided to buy up everything at a 5 per cent. rise. Further, the De Beers have not only guaranteed not to reduce prices for six months, but to actually increase at each selling! The trade are feeling sorely the tyranny of this monopoly. With rough so high and general trade so bad the diamond business is most unenviable. Amsterdam is feeling it even worse than London and Paris. At each of the places there are a number of buyers ready to do business at slightly lower rates, but for this they may be sure they will have to wait at least six months.

Silver.

February this year lost its usual affinity for whiteness, not only as regards snow, but it coolly received the precious white metal which fell 4/16 with the incoming of the month. Nor did the metal thoroughly recover during the whole of February There was throughout the period a very slight upward tendency, but only of very small extent, and upon going to press it had not reached 38½d.

Tin.

Tin has varied through the month between £91 and £92 10s., upon going to press it was down again 7/6.

Copper.

Copper has also chopped about, although not so much as it sometimes does; from a little over £46 down to £45.

Spelter.

Spelter has moved a bit, rising to £17 10s. and falling about 15/-

Mercury.

Paradoxically the ever mobile metal has remained stationary at £6 7s. 6d.

Legitimate Trade.

Messrs. Mappin Bros. have recently called attention through the Press to a great injustice borne by some members of the trade; they say :—

"A great deal has been done of late years to place the registration of trade marks on an intelligible basis; but we venture to think that considerable injustice is still permitted to holders like ourselves of trade marks of value. Any person who thinks he would like a similar trade mark has only to apply for it, to put us either to considerable expense in opposing his application or compel us to lose our rights. 'General' Booth has recently taken this course—unsuccessfully so far as securing any rights for himself—against us for the purpose of the Salvation Army (who pays his cost?): and although trading from the first it was obvious that his proposed marks for cutlery, plate, etc., were infringements of ours, and we at once declared our opposition to them, he persisted in his application, and, as a consequence, both the Salvation Army and ourselves have considerable costs to bear—we in simply defending ourselves against an infringement of a valuable trade mark which we have held for over fifty-seven years. Would it not be far more just if the losing party were liable for costs as in an action at law? It seems hard that we should be compelled to lose a considerable sum of money to satisfy the whim even of a 'General' of the Salvation Army."

The "Saturday Review" and the Montana Rubies.—Several of our readers have cut out and sent us a paragraph from the *Saturday Review* concerning the Montana rubies and sapphires lately on view in Bond-street, with comments which we consider fully justified. The paragraph shows the *Saturday Review* can drop its gall and vinegar, relinquish all claims to scientific accuracy, or even to a knowledge of the elements of science, and become "quite commercial." Fancy a journal which will presume to criticise adversely the greatest scientific work of the day asserting in connection with the gravel in which the Montana gems are found, "the entire soil is a fine dust composed of tiny gems"! Has the editor any idea of such an elementary subject as the formation of a gravel? We are tempted to envy him his vision of a world whose highlands were composed entirely of virgin gems. Nor is the assertion that "a curious point about the sapphires from this district is that they are all marked on both sides with a clearly defined equilateral triangle" less astounding. Such statements may be all very well when they form part of the Munchausen literature of the Montana "mines," but they must have surprised and shocked many of the readers of the *Saturday Review.*

OUR SPECIAL PLATE.

Fig. 1. Floral and bow spray. It is detachable behind the large flower, and forms head ornament and brooch.

Fig. 2. Following on the fashion in chatelaines and jeweled watch suspenders is the idea of animals in pleasing poses similarly holding the timester. The paw of the animal is constructed with a swivel spring by which the watch is fastened. The branch from which the monkey is suspended forms the frame work and support for a pin. The complete article can thus be securely fixed to the dress in any desired position.

Fig. 3. A bracelet in illustration of the new and beautiful Esmail photo-enamels. These are meeting with favor, quite a number having recently been sold.

Fig. 4. Dragon fly brooch; many models that have been adopted are extremely bad, this one is from nature.

Fig. 5. New "Star" composed of crescents and flambeaux.

Fig. 6. Humming bird, head ornament suggested by a bird in the Baring-Gould Collection. In this, colored stones could be introduced with good effect. The long slender beak should be in enamel; very slight silver ridges are left to show the form of the bird, and the stones set accordingly.

Fig. 7. Bow brooch with small collet edging and fringe from under sides. This drop fringe appears to be coming forward once more.

Fig. 8. Humming bird, head ornament, to fall over chignon.

Fig. 9. "Swallow tail" moth, head or dress ornament. In this, colored stones could be introduced, especially for the "eyes." The body could also be made of turquoise. The antennæ should be of metal.

Fig. 10. Bow brooch with hair-pin fitting; bows are very fashionable. The ribbon composing this one has a single row of large diamonds in front, and a double row of smaller ones at the back. The centre stone is coronet set.

Fig. 11. Diamond monkey climbing gold tree with a large pearl or turquoise in his free paw—pearl swings. Suitable for brooch or pin. In larger size and with diamond tree would form first-class watch suspender.

Fig. 12. Diamond heron pin, the crest, beak, and legs should be enamelled.

Fig. 13. Diamond adjutant pin.

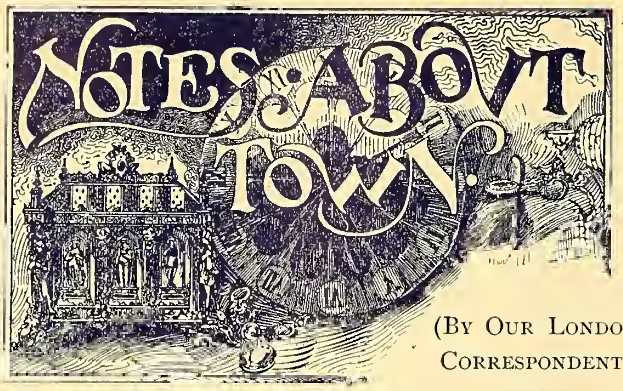
Fig. 14. Diamond wingless bird *(Apteryx)* pin. This odd-looking creature makes a very taking pin. Its curious bristly beard should be of metal.

Fig. 15. Diamond rabbit pin.

Fig. 16. Diamond and sapphire, or diamond and ruby ring.

Torquay's Mayoral Chain.

The design sent in by Messrs. Pridham and Sons, of the Strand, Torquay, for the Mayoral chain, has been accepted. The design is a very beautiful one, each link being appropriately formed of the letter "T" and an anchor entwined. Between each link is a plain shield, whereon will be engraved the names of the present and succeeding Mayors. The shields are supported by well-modelled sea-horses, and are connected by cords in the shape of catspaw knots. The shield of the centre link bears the donor's monogram, and is surmounted by a crown, mace, fasces, and donor's crest, with mottoes upon a ribbon underneath. At the sides supporting the shield are a merman and mermaid enamelled in colors. The badge is in the form of an elliptic shield. It is surmounted with cords and knots, with dolphins at the top. Upon the margin, wrought in gold letters, is inscribed "Borough of Torquay, Incorporated 1892." Torquay's motto, "Salus et Felicitas" (Health and Happiness), enamelled upon a gold ribbon, runs through an anchor. In the centre of the shield, enamelled on gold, is a representation of the old Abbey Gateway, the chapel on Chapel Hill, the Natural Arch, Torbay, with yachts in full sail, and a castle and galleon. Crossed and running through the shield are Neptunes trident and Mercury's caduceus, symbolical of naval and commercial powers. The chain will be executed in the finest style of workmanship, the material being 18-carat gold. It will cost £150.



(By Our London Correspondent.)

Small pearls in necklaces are still to the front, from the spread out and festooned, to the simple rope of eight or ten rows simply twisted round together. I don't know if retailers are getting rid of many. Pearl merchants must certainly be doing a roaring trade.

Transparent enamels are yet in fashion, and appearing in new shapes, but generally these are merely reproductions of old ideas. Grain-set diamonds are much employed with these, and the edges of the articles are also granulated or "milled."

Chrysoprase also maintains its position in the front ranks, and is being employed with nearly everything; diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and enamels. Some of the enamelled articles are very sweet; in others, separated by too long intervals, the hues became hard. The fact is that the surface of the chrysophrase should be specially prepared to produce the given effect possible with various combinations.

Jeweled animals in pleasing or comical poses form suspenders for watches, after the manner of the short chatelaine now in use, and like them are fastened to the dress by means of a pin.

Talking about pins reminds me of the enormous safeties that are now finding a sale. Plain gold wire safety pins are now considered indispensable to the ladies' toilets, and ranges of them are possessed, from three-quarters of an inch in length up to eight or nine inches. I recently saw one in eighteen carat weighing nearly three ounces!

These latter day giants are called train safeties. They also carry a wire ornament in some cases, say a heart, club or spade. I also hear that with the introduction of the chignon long gold hair pins are in requisition.

The emblem of the Orient line—the rising sun—is still fashionable. Probably the makers think this is the year of maximum solar activity, for in addition to the ordinary beams, fantastic rays of all descriptions and shapes can now be seen bursting forth; sometimes symmetrical and well balanced, at others, quite the reverse.

Bows are in increasing request, and there is a decided tendency to re-introduce the drop fringes. We have left them behind us so long that we, perhaps, under-estimate them; but many of the productions of thirty years ago, when they were *en tout rage*, have a grace and elegance that few modern ideas have surpassed.

Zoological prodigies and fancies are amongst the present claimants for the little business that is doing. This has turned the attention of the West End trade to small diamond animals again. I counted over 100 of them in one window. They were mostly old familiar figures, but here and there one was new. Small birds and birds' heads with enamelled combs and beaks are favorites, and there is a preference for new and odd poses, or such positions as lend themselves to small diamond work.

I have recently seen several of the Esmail enamels mounted as bracelets. These are ordinary photos produced by a special process. Mr. A. Guye, 77, Farringdon-road, is the sole agent for these productions. They can be had in any size, and they ought to oust the senseless French garret-born miniatures of nobodies. If they were brought forward I am sure they would form an attractive novelty, and the present is an opportune moment for their introduction, now that the miniatures are *en tout rage*, but have yet been in long enough to tire the followers of extreme fashion.

The latest addition to the City Bond-street, *i.e.*, Cheapside, is the completion of the alteration of the premises of No. 73, now opened by Messrs. Elkington and Co., Limited. There is a complete absence of gaudy coloration or flaring advertisements. The only legend displayed is that across the black facia, in gilt incised caligraphy, "Elkington and Co., Limited." The window itself stands back from two to four feet, the "hang over" thus offering a shelter to admirers. The woodwork is very rich and somewhat slight, otherwise the rosewood employed would look too heavy and sombre. As it is it presents a very good and imposing appearance. I am not an architect, but I suppose the style would be called classic.

Two features meet the eye in looking into these windows, first a notice informing the public—and what is perhaps more important, the trade—that, owing to the increase of duties upon jewelry sent in to the Australian markets, the company are going to sell off their stock of jewelry at the above premises, a procedure which, however wise, will not be appreciated by other City houses.

The other feature is the gorgeous silver-gilt service presented to the late Lord Mayor by his Welsh fellow-countrymen. The contrast of the gold with the ruby dishes of the fruit stands and centre piece is very striking, and the style of the service is probably unique. While gazing at it I overheard two gentlemen getting angry over it or each other, one calling the style conventionalised Alhambric, while the other claimed something of far greater antiquity for it, asserting that he was sure it was Druidical.

The stock of the Goldsmiths' Alliance is still being offered at 20 per cent. reduction, but the remainder is to be sold by Messrs. Christy, Mauson, and Woods on March 7th-10th. There will probably be some chance for those who care to avail themselves of the opportunity, as there are some fine old stones among the stock. No rubbish was ever bought by the Alliance, quality was always the main consideration.

Gun metal watches are still selling a little, which is something to say. The same kind of work, with red gold hinges, is being turned out in cigarettes and matches.

Some time ago I noticed a lot of knife-edge skeleton designs in cheap gem brooches, say from two to five pounds. They were assuredly the most inartistic things one would see in a decade. What design can small stones form when placed five or six-eighths of an inch apart upon a knife edge? Even when the connections were bright, they required a lot of looking into to be able to realise what they were intended to represent, but now that winter fogs and sulphurous atmospheres have been playing round them and rendered their fish bones invisible, alas! they look the most pitiable objects that ever disgraced Piccadilly and Regent-street.

BIRMINGHAM
NOTES

(By Our Own Correspondent.)[*]

The state of uncertainty in which I was writing a month ago is completely dispelled. The report as to the state of trade here, which I have to give this month, is indefinite no longer, but is, unfortunately, only too certain. Trade here is decidedly bad. Such is the report given with too universal a tenor to leave any room for uncertainty. We all know, and expect, that February will be but a poor month; but this year it is worse even than usual. The same thing is felt throughout every section of the trade, makers and factors, common and best workers suffering alike. There is, perhaps, a little gleam of comfort in the fact that we are all alike, as no one can accuse himself of his poor results being his own fault. However, the comfort is but cold, and I could wish my report were more satisfactory. At first sight one is apt to wonder as to the cause of the depression, but the general opinion here is that the political troubles are at the bottom of it. There will be no good trade, and probably no improvement on the present state until this momentous Home Rule matter is settled. So we must possess our souls in patience and wait events. Meanwhile we must make the best of what little trade there is.

There seems to have been a little movement in cheap watches. Some of our wholesale men say that watches are all they can sell, but even here the constant running in of fresh lines at lower prices is seriously affecting profits. The ingenuity of inventors in timekeepers seems endless; consequently, stocks are soon rendered old-fashioned and unsaleable. The only way to keep abreast of the times is to buy little and often, filling up day by day as sales are made. This, indeed, is the present tendency of the whole trade, and it marks a great difference from the periodical and large buyings of years ago. At the same time it means additional hardships to the manufacturer, as, not only has he to hold a larger stock all the year round, but he also has to take the risk of accumulating bad and unsaleable patterns. This would not matter much if profits were big, but with cut prices it is a serious matter to the maker.

Strange to say, the shipping trade seems to be reviving just a little. Not for Australia, however, for there things are altogether bad. I hear, however, of several decent orders having been received during the month for other parts of the world, and a more hopeful tone is just faintly beginning to show itself. Do not be too eager, oh, my hopeful friends, for the improvement is but small at present, and I only refer to it as a slight set-off to my otherwise sorry report. It would be very satisfactory if a revival of shipping orders would come in just in time to help us over our home depression. But it seems too good to expect.

The worst part of it is that that constant decline in prices to which I have previously referred on many occasions is still actively at work. It is extending throughout all branches, and from the cheapest silver up to the most expensive diamond work the cutting down principle is steadily progressing. How thankful the older members of our trades ought to be to think that they have lived in the times when good profits were possible. It seems almost incredible to us younger members that "once upon a time" competition was fair and generous, and weight and fashion unknown. Nowadays competition is nothing better than mutual throat-cutting, and the one to strike first has the advantage. When will things in this direction improve? Is any improvement possible? These are momentous questions which one dare hardly attempt to answer.

This constant downward tendency of prices is having a fatal effect on the working men. The grinding policy to which they are of necessity subjected, is ruining them both in pocket and in spirit, and the gentlemen jewelers as known years ago are fast becoming extinct. It is impossible that they can keep up appearances on constantly falling wages. There is not much inducement at present for youths to enter our trades, and wages must improve if we are to keep up a supply of clever workmen. As the older workers die off, their places are being filled, not by well trained workmen, but by immature youths who can do little more than solder. This is not calculated to be for the future good of the masters. Let them look to it.

A few of the new coins have trickled down to Birmingham, and I have had an opportunity of inspecting them. They are certainly a vast improvement on the Jubilee issue, the fronts being pleasing and dignified, while the reverses are tasty and attractive. I think there is not likely to be any adverse criticism. From a technical point of view, they seem well made and finished and worthy comparison with some of our finer medals. We shall be glad to get rid of the Jubilee issue as soon as possible now.

The plates of designs issued with the last two numbers of this journal are much appreciated by the trade here, and hopes are expressed that they will be continued. May we have the assurance of the proprietors that such will be the case? They are found useful, not so much as copies but as incentives to thought and invention when thinking out new patterns.

The diamond dealers who haunt Birmingham, both those of local standing and those from the big city, are about at their wits' ends to induce their clients to buy. The unsatisfactory results of the Christmas trade as far as diamond goods is concerned is now being felt in the constant refusals to purchase. And judging from the numbers of dealers who come down day by day, I cannot help thinking that the same thing applies equally in London. Could they sell readily there they would not be forced down here in such droves.

What is being done in C. and W. Scott's matter? Since the sale of Mr. Scott's household effects a month or so ago, we seem to have lost all sight of the matter. A little information on this point would be much appreciated down here.

During last week there was an exhibition of students' work at the rooms of the Society of Artists, in New-street, this including work by the students of the Art and Technical Schools in Vittoria-street. Some very good specimens were shown, and Mr. T. B. Wigley, the Superintendent, is justly proud of the work of his scholars. The Technical School is progressing well since Mr. Wigley took charge of it, and the current session promises to be a very satisfactory one. Mr. Wigley has his heart in his work, and deserves success.

---

[*] We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

On Wednesday last, February 23rd, the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Birmingham Municipal School of Art was made by Mr. Holman Hunt, R.W.S., in the Lecture Theatre of the Midland Institute. The Mayor (Alderman Parker) occupied the chair. Messrs. J. Bragg, W. Buncher, and J. W. Tonks were present as associated with the jewelry trades.

IN successes achieved in the national competitions, Birmingham again stood first in all England, and those successes were even more marked than in the previous year. The Birmingham school was the only school which had gained two gold medals, and very few schools had gained one. Birmingham also stood first as to the number of silver and bronze medals it had gained, namely, eight and fifteen. The total number of the awards gained by the Birmingham school was fifty-two, against forty at Manchester and thirty-nine at the four metropolitan schools. This certainly is a good record for the hardware village, and it is interesting to us to know that students from the Jewelers' Art and Technical School had a share in these honors. These prizes, of course, are the result of the work of the previous superintendent, Mr. Warwood, but Mr. Wigley has at least an equal chance of success for this current year.

THE failure of Messrs. Harman, of Vyse-street, comes as an unpleasant surprise to many of the local manufacturers who had entrusted them with goods. Their goods and chattels were sold by auction the other day, but I do not know how their affairs are being managed.

I HEAR that the new secretary of the Jewelers' Association is entering into his work with great energy, and that he intends to make his year of office a red letter one in the annals of the association. I have every pleasure in wishing him success in this praiseworthy endeavor, and I hope his plans, whatever they are, will be fully carried out and successfully completed. Possibly under these circumstances he might secure a second year of office if his energy lasts so long. I await his progress with interest.

OURSELVES AGAIN.

SINCE our January issue, in which we published a page of selected extracts, we have received a great number of further letters from subscribers, full of most complimentary references and expressions of the friendliest goodwill. Several come from far away parts of the globe. We very much regret that the space at our disposal does not allow of these being printed; but we give below a few very brief extracts from some of the letters contained in our budget.

In the whole there is only one discordant note, which it is but right we should give with the rest:—

R. THOMPSON, Settle:—"I am discontinuing the WATCHMAKER. I do not think your subscribers will generally appreciate your restrictions of prices in advertisements."

This is a single opinion. We did not expect to please everybody, and Mr. Thompson will no doubt soon see the error of his way. Compare the next excerpt:—

T. H. MILLARD, Bristol:—"I must compliment you on the stand you have made against publishing the prices of articles advertised. I decline doing business with houses that do this kind of thing myself; and I trust you will meet with increased support."

A few more cuttings and we have done:—

B. DOSA CHAI, Kurrachee, India:—"In respect of get-up and useful information your journal is a thoroughly representative and worthy organ of the trade."

A. S. WIGG, Newmarket:—"Enclosed is 3s. for a reading cover. The WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH has become such a useful journal that I find it quite necessary to keep it handy for reference."

F. BENT BAYLEY, Bridgetown, Barbados:—"I cannot express how pleased I am with your journal, and I shall continue to subscribe to it as the years roll on."

JAMES MYLES, Dundee:—"I have been a subscriber for over fifteen years; and highly recommend it."

ROBERT SCOTT, Glasgow:—"Am indebted to the WATCHMAKER or much useful and interestin g trade information."

JAMES ADDERLEY, Longton:—"Information in some of your numbers worth whole year's subscription."

C. H. BARRON, Hull:—"First in its line."

A. YARWOOD, Stalybridge:—So long as your journal is as excellent as of late, you may always count me a subscriber."

J. R. H. SEIFERT, Barbados, W.I.:—"I do not think there is much chance of my ceasing to subscribe to your excellent journal."

THOMAS SMITH AND SON, Glasgow:—"Best production of the kind we have ever seen."

Numerous other correspondents will please excuse us for omitting their names, and believe that though we cannot quote all, we thank all equally for their kind and flattering attentions.

The Lancashire Watch Company.

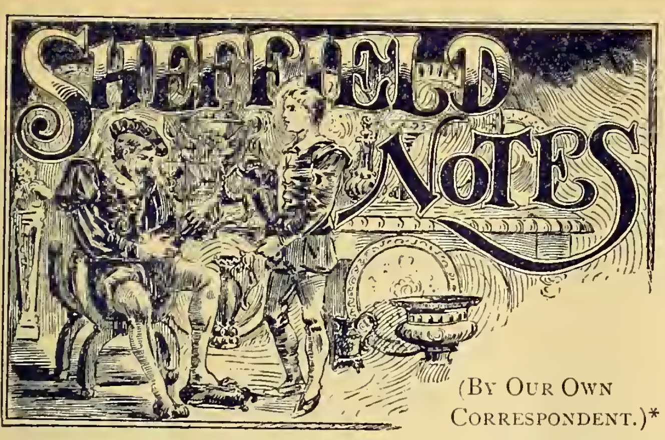
THE trade in general will be pleased to hear that the report of the above company has been laid before the shareholders. This shows that there is a net balance of profit, after paying the interim dividend on preference shares to June 30th last, of £4,841 (including £1,081 from last year) to be dealt with at the end of the fourth year's working. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares of the company and a further dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and that £500 be written off machinery account. These payments would absorb the sum of £4,517, leaving a balance of £324 to be carried forward. The directors announce that complete watches are being made in considerable numbers, there being a good demand for the same, and it may be confidently anticipated that a substantial increase of profit should accrue to the company henceforth. During the year under review the new machine shop has been fully equipped with the necessary tools and machinery, and is now in full working order, and the three-storey building is now being fitted with the requisite machinery, and from time to time operatives will be introduced into the various departments. The whole of the branches of watch-making are now established on the premises with the exception of case-making, which will be proceeded with in due course.

Aberdeen Watchmakers and Jewelers.

THE second annual conversazione of the watchmakers and jewelers in Aberdeen was held on the 18th ult., in the Queen's Rooms, which were very effectively decorated for the event by Mr. Ellicock, George-street. A company of about 200 were present, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. Smith (Messrs. James Smith and Son, Market-street). After tea, the Chairman, in the course of a short address, spoke of the importance of members of the craft acquiring a technical knowledge of their trade, and pointed out what might be done in the interests of science by inventive genius, and a complete mastery of the fine mechanism with which the jeweler, the watchmaker, and the makers of instruments had to deal. If the young men among them would devote themselves to a study of technicalities, perhaps, in time, some luminary might arise among their number in Aberdeen who would shed a lustre on their craft. Since their last annual meeting one of their number—Mr. George Walker—had gone to Coventry to fill a responsible position as a teacher of watchmaking there. (Applause.) The Chairman then referred to the depression which had been felt in their trade during the past year, but expressed the hope that by-and-bye things might adjust themselves and reach their former level. The concert programme which followed was opened with an overture by an orchestra comprised entirely of members of the craft, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. M'Kay. A dance followed.

The Goldsmiths' and Jewelers' Annuity and Asylum Institution.—We regret that want of space crowded out several matters last month, which we wished to publish. Amongst these was the report of the twenty-fifth annual dinner, of the above institution at the First Avenue Hotel. But as no efforts are made to popularise the actions or existence of this laudable Institution no encouragement is given to journals to make reports. So far as we are aware, trade journals are not even notified of meetings, much less furnished with reports of them. We have again and again pointed out how utterly unlike the action of all organisations that have succeeded this is, and until some radical change of policy is adopted the society will be dependent upon a minority of the trade. On the occasion of the dinner the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided. There was a splendid attendance, and subscriptions to the amount of £290 were announced from the chair, which included another munificent gift of £105 from Lieut.-Colonel Lambert. This gentleman has completed his thirty-third year as president, and may he retain office for another thirty-three years.

Additions of Premises.—Messrs. King and Son have even out-grown their large premises, 222 and 224, Goswell-road, and are about to open new offices and show-rooms at Nos. 3 and 5, Charterhouse-street, E.C.



(By Our Own Correspondent.)*

It will be news to most people at a distance that, old as we are as an industrial community, we are only just about to celebrate our jubilee as a municipal corporation. Not only was the classic Sheffield Whittle, borne by Chaucer's pilgrims, made in a town without a Mayor or alderman, but many a century had to elapse before we were granted the inestimable privilege of piling up a town's debt. This is the more remarkable when we consider that the origin of the Cutlers' Company is lost in antiquity. It is true that in its present form that ancient guild is less than three centuries old, but there are indications that in some form or other it existed at a much earlier period. This is how it comes about that in popular estimation the Master Cutler seems to occupy a higher position than the Mayor. The exact form which the celebration is to take has not yet been decided. The idea of an industrial exhibition has been mooted and dropped.

A hastily convened meeting of the Town Council has decided to memorialise the Queen on the desirability of raising Sheffield to the dignity of a city, and news has arrived that the memorial has been acceded to. It is said that, in order to punish mortals, the gods sometimes grant their prayers. We are taking our punishment well, if a persistent looking at the humorous aspect of the matter has any merit. Junior clerks talk with mock gravity of dining in the City, and indulge in brilliant jokes of a like character. On the whole I daresay we shall get over it.

Sheffield is not doing much at the Chicago Exhibition. Manufacturers feel that in the present state of things nothing is to be gained by exhibiting in America. What little we mean to show will be more in the line of the heavy steel industries than of silver or cutlery. Nevertheless, the visitors to the Exhibition from Sheffield will be both numerous and influential. Manufacturers have made up their minds to learn all they can and teach the Yankees as little as possible. This evinces a lively appreciation of the dangers and advantages alike of these big shows. It is quite understood nowadays that opening a stall at an exhibition is a step which must not be taken without first reconnoitring the ground on every side.

This projected visit of manufacturers to the States recalls the story, now traditional, of the first pioneers of Sheffield trade with America. Mr. Thomas Jessop, who died some few years ago at a great age, visited the United States sixty years ago and laid the foundation of those colossal establishments which now cover the east end of the town. He went in a sailing vessel which it is said occupied some eight or nine weeks in the passage. As showing how unusual it was to make a business journey to America in those days, Mr. Jessop was fond of relating how on landing at New York he casually encountered an individual who had been obliged some time before to leave Sheffield somewhat precipitately and who put to him the startling inquiry, "Halloa! Mr. Jessop, what have *you* been doing amiss?"

The Merchandise Marks' Act, incomplete as it confessedly is, has however been of so much advantage to the town, that steps have now been taken to extend its scope. The end aimed at is to have every article of foreign manufacture introduced into the country marked with its source of origin. At present there are in every jeweler's shop in the country knives whose silver scales are marked with the Sheffield hall mark, but whose blades are made in Germany. These blades in a finished state are imported in large quantities and the silver scales attached in Sheffield, whence they are distributed throughout the country. This is something very like a fraud on the buyer, who, seeing the Sheffield mark on the handle, will naturally assume that he is buying Sheffield cutlery. It is quite certain that it constitutes an injury to the town, and this it is intended to repair by the proposed amendment to the Act.

The Cutlers' Company intends shortly to clean and redecorate the interior of their fine hall, which at present it must be confessed wears a somewhat dingy aspect. It is understood that the Cutlers' Company contemplate also the adoption of the electric light, which will permit of the proposed decorations being executed with a degree of delicacy which would be almost thrown away in an atmosphere vitiated with the fumes of gas.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. E. W. Oakes, senior partner in the firm of E. W. Oakes and Co., silversmiths and electro-platers, Rockingham-street. Mr. Oakes, who was in his sixtieth year, although in no sense a public man, had a large circle of friends by whom he was highly esteemed for his sterling uprightness of character.

The Sheffield Silversmiths' Trade Protection Society has just held its half-yearly meeting. The society is virtually a trades union, although in the old-fashioned Sheffield sense not hitherto a fighting one. At this meeting, however, the members took occasion to protest against "employers having teams of apprentices." I think there must be some looseness of language here as I have not noticed that respectable firms in the trade do have an inordinate number of apprentices. The practice seems to me to be confined to some of the smaller houses. In any case, as it certainly does not conduce to good workmanship it will really serve the best interests of the trade if the society succeeds in devising a scheme which will remedy the evil.

The best that can be said for the silver and electro-plate trade at present is that it is probably less bad than most other branches of trade in Sheffield. I hear of firms who are doing fairly well, but on the whole there is no press of orders.

The silver and electro-plate works of Messrs. Hutton and Sons have just had a narrow escape from being consumed by fire. The fire brigade were on the spot in the course of a few minutes, and so promptly were the flames attacked that the entire loss will be covered by a few hundreds of pounds.

The prosperity enjoyed by nearly every industry in the town in the year 1891, and to a less extent in 1892, has had the effect of greatly stimulating building operations in Sheffield. The working capacity of Mappin and Webb's works, for example, has been just doubled. Walker and Hall, Messrs. John Round and Son, and Messrs. Atkin Bros. have also added very much to their already extensive premises. There is in point of fact scarcely a house in the trade which has not during the past year either added to, or partially rebuilt, its works.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

Tickets and Ticket Writing.

By the Editor.

(Continued from page 156.)

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

Brushes.—The size, form, and quality of brushes required will, of course, very much depend upon the nature of the work to be done. For general ticket writing we should recommend three. One should be about the size of the brush shown feeding the bow pen with ink in Fig. 5 (p. 156). This would do for the generality of small work, with letters from, say, half an inch up to two inches. Beyond that size of letter a larger brush would greatly reduce labor; and for this purpose we should advise one the size of Fig. 8. But it will be found that a fine round point to a brush is not always the best; and that with a flat point, the shape of Fig. 9, certain kinds of work can be executed much more readily, and with only a part of the labor necessary in the employment of a round pointed brush. There is no difference in the prices of round and flat brushes of the same quality. They can be had in a variety of grades, sable or camel hair; but we should strongly recommend red sable. The price of these would be about sixpence, the size of Fig. 5, and one shilling and four pence the size of Fig. 8. They will last practically a life time if used with care and with regular washing after use. Of course, camel hair brushes would do, although the work executed by them would not be so good; nor are they the cheapest in the long run. The old illuminators used to manipulate their brushes they employed for their fine work by cutting away a greater part of the hairs of the brush all round and leaving only a few remaining in the centre. With a tool of this description much more graceful sweeps and curves can be effected than with a pen. Larger and cheaper brushes may be employed for more extensive or commoner work and to those we may refer later. The brushes we illustrate are sable, with German silver mounts. There are other sorts mounted with quills, commencing with the tiny little tools employed for watch dial work and miniatures, and known under the latter name and passing in increasing sizes through crow, duck, goose, swan, and eagle, further subdivided in each case into large, small, etc. Fig. 10 gives examples of these.

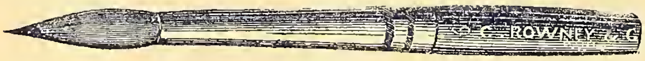


Fig. 8.

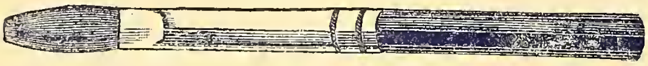


Fig. 9.

Parallel Ruler.—A parallel ruler is an almost indispensable article, as with it, small and close lines can be maintained exactly parallel, which is a point of supreme importance in small work, especially when half a dozen tickets are being written together. This result is almost unattainable with any other kind of ruler. Fig. 11 shows this instrument; its use and method of using will be explained subsequently.

Other Rulers.—A round ruler is to be recommended as less likely to blot; and with a little practice it can usually be made to run parallel. Frequently, however, beginners experience a little difficulty with a round ruler as it appears to have a tendency to slip from under the fingers. If practice does not overcome this objection, we should suggest a ruler of the pattern shown in Fig. 12 as being far more steady and more easily manipulated and as securing most of the advantages of the round ruler.

Rule.—A good 12in. rule, divided into eighths, sixteenths, and thirty-secondths, will also be found of the greatest value, especially in setting out a ticket, a process of equal importance to the actual writing. There will also crop up innumerable occasions where a rule is indispensable.

Squares.—A T- or a set-square is also necessary. If large work be contemplated then the former must be procured; if only small work be executed the latter will suffice. Set-squares can be obtained for a few pence. Cards are filled up by various artists' colormen holding a T-square, two set-squares, one 45deg., the other 60deg., and parallel ruler, and are sold for about fifteen pence the lot.

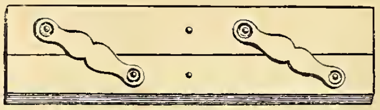


Fig. 11.

Burnishers.—If gold or silver work be contemplated, a burnisher becomes absolutely indispensable. A small one of agate, which should be claw-shaped, will suffice. Some of the old illuminators employed a dog's tooth for this purpose. The method of using the burnisher will be explained when treating of the employment of gold and silver.

Pencils.—A word or two must be spared for pencils, and we advise the constant use of the very best. An H.B. will be found hard enough for any occasion likely to arise; but for large work a B is to be preferred. First, because it runs easier, and, secondly, for the facility with which it can be rubbed out with the India-rubber. An F., although making the faintest mark, is by no means the easiest erased. Always keep a good, and not too long, point upon the pencil, and the wood should be cut evenly and smoothly all round, with the point of the lead in its centre.

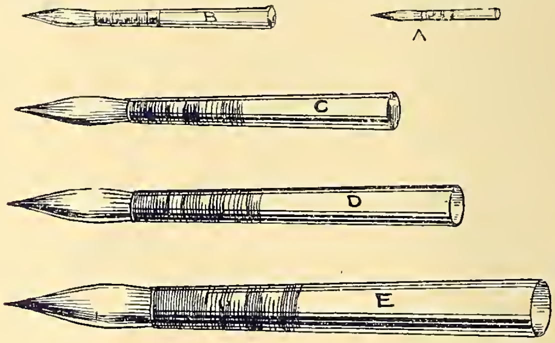


Fig. 10.

Cardboards.—For small tickets always use the very best boards you can get. They should be closely made, not necessarily thick, and their surface should be like writing paper; not spongy, soft, and opaque, but firm, sharply sonorous, and so semi-translucent that shadows of small objects are readily seen through them. Good Bristol boards are the best, they have a slight suspicion of blue rather than cream, and will maintain their color after long exposure. Bad card, on the other hand, soon changes its color, appearing dirty and dingy, and thereby spoiling the best of written tickets.

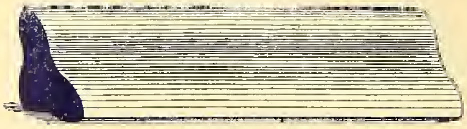


Fig. 12.

Ink.—It is, perhaps, difficult to say which is the more important, good card or good ink, probably honors are equally divided. It is, therefore, necessary to say something about this important material upon which so much depends. There are several good makers of ticket ink, and no doubt a difference of opinion would be found amongst ticket writers as to which is the best. We have tried several by way of experiment, but have always found ourselves going back to Barnes' make. It may be that early associations prejudice us in favor of this production; but we can, however, give it a character of a quarter of a century, as we have now by us our very first attempt in this art of ticket writing made in 1868, and the ink is yet in good condition and in no way the worse for keeping. Ticket ink should always be kept corked. A little only should be taken out at a time, and the unused part poured back into the bottle. Otherwise it stands and gets thick, first, by evaporation, and, secondly, by the accumulation of dust that floats into it.

(To be continued.)

ERRATA.—In last month's article upon this subject Figs. 6 and 7 were transposed by accident.

Transatlantic Jottings.

BY OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

ALTHOUGH trade as a whole has been excellent during the past year throughout the States, and the return of bankruptcies show the least failures since 1882, the golden cloud which rose some time ago "about the size of a man's hand," but whose existence has been forgotten by the temporary reflection of the silver snare, has nevertheless been extending and acquiring more important dimensions. Thoughtful men in every direction are thinking seriously over this important gold question, and, unless something at present unforeseen occurs, a time is in store for America when gold will be at a premium. What about our commerce, then!

THE extensions in all directions of the Waltham Watch Company are truly marvellous. There is scarcely a month pass by that I could not send you word of something new. One of its recent productions is a damascening lathe run by electricity, which has given such satisfaction that others are in course of construction.

THE company commenced operations this year with a pay roll just under 3,000; and recently two shares of its stock sold in the Boston market for 161dol. each.

So great is the amount of work turned out by this factory that I hear the parts are not now counted out, but being made so perfectly can be weighed out with a great gain of time.

SOME time ago some people were found ready to invest money in a watch case factory, if it were called the "Elgin Watch Case Company," so as to render Elgin still more prominent as a manufacturing centre. The Elgin National Watch Company, however, considered it had a prior claim to all horological that was nominally Elginic, and has successfully defeated the adoption of a title by the Case Making Company which might be mistaken as referring to the Elgin National Watch Company.

THE new Standard Watch Company is making titanic strides, and has recently more than doubled its building. Unlike many other factories, there is nothing architecturally smart or attractive in it. It is plain and sound, but the internal necessities have been well considered.

THE Hamilton Watch Company of Lancaster, Penn., has received its charter of incorporation. Its capital is 350,000dol., and not only has the machinery arrived, but work is begun. It commences with a small pay roll, and will increase as necessary.

THERE are now about 400 upon the pay roll of the Illinois Watch Company, and things are once more looking up with it.

THE charter of incorporation of the Crescent Watch Case Company, N.J., has been granted. Its capital is 700,000dol.

DESPITE what many papers over here have bragged about the Idaho diamonds, what you said about them squares well with subsequent experience. It is a little strange that a British journal should be better posted in our mineral resources than papers here at home!

ONE of the curiosities of the World's Fair will be a watch manufactured by the Illinois Watch Company, made entirely by ladies. It will be exhibited by the Woman's Sangamon Columbian Club.

THE Waltham Dial Company have secured a large plot of land on Logan Avenue, Crescent Park, Waltham, and is proceeding with the construction of a three storey building in order to be able to meet with present demands. The various floors will be devoted to special operations in the production of dials, and will include everything that is known to date. The top floor will be a revelation to many, as it will be filled up to meet the recent discoveries of science in photography and its application to lithography and engraving.

DIALS appear in great demand, especially new fancy articles. A new company has been formed for making these at Sag Harbor, N.Y., under the title of the Eaton Dial Manufacturing Company.

THE Columbian National Watch Company, recently incorporated with a capital of 1,000,000dol., has commenced business.

A CONFERENCE was recently held in Chicago amongst members of the horological trade for the purpose of trying to adopt au niformity in terminology. It was suggested, with few exceptions, to employ names for parts of watches in consonance with the names of parts performing the same work in other machinery.

SWITZERLAND is not altogether behind America, for the Rockford Watch Company has discovered that while balance wheels cost it 17 cents. to manufacture, the Swiss will deliver them free in Rockford for 9 cents.

ALL the large tool factories with which I am acquainted are just as busy as bees—in summer I mean; as bees are not very busy just now, or, at any rate, if they are, we don't see it.

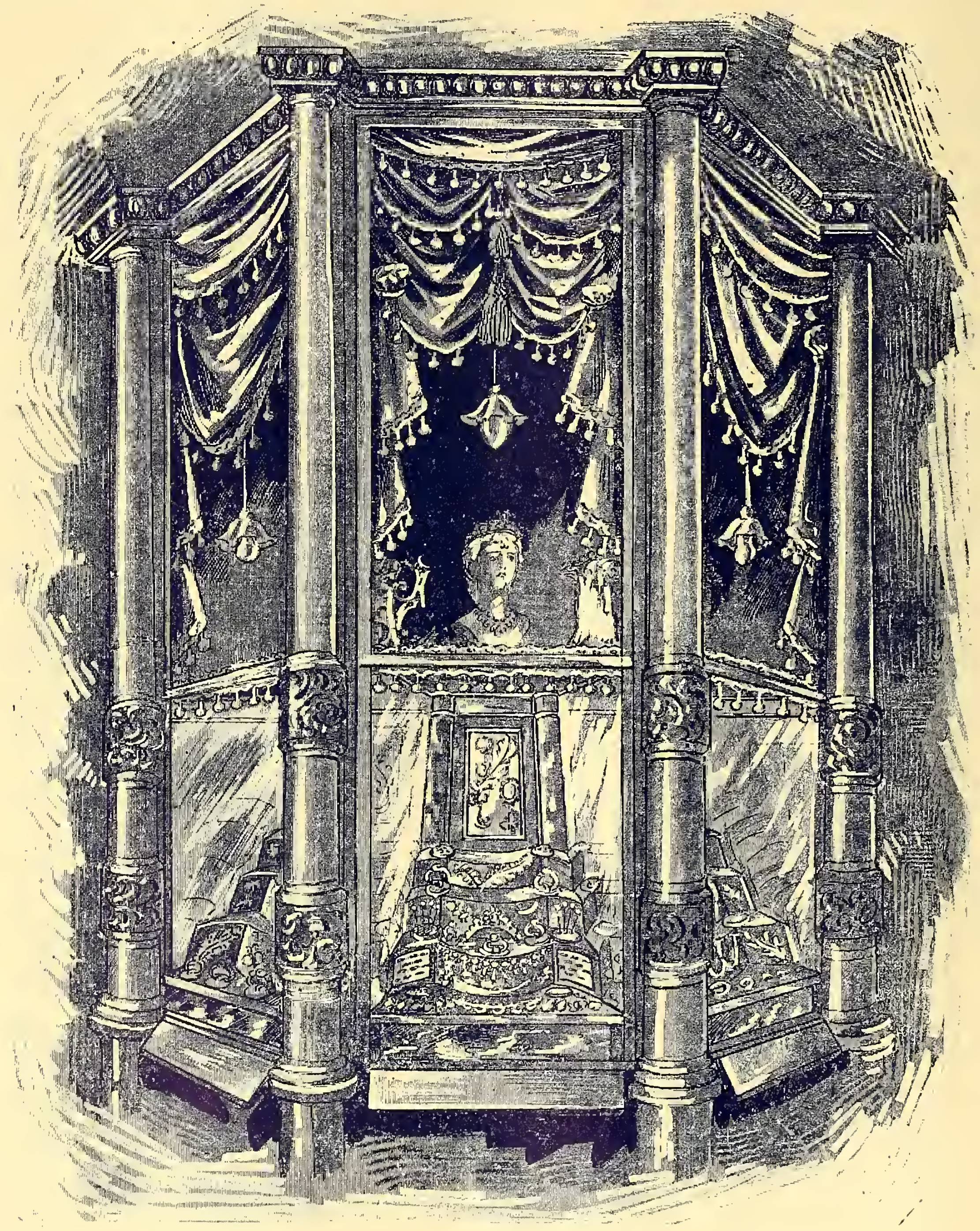
BY their charter the Philadelphia Optical College is empowered to grant diplomas and degrees to its graduates, honors which are being fully appreciated by the members of the optical profession. The new parchment may now be seen displayed by its proud possessors as a guarantee, not only of the ability of the owner, but a safeguard to the public against the injuries often resulting from ignorance in prescribing.

ALL the Horological schools throughout the States are in receipt of unprecedented patronage. The Waltham Horological School is running both day and evening classes. At the Chicago Watchmakers' Institute, in the Masonic Temple, they are almost crowded out, and new lathes and other machinery is being added. The same state of affairs exists at other similar Institutes.

Wages of Watchmakers.—A Dundee watchmaker has been ventilating the question of the wages of watchmakers in the public Press. He says, "The hours of the watchmaking trade are far too long, and they are far too badly paid for their work. I myself am at work sixty-two hours a week for £1, and am told I ought to think myself jolly well off."

REPRESENTATIVE WINDOWS.

THE windows we have selected this month differ altogether from those already described. The premises also of which they form part are very different, occupying an imposing corner with two extensive frontages. These are not divided into two immense windows as is often the case, but into a number of small ones of about five feet wide, separated by rather massive masonry in the form of columns. Each window can thus be kept quite distinct, and devoted to separate branches of the trade, or different classes of wares.



Our illustration shows a corner view, the windows selected being employed for gem work. The upper drapery is very extensive, occupying practically the whole of the upper panes. From the centre falls a rather large electric light which showers forth illumination upon a bust just below and behind it, and into the window below. Other lights nestle snugly behind the drapery. At the division of the two panes there is a small velvet and gimp cornice on the straight, the "bobs" being rather large. No other drapery extends into the lower pane, but each window is constructed with a pair of angle mirrors. This arrangement is repeated in the various windows, with the same shape of stands; but the color of the velvet or plush is varied. Thus the one devoted to massive gilt ware is covered with an old gold plush, giving a remarkably rich effect, although, perhaps, hardly the ideal of many art critics who would prefer to see a little more contrast. In some of the other windows the velvet is an art tint of sage green, and the large panel at the back is covered with white velvet, bordered by a cord, the whole producing a charming effect.

This establishment provides one of the few examples left in the trade, of a window protected by low ornamental iron railings, an arrangement of great inconvenience to those who suffer from near sightedness, and giving no protection against window smashing. The bottom of the window is rather low, so that a false bottom is inserted, forming the first display surface of the window. This is succeeded by a stand composed of three tiers, the shape of which can easily be recognised by the illustration. The centre member is a sweeping curve, which meets another on each side, coming straight from the angle of the window, at an angle of about 30deg. with the front. The tiers are followed by two pilasters with capitals, into which a large panel is fitted, serving as a door by which articles can be taken out, or put into the window. These are further followed by a marble bust, upon which is displayed a necklet, and perhaps a tiara.

The articles exhibited in this window are of a very costly character. When last we saw it a magnificent spray swept gracefully across the diagonal of the large panel at the back, and just one piece of diamond work, a lovely orchid brooch, and a rising sun occupied the two corners.

Another immense spray extended from one tier to the next. But there was no sign of crowding; everything had space proportionate to its dignity, and everything stood out properly from everything else, without the slightest possibility of confusion. There was no massing of stock, but what was according to some ideas lacking in quantity was made up in quality. In one of the adjoining windows might have been seen upon the back panel a magnificent diamond and pearl necklace, going into four, if not five, figures. These windows being a practical repetition of the one at the corner further description becomes unnecessary. There is a somewhat quiet and simple grandeur pervading the whole, which is of an extremely imposing and attractive character.

Diamond Field Notes.

(BY VAALITE).

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 4th, 1893.

THE Exhibition deficit is now being made up by the guarantors, who will be called upon to pay the full amount for which they so heroically volunteered to be responsible. It is deeply to be regretted that the exhibition should not have paid, as it was well patronised by the local populace. But when we remember the part played by Natal and even by some of our own more immediate neighbors, it makes one think that "United South Africa" is after all but a Utopian dream.

BUT to come to more interesting matters; first let us look at the great De Beers; up to the present they are still the monarchs of the glen, and although prospecting and even finding are going on on all sides their position is unshaken, and is likely to remain so. A little time ago I sent you word of the prospecting that was being done on the farm adjoining the Wesselton Estate. Well, what they found made the De Beers look upon their new neighbors as rather dangerous, and so they, the combine, bought up the farm from them for £36,000. Up to the present Mr. Ward has been washing single handed at the Wesselton on the yellow. Now, however, he has entered into some arrangements with two very old and experienced diamond fielders, Messrs. Francis and Lockhart, which will naturally alter his operations.

THE De Beers propose to send a wonderful exhibit to Chicago, which is only natural when one remembers that the general manager is an American. It will include 30,000 to 40,000 rough diamonds, 847 bags of pulverised blue, and 400 bags of hard blue, weighing in all about 160 tons. The whole of the processes will be shown, from the washing of the "ground" to the finishing of the cut diamonds, with the real Zulu boys at work. A remarkable change in the method of working has been made, and the men, instead of working in two shifts of twelve hours each, now work in three shifts of eight hours. During its efforts to limit the supply the company discontinued the night work, and thus a somewhat unexpected fact came to light. It has proved conclusively that the greater part of the diamonds were stolen by night, for their washing rose from $\frac{9}{10}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ carat per 100 loads. During the last six months of the year the output was kept down to 170,000 carats per month, as compared with 250,000 carats per month in the forepart of the year, with the object of keeping up the price. Now another Rhodesian scheme has revealed itself, viz., that £600,000 has been invested in Consuls as a guarantee fund of not selling below a certain price. This has inspired fresh confidence and the company has just recently sold out the whole of its stock, amounting to £200,000, at an increase of 5 per cent., and what will appear worse to your readers is that they have guaranteed not to sell any for a less price than this for six months. Still worse remains behind, they have promised to make a further increase in price! This is no more than I expected, as there was a pool formed here to buy out at 2 per cent. advance, so that diamonds are not only not likely to be cheaper, but are sure to be dearer.

THINGS at Otto's Kopji are going on splendidly, and since October 24th when working was commenced at about 40ft. the yield has been upon the increase, until it has reached 6ct. per 100 loads The company can haul 3,000 loads per day.

THE Monastry mine is also progressing favorably, the stones found being of good quality, one of eleven and another of six and a-half carats have recently been found. There is no doubt that in this we have a most important mine, and one that may before long play a great part in the rôle of the breaking down of the diamond monopoly.

THE New Gordan find the water a serious question, and are asking for more capital to fight the water-fiend. In one part of their property, leased by Messrs. Reed and Cook, about £1,000 worth per week, are being taken out.

THE Cyrus mine has not justified expectations, not because the diamonds are absent, but from the method with which it has been dealt. Only about 400 loads have been washed, and yet these have produced forty carats of diamonds. It is in two main blocks, which are now likely to be amalgamated under a company and worked properly. If so, no doubt good results will follow.

THE River Washings which extend for so many miles are still active, although their total output does not exceed £150,000 per annum.

AT Warrington the finds for the first week this year were over 200 carats.

THE output of the New Jagersfontein in December and January was 33,000 carats, which realised £2 per carat.

AN old spot of seven or eight years ago, known as Saltpetrepan, has lately been revisited, and rumors have it that important finds have been made.

TURNING to gold the Randt output for December reached the grand total of 117,748oz., making a total of 1,035,754oz. for the year. Owing to serious floods January's output was a little less, 108,374oz.

What is Nebula?—A. C. Raynard contributes to the January number of *Knowledge* an interesting article with the above title.

New Trade Union.—A trade union of the Sheffield silver engravers has been formed with Mr. Enos Brown as president, Mr. W. Woods vice-president, and Mr. A. Innocent as secretary.

The New Flash Light.—Great things are claimed for the new magnesium flash light for light-houses. It is asserted that it will penetrate an atmosphere almost opaque to any other illuminant.

Aluminium Boats.—Increasing use is being made of aluminium in boat-building. The metal is employed for petroleum and electric yachts and in Sweden recently a lifeboat has been made of this promising metal.

"Onyx" Mining.—This is still the rage in America. Recently another company, with a capital of 500,000dol., was started at Colfax, Washington, under the name of the Empire Opal and Onyx Mining and Milling Company. The opal and onyx mines are in Garfield County.

Things New & Noteworthy.

New Watchmakers' Lathe.

WE recently referred to a new lathe, justly called the Sans Pareil, being supplied by Messrs. Grimshaw and Baxter. We now purpose to give a few of the main features. It is the result of the experience of the celebrated maker, G. Boley. One of the first features one notices is the adoption of the improved shape rounded triangular bar, by which much greater strength and rigidity are maintained. The length of the bar is 215, 260, 305 mm., and the height of centres 42 mm. This greater height of centres forms one of its special features. Another is its improved headstock with double coned bearings, a principle which we do not think has before been adopted in any but the most expensive American Whitcomb lathes. The headstock also carries a divided plate with three rows of division. Although this lathe has only very recently been introduced into the market it promises to be a great favorite as, in addition to the several features pointed out, it has been designed to embrace all the latest improvements to be found in similar pieces of machinery. All the parts are interchangeable and can be had separately. We should like to give a list of the fittings of this excellent tool, so many of which are ingenious contrivances, but as they run into three figures, we should advise intending purchasers to send to Messrs. Grimshaw and Baxter for the illustrated description plate of them. Fig. 1 shows the turn, Fig. 2 the headstock with hollow spindle, Fig. 3 face plate to fit into headstock, carrying 3 dogs and pump centre.

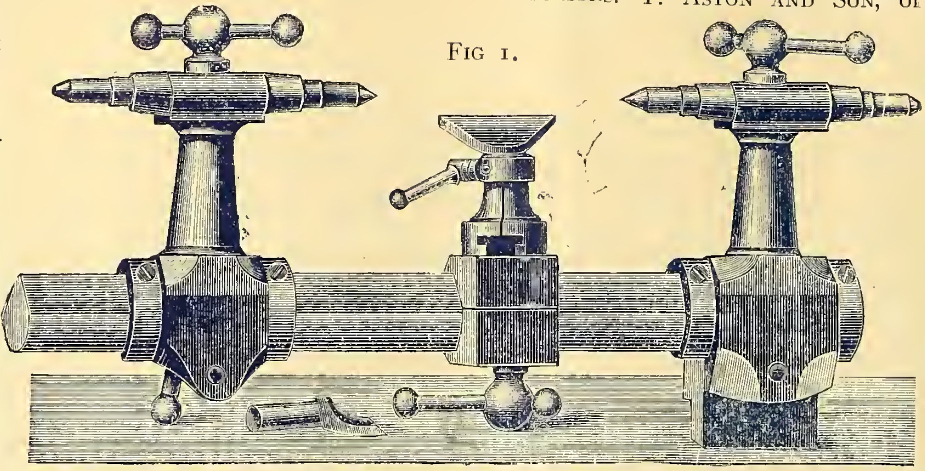


FIG 1.

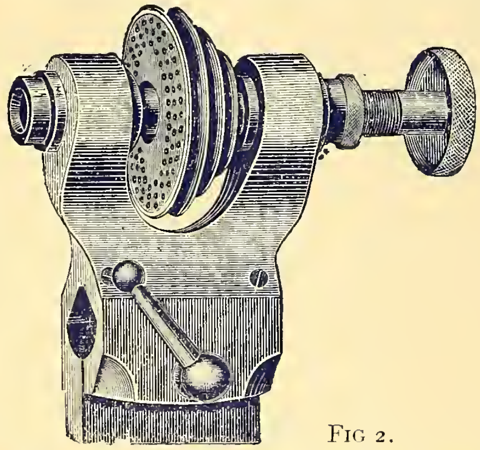


FIG 2.

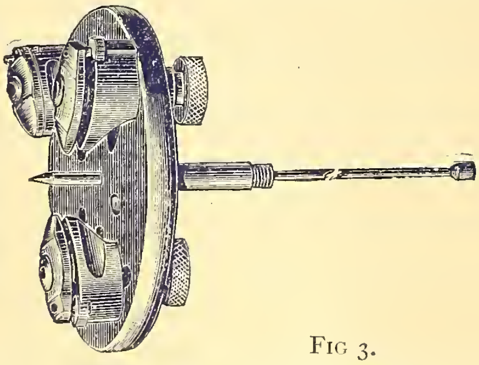


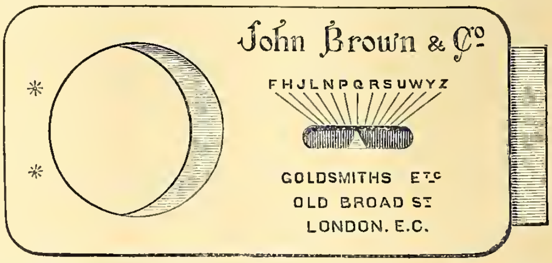
FIG 3.

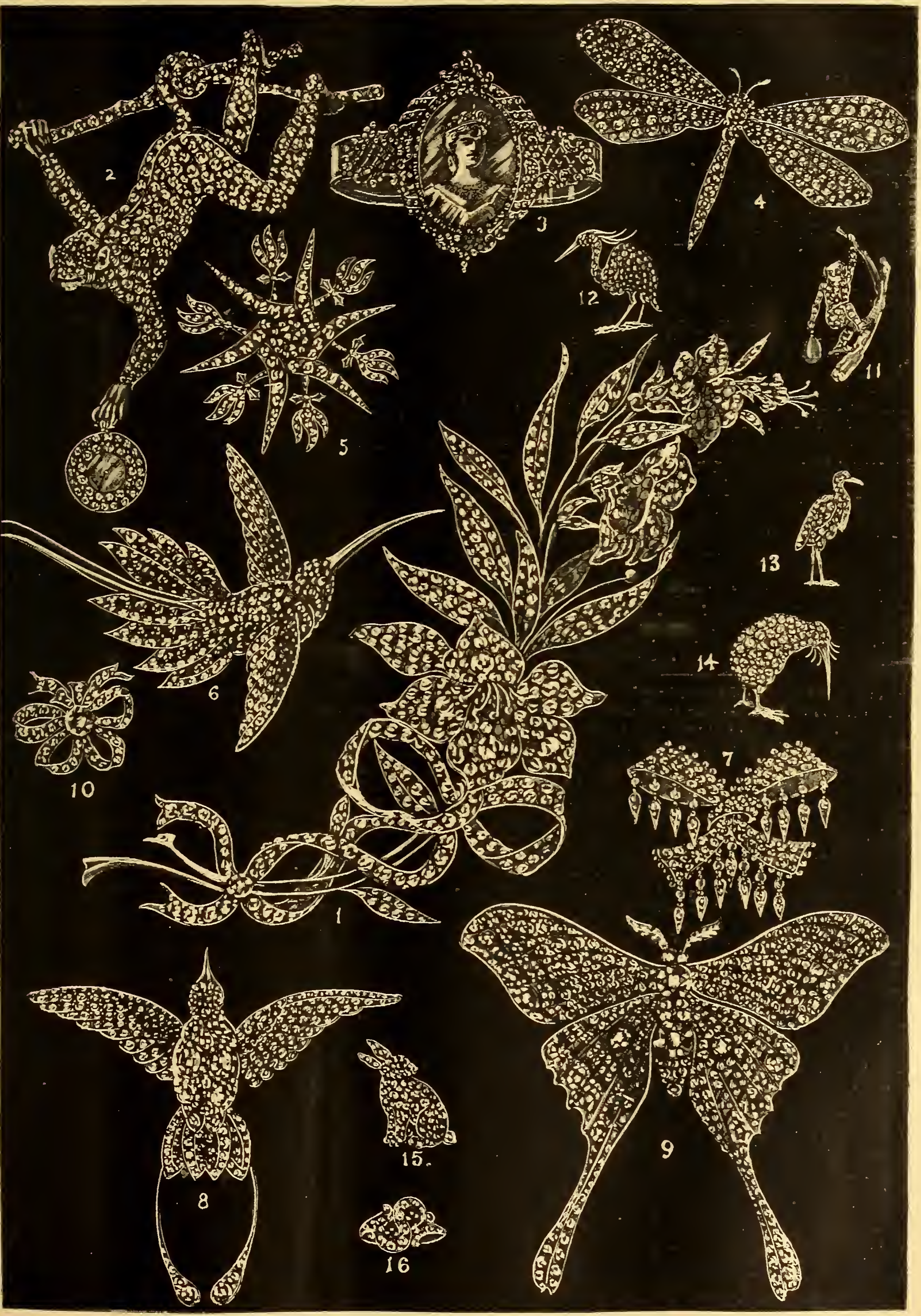
A New Camera.

MESSRS. T. ASTON AND SON, of Spencer-street and Hockley-street, Birmingham, have applied for a patent for their new camera, known as "The Rapid," which they consider will be one of the specialities of the year. They claim for it that it is one of the neatest and best cameras placed on the market, the price also comparing with any other camera of this quality. Amongst other things it has a patent racket adjustment, making it impossible to slip instead of going to the front, as with most cameras. The front, which is of specially simple construction, can be moved up and down by simply moving the screw backwards or forwards while under the focussing cloth, being a decided improvement upon the old method. The catch holding the rack secure can be lifted from the rack, the front either pushed down or turned. The back has a throw of about three-quarters of an inch each way, folding tailboard, the camera closing up into the small space of three inches.

New Ring and Finger Gauge.

No one but those accustomed to doing what may be called a post trade, can form the slightest idea of the inconvenience, trouble, and annoyance that arise from the inability of customers to forward anything like the exact size of a finger, for which a ring may be required. Numerous more or less expensive, clumsy, and unsatisfactory methods have been introduced, such as a large card with a number of holes punched in it. But to get twenty sizes upon a card is to increase its dimensions beyond all practicability. If the number is reduced the sizes do not agree with the stick, and no end of measuring and re-measuring is necessary. Nearly the whole of these difficulties have been met it a clever little patent contrivance just introduced by Messrs. Spink and Sons, Gracechurch-street, E.C. The illustration shows the form and size of the new card finger gauge; the name of the firm is printed on the front, and the following instructions at the back: "Put the slide as far as it will go. Pass the finger into the hole, pressing it firmly against the side marked * * *. While pressing the finger into the gauge give it one or two quarter turns. Withdraw the finger carefully, and the indicator point will show the size required." The sizes marked correspond with those of the "wheat sheaf." These gauges are well made, nicely got up, with gilt edges, and

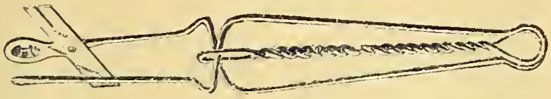



2
3
4
12
11
5
6
13
14
10
7
1
8
15.
9
16

printed with the name of the user, and are supplied by Messrs. Spink and Son to the trade at very reasonable prices. The article successfully meets a long and deeply felt want.

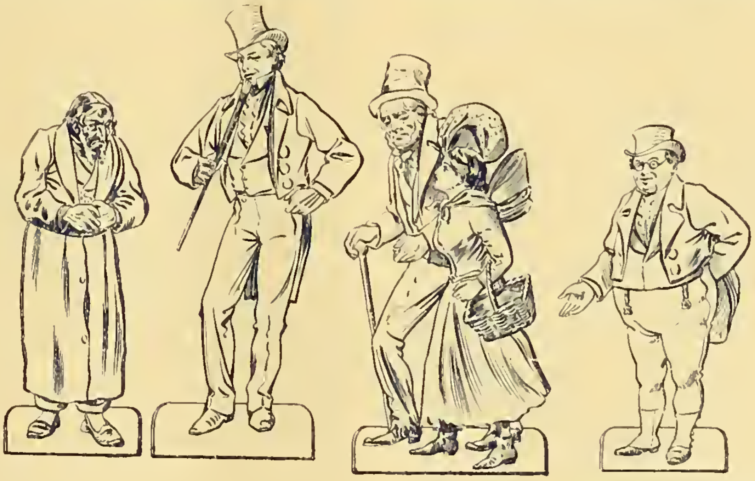
Handy Soldering Tool.

The illustration shows a new form of soldering tweezers, which Cousin Jonathan considers the best on earth for holding and soldering spirals, ear-wires, balls, and other awkwardly shaped articles. It has one charm at least, viz., simplicity; and for many purposes must be an excellent tool.



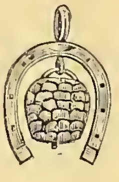
Book Markers.

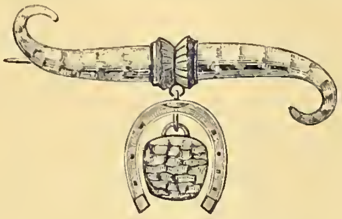
It will have been noticed how many luxurious book markers have been lately introduced; some very suitable and appropriate, others, we venture to think, quite the reverse. An idea has recently been put into practice of employing the representations, in silver, of well-known literary characters for this purpose, such as we have shown above. It need not be pointed out who these well-known characters represent, as Dickens' characters are better known than Shakespeare's. The figures are pierced and engraved in silver, and are usually about 3in. in height.

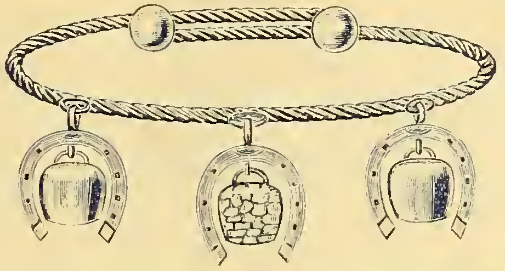


"Twice-Lucky" Jewelry.

The supposed talismanic properties of certain objects have still a great hold on the public mind. Educated and intelligent ladies and gentlemen can be heard speaking of the good luck of the horse-shoe, as calmly as they would of the heat of the sun. Indeed, it is more than probable that the idea of the talismanic properties of gems has increased its hold on the popular mind of late years, and almost everything that has had a run has had to be "lucky." The horse-shoe, the moonstone, and several others things have all been "lucky," until we got the "lucky bell," when we thought we had reached the end of the tether. However, Messrs. H. J. Cooper and Co., 22, Thavies Inn, E.C., have conceived an idea to out-luck lucky, by adopting for jewelry not only the "lucky bell," but to surround it by a halo of further "luck" from the horse-shoe; thus giving rise to a "twice-lucky" jewelry. The blocks show several examples of this jewelry, from which it will be seen that in addition to meeting the public craving, the new idea forms a great improvement upon the skeletal horse-shoe. All business men who have seen the registered "twice-lucky" jewelry predict for it a good run.

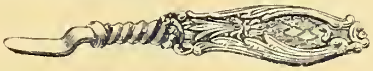






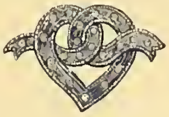
Orange Peelers.

At last an orange peeler, which we have been trying to induce some members of the trade to bring out for a long time, has appeared in silver. The engraving shows the form. It has already been made in several patterns of handles, and we are told that it is amongst the few things that are selling. As the article is new in itself, there are numbers of parish dies which might be employed for handles; fluted, reeded, or still more ornamental. We believe this is a much needed article, and only requires to be introdued to effect a sale.



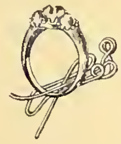
Conventionalised Hearts.

There are numbers who still consider "hearts are trumps," and they yet continue to form an important item in the stock of design materials with many makers. The illustration shows a conventionalised form that appears to be having a good time of it. This one is transparent ruby enamel, with granulated edges, and small diamonds in grain-set collets. It forms a very pretty little brooch. The same pattern is also being made in diamonds and in colored gems, and in addition to this the pearl-workers have appropriated it.



New Ring and Ticket Holder.

The accompanying illustration shows a neat and clever little device for the holding of a ring, brooch or many other kinds of articles in a window, into the woodwork of which it can easily be fastened. It also holds a ticket behind the article in a very conspicuous position. This article, of American origin, would be most useful in window-dressing.



The subscription to the Watchmaker, Jeweler, Silversmith, and Optician is Five Shillings per annum, post free, including handsome and useful Annual Diary.

Our Unwrought Material.

Australian Opals.

A REPORT has recently been issued by the geological survey upon the "White Cliffs" opal fields, Yungnulgra, sixty-five miles north-west of Wilcannia. At present there are only about twenty workers here, and these sell their finds to Sydney and Melbourne dealers who visit the locality. The report states that fine specimens are by no means rare, and are in large quantities if worked. No attempts have yet been made to introduce these gems into the European or American markets. It is extremely interesting to be able to fix the horizons of the beds in which the opal occurs. They appear to correspond to the well-known desert sandstone series of cretaceous age in Queensland. It is highly probable, from the geology of the country, that similar opal mines exist over the north-west portion of New South Wales.

The Idaho Diamonds.

ASSUREDLY one of the most extraordinary statements ever copied into a trade paper is the following, in connection with the above: "All the stones he (the 'Professor') had examined were *silicon* diamonds, about nine and a-quarter pure, and worth about half as much as genuine water diamonds"! Comment is needless! Parallel is impossible!

"More Precious than Diamond."

UNDER the above heading the following paragraph appears in a contemporary; unfortunately we have not got a Pearson's pool to compete for, and the historic cake has been disposed of, otherwise this would assuredly take it:—"The most precious of all stones is the jade, on account of its rarity, its extraordinary qualities, and the mystery of its cutting. It was regarded as a sacred stone, and nobody had a right to possess it except a prince of Imperial blood. Italian authors spoke of the jade as osiada, and discussed its wonderful powers for healing sciatica. The legends surrounding this stone abound in history. Good specimens of jade are extremely rare, and the world is at a loss to know how the Chinese managed to cut it, because it is so extremely hard that nothing can make an impression upon it. Splendid specimens of grey and green jade can be seen in the museum of the Trocadéro."

Discovery of Gold in Canada.

EXTREMELY rich gold discoveries have been made in Lake of the Woods district, Winnipeg. The first crushing of 426 tons of quartz yielded 1,897oz., a splendid average. A block of 3cwt., with a phenomenal display of visible free gold, is to be shown at the World's Fair.

New Pearl Fisheries.

NEWS reaches us of the discovery of banks of pearl oysters in Mnasi Bay to the south of Mikindani, which are being let out for pearling by the Governor of German East Africa.

The Production of Platinum.

ACCORDING to statements of the Russian Mining Department, 258 poud and 25lb. of raw platinum were obtained from the Ural in 1891, which is about 85 poud more than in the year 1890. It is known, says the *Handels Museum*, that this metal is only procured in Russia, and Russia alone, therefore, supplies the markets of the world with it. The official price of the platinum is especially fixed in London, whither the largest portion of it, in an unpurified state, is exported. All the platinum is obtained from mines which are worked by private enterprise. Those who worked them in 1891 paid as a tax 8 poud 32lb. of unpurified platinum, which contained, on an average, 80·59 per cent. of pure platinum. According to the price for unpurified platinum ruling at present, upwards of 5,000 credit roubles per poud, the total value of the productions of the Russian platinum industry in the year 1891 exceeded 1,250,000 credit roubles; whilst the tax thereon amounted to 40,000 credit roubles. Russia is not the only country from which platinum is obtained. We have before us specimens of this metal from mines in British Columbia which have been worked for the last seventeen years, and recently their output has been as much as 1,500oz. per annum, and with the hydraulic appliances introduced the output will further increase. There are about a dozen other places which also produce platinum.

The Supply of Ivory.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Field* sends the following account which will be of great interest to the trade:—

"The recent investigations into the probable supply of ivory to the European markets do not support the generally supposed fact that it is only a question of an early date before ivory becomes an object of great cost. In the Congo district these investigations show that there is probably enough ivory stored among the native chiefs, within reach of the High Congo, to supply the whole world for a century to come. It is further estimated that in Central Africa there exist at least 200,000 elephants. The stock in hand, however, does not depend on these living elephants; for these petty kings have had handed down from their ancestors large piles of elephant tusks, which have been stored for trading purposes. This is known as 'dead ivory,' and is carried now to the Congo trade centres on the shoulders of natives for long distances, such as 250 miles. The average tusk is about 65lb. weight, and forms the load for one man; but it is not unprecedented for single tusks to weigh as much as 200lb., when they are carried by four men. It is interesting to see them coming into Matadi, often to the number of 500 carriers on a day, each with his load of ivory. Some of this 'dead ivory' was grown on elephants killed so long as 100 years ago, and has lain in heaps ever since. The chief receives and places on the top of the pile each tusk of 'live ivory' as it comes in to him, only sending for trade the bottom tusks of the heap, although 'live ivory' realises a better price than the 'dead' or old tusks. It is said that a few months ago a State officer of the Congo visited, with an expedition, a native king in the interior, to whom on leaving he presented a uniform coat, cocked hat, and sword. The king in return presented to the officer 150 tusks of ivory, averaging 220lb. each, and provided carriers to take them to the river. So familiar are the natives in those regions with the piles of ivory, which until recently has been unmarketable among them, that they laugh at the modern Europeans who desire to buy the tusks from them. Some of the kings have had stockades of ivory built round their dwellings."

LECTURES ON GEMMOLOGY.

THE following will be issued by the Polytechnic Institute, 307 and 309, Regent-street, W.:—"Gemmology; or, the Science of Gems," a course of six lectures, by W. J. Lewis Abbott, F.G.S., will be commenced in March. This course will deal with the Chemical Composition of Gems—their Natural Characteristic Forms and Structure. Optical Properties—nature and origin of "fire" and "life"—proper cutting of gems. General Physical and other Properties, and modes of applying tests for hardness, specific gravities, electrical properties, specific heats, etc. The Modes of Occurrence and distribution of Gems, the producers of coral, pearls, etc. This course will be of the greatest permanent value to all members of the jewelry, lapidary, or seal engraving trades, and will be illustrated by a large series of specimens, diagrams, instruments, etc. The gems to be studied will include diamonds, garnets, spinels, rubies, sapphires, star-stones, emeralds, tourmalines, phenacites, quartzes, zircons, iocrase, chrysoberyls, chrysolites, peridots, topazes, iolite, beryllonite, cyanite, euclase, sphene, spodumene, hiddenite, axinite, sun- and moon-stones, labradorite, bronzite, etc. Pearls, corals, diaspore, turquoise, obsidians, lapis-lazuli, "love's arrows," amber.

The Waterloo Cup.

Messrs. Mappin Brothers are exhibiting at their show rooms, 66, Cheapside, the Waterloo Cup of 1892, won by Colonel North's dog, Fullerton. It is in the form of a vase, of solid silver, finished in gilt, 4ft. 6in. high, and occupied several months in production. The central decoration consists of a representation of the famous hound at the winning post, while in the background amongst those assembled are Colonel, Mrs., and Miss North. This remarkable feature of producing portraits in relief is extremely rare, but must be looked upon as the highest phase of the art. Bordering this panel are laurel wreaths, bound by a riband on which the winner's name is inscribed, together with the arms and crest of his owner. The handles, springing from the body of the cup and following its outline, take the form of acanthus leaves and blossoms. There are other medallions chased in high relief; and surmounting the trophy is a cover with a statuette of Fullerton, which is regarded by his human friends as a remarkably accurate likeness. From the 20th inst. the cup will be on view for ten days at 220, Regent-street.

European Horology at the World's Fair.—So many of the Swiss manufacturers are withdrawing their names from the exhibitors' lists that fears are being entertained that the Swiss exhibit will be far from representative. This applies specially to the country makers other than those of Geneva proper. It is not true that the Swiss are afraid of America, and this is not the cause. Switzerland produces classes of watches at prices that will probably never be equalled in America. The productions of the two countries are altogether different, it is not a case of competition at all. The English section of horology will be conspicuous by its absence. The original number of Swiss exhibitors enrolled was about eighty, of these Geneva supplied about thirty-five, of which eighteen will represent horology and jewelry, two will exhibit musical instruments, fourteen parts and pieces, and one philosophical instruments.

Proposed New Illuminated Town Clock for Weymouth.—Estimates have been received from the architects as to the cost of strengthening the tower of the church and the alterations of masonry necessary for the reception of an illuminated tower clock and the cost of illuminating. Tenders for the clock have also been sent in, which estimate the public time recorder at £108.

New Public Clock for Portrush.—The directors of the Northern Counties Railway Company have just ordered from Mr. Sharman D. Neill, Donegall-place, a turret clock for their new station at Portrush. The clock will be erected in the square tower of the station, and have four dials, each 5ft. in diameter, and arranged for illumination by night, thus completing one of the prettiest and most perfect railway termini in Ireland. This is the third large turret clock supplied by Sharman D. Neill to the Northern Counties Railway Company.

Technical Education and the County Council. — Technical education is coming into the programme of the London County Council, and great things will assuredly follow. In the distribution of the loaves and fishes we must see that the hungry youths in our trades are not forgotten.

Railway Rates.—The London Chamber of Commerce deputation recently waited upon the President of the Board of Trade in reference to the new railway rates. Mr. Mundella assured them that he and his colleagues were doing all they could to impress upon the companies the importance of the crisis.

Continued Discovery of Planets.—Seven new planets have been discovered already this year, raising the number to 360. The fact is they are becoming so numerous that, like the lines in the spectrum, they are henceforth to be lettered, following the year of discovery, in the order in which they are announced. Thus the new discoveries will be called planets 1893 A-G.

New Turquoise Mines.—We are informed that Mr. Hidden, the discoverer of Hiddenite, and several other minerals, is in this country for the purpose of starting a big company to work a turquoise mine in New Mexico. The country in which the mine is situated is one that has produced fine turquoises from pre-historic time. But we are informed by "one who knows" that the land offered for sale is not quite a turquoise mine. We are obliged to our anonymous correspondent, but we feel more confidence in Mr. Hidden, whom we have known by reputation for many years, than we could in one ashamed of his name. That turquoises really do exist in the country is as undeniable as that diamonds exist in South Africa, but whether the ground to be offered for sale is a mine or not is a question which investors will have to decide.

Death of Mr. Whipple.—All interested in the higher branches of horology will share the sorrow of the scientific world at the death, in the full prime of life, of Mr. Whipple, of the Kew Observatory. Mr. Whipple was a man who never did things by halves, and whether making magnetic or other researches, or observing the various improvements, or correct performances of timesters, his whole heart was in it. We are sure the trade feel they have in him lost a valued friend.

In and Out of the Courts.

Five Years for a Ring Snatcher.

At the February County of London Sessions, Frederick Smith, 19, who had been twice convicted of burglary, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for ring snatching. It may be remembered that the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Alfred Keyser, 69, High-street, Boro', S.E., and asked to see some rings. When he was shown a tray of these articles, he snatched it and made off, but was pursued and caught by a workman. There were 49 rings, valued at £47, and in the scuffle they were scattered on the ground, and only a few recovered.

Burglary in Wardour-street.

Recently, P.C. Hines, on duty in Wardour-street W., about two o'clock in the morning, hearing a noise on the premises occupied by Mr. T. M. Williams, looked through a hole and saw three men entering the shop from the passage. Assistance was obtained, but not before the shop had been partially ransacked, and three of the four burglars were captured. These turned out to be Henry Jones, 45, Henry Williams, 32, both gaol-birds, and George Smith, 18. They had taken goods to the value of £392. The two former were sentenced to ten years', and the third to three years', penal servitude.

The Use of the Revolver.

Recently, in the small hours of the morning, Mr. J. Brilliant, 320, Essex-road, Islington, heard a smash of glass, and, upon reaching the shop, discovered that the shutters had been forced and one had been taken down, and the windows pierced, in the effort to get at a tray of valuable rings. Without a moment's hesitation he deliberately fired twice at the opening, but by the time he got outside the thieves had escaped, probably in a cart, as one was heard to drive off. Some blood was found in the street, but whether the glass or the revolver is responsible for this no one can say. The bullets have not yet been found. The rings were all found upon the pavement.

"A Bad Fellow."

Bristol has been receiving the patronage of one Oliver Poncia, a watch snatcher. After visiting several jewelers he was at last caught. Watches snatched in the shop of P. H. Krohn, Westbourne-grove, had been exchanged in Bristol by him. On being committed for trial he replied, "They have said nothing but what is correct from beginning to end. I am a bad fellow."

Birmingham Burglary.

Two men, Robert Clives, 28, and John Rooney, 29, have been committed for trial upon the charge of breaking into the premises of a pawnbroker in Icknield-street, and stealing therefrom jewelry to the value of £100.

Shop Robbery at Cardiff.

Charles Evans, 29, has been sent to gaol for two months, with hard labor, for stealing from the shop of Mr. George Caryl one gold and three silver watches.

The Same Old Game.

Recently, at the Scarborough Police-court, an elderly man, who gave the name of Thomas English, and described himself as a master of marine, was charged with having stolen from the shop of Messrs. Kirkness, Jewelers, Westborough, a diamond ring, value £50. On August 6th defendant, it was stated, visited prosecutor's shop, and was shown, at his request, a number of valuable rings, amongst them being the ring in question. Shortly afterwards a woman entered the shop ostensibly to make a purchase, and it was noticed that she endeavored to distract the attention of Mr. G. E. Kirkness, who was alone in charge of the shop. The two persons left the shop separately without making any purchase, and immediately afterwards it was found that an imitation ring had been substituted for the £50 ring forming the subject of the charge. The man and woman were afterwards seen together at the railway station, where the woman was arrested, though subsequently discharged. The defendant eluded the police until the other day, when he was arrested at Exeter. The defence was a simple denial of the charge, but defendant was committed for trial.

More Window Smashing.

Recently, about seven o'clock in the evening, two men, armed with bricks, smashed the plate-glass window of Messrs. Crouch and Son, High-road, Streatham, and snatching as much jewelry as they could, bolted. One of them was subsequently caught. The loss was £90.

Plate Dealing on an Expired Licence.

JOSEPH MCBRIDE, of Belfast, was recently charged with dealing in plate without a licence. The defendant pleaded guilty; but said that he had previously had a licence, which expired on November 1st. The reason why he had not renewed the licence was because he had purchased a farm, and intended giving up the business, and had, in fact, given notice to his landlord to that effect. In the meantime, an officer of the Inland Revenue had called upon him with the intention of purchasing a chain, not having any in stock he sent to Mr. Nelson's for some, and sold one of them to the inspector for 8s., and then sent the remainder back to Mr. Nelson, so that he did not benefit by the sale. Subsequently he decided to carry on the business till May, and took out a licence (produced). The Chairman said as the defendant had pleaded guilty the Bench would fine him £50, and recommend that that sum be mitigated to £12 10s. Subsequently the fine was further reduced to £2.

Responsibilities of Watchmakers.

IN the Westminster County-court, February 16th, Judge Bayley had before him the case of Rattney *v.* Snapper, an action brought to recover the sum of £10 from the defendant, under peculiar circumstances. The plaintiff's case was that he left a gold hunter watch and a chain at the defendant's to be repaired, but could not get it back. The defendant said he was a watch and clock repairer, of Greek-street, Soho, and called his wife, who stated that a young man came at the time appointed for the watch to be called for, and asked for the watch. She asked him to describe it, and he did so, even to some scratches on the back, and said he ought to know his father's watch. He paid half-a-crown for the repairs, and took the watch and chain away. The Judge held that the defendant was liable, and made an order for the payment to the plaintiff of £10, or the watch and chain to be returned.

Fraudulent Bailees.

DURING the past month quite a number of cases have been before the courts of watches being left entrusted to people to be cleaned, from whom they could not be obtained back. At Rochdale, Henry Fenn was sent to prison for two months, with hard labor, for pawning five watches so entrusted to him. Similar cases occurred at Spalding, Swindon, and elsewhere.

A SIMILAR case occurred at West Hartlepool, when Challen Bridget, 59, commission agent, a temperance preacher, was sentenced to fourteen weeks' imprisonment for pawning eleven watches, entrusted to him as samples. Prisoner pleaded temporary embarrassment, owing to the continued Durham strikes, asserting that he had every hope of being able to redeem the goods without his employer's knowledge.

The Charing Cross Robbery.

READERS will be pleased to hear that the culprit Williams has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, for stealing the showcase of goods at Charing Cross, one of the most daring robberies which have been committed for a long time. The police deserve a word of credit for their conduct in the affair.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

THE case of the man E. Israel Ashen, formerly a jeweler of Sunderland, to whom we have previously referred, has received the attention of the Public Prosecutor, who will forthwith proceed against him.

Cheap Aluminum.—Dr. Meyer, of Berlin, claims to have invented a process by which aluminium can be produced in unlimited quantities at 55 centimes a kilogram. This, of course, needs practical confirmation.

The Hardness of Tungsten Steel.—It has often been a matter of speculation why steel, when alloyed with tungsten, should be so exceptionally tough. Drs. Poleck and Grützner have recently described a definitely crystalised compound of iron and tungsten which is so hard as to scratch topaz, being, in fact, about the same hardness as corundum. Its composition is Fe W_2. This metal ought to be of great importance in horology.

The Seven Images of the Human Eye.—*Nature*, for February 9th, contains an article upon a contribution to the *Séances de la Société Francaise du Physic*, Avril, November, 1892, by M. Tcherning, wherein Purkinge's three images are further supplemented by another three, which, with the image formed by refraction, brings up the total number to seven. The subject is, perhaps, a little too technical for a trade journal, but we should advise all occulists to refer to the original memoir, as the discovery promises to be of great value in examining the structure and condition of the eye.

National Photographic Exhibition.—This exhibition, at the Crystal Palace, will be held from April 10th to the 29th. There will be the usual prizes, including a gold and silver medal and the National Challenge Cup.

THE GAZETTE.

CAUTION.—It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the Official Gazette information, we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while as an almost invariable rule the facts will be found correct.

Administration Orders.

BENTLEY, JOHN, Jeweler, Hanover-street, PORTSEA. £34 14s. 4d. Nine creditors. January 26th.

FEATHER, ROBERTS, Jeweler, 24, Willow-grove, LEEDS. £24 7s. 5d. Seventeen creditors. January 19th.

Bankruptcies.

BROWN, JOHN (PARKER AND BROWN, trading as), Silversmiths, Garden-street, SHEFFIELD. Receiving Order and Adjudication: February 8th.

JUDDA, FERDINAND, Wholesale Optician, 15, Ampthill-square, Hampstead-road, 62, Holborn-viaduct, and 1A, Bowling Green-lane, Farringdon-road. Receiving Order: January 18th. First meeting: February 15th. Examination: Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, March 9th, at 12.

JOLL, WALTER FREDERICK, Jeweler, 45, Picton-street, and 42A, Bridge-street, BRISTOL. Receiving Order: February 7th.

KUNER, ISIDOR, Jeweler, 52A and 53, Taff-street, PONTYPRIDD. First meeting: Official Receiver's, Merthyr Tydvil, January 27th. Examination: Court House, Pontypridd, February 7th.

MACKAY, DONALD BROWN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 24A, Commercial-road, TREDEGAR. Receiving Order and Adjudication: January 30th. First meeting: Official Receiver's, Merthyr Tydvil, February 22nd. Examination: C.C., Tredegar, March 10th, at 10.30.

PARRY, WILLIAM HARRY, Watchmaker, late Quebec-street, EAST DEREHAM. Receiving Order and Adjudication: January 26th. First meeting: Official Receiver's, Norwich, February 11th. Examination: Shirehall, Norwich Castle, February 20th.

		£	s.	d.
Sloane and Carter	Birmingham	59	16	0
Myers, Jos.	Manchester	10	0	0

Total Estimated Debts—£99 10s. 6d.

RICHARDSON, TOM EDWIN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 27, Aire-street, GOOLE. Receiving Order and Adjudication: February 8th. First meeting: February 21st. Examination: Court House, Wakefield, March 2nd, at 11.

SCOTT, C. AND W. (WILLIAM SCOTT), Wholesale Jeweler, 24, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, LONDON; and Oster Hills, ST. ALBANS.

		£	s.	d.
Ayres and Sons	London	2,054	4	5
Bull, W.	,,	150	19	11
Backes and Strauss	,,	111	4	0
Beadles,—(Trustees of)	,,	76	6	2
Burwash and Wilks	,,	100	10	0
Breakspear, —	,,	25	6	6
Dumont, A.	,,	93	0	0
Gleiser,—	,,	285	0	0
Gammage, T.	,,	56	7	3
Herold, A.	,,	282	14	3
Harrop, E.	,,	274	14	11
Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst	,,	119	19	0
Miller, D.	,,	38	0	0
Millard, F.	,,	315	13	3
Norman, E. G.	,,	108	10	0
Davison, J. F. and H.	,,	199	16	3
Nersessian, N.	,,	562	10	3
Koch and Dreyfus	,,	171	2	2
Sutton, E. J.	,,	317	1	7
Winstone, Benjamin	,,	1,918	0	3
Appleby and Co.	Birmingham	385	17	6
Britton and Son	,,	319	6	4
Bragg, T. and J.	,,	511	7	6
Barber Bros.	,,	144	11	0
Cohen Bros.	,,	485	10	6
Evans and Son	,,	124	1	9
Johnston and Co.	,,	261	11	8
James Bros.	,,	175	3	6
Reading and Lee	,,	186	11	6
Small, W. W.	,,	312	0	11
Stokes, G. H.	,,	642	0	0
Whitehouse, G. W.	,,	169	0	0
Triminell, W. C.	Canterbury	101	11	3
Pearce, Samuel	Plymouth	50	0	0

Kent and Son	St. Albans	51	5	3
Lipcomb, Bates, and Lipcomb	,,	51	10	0
Rivers, W.	,,	27	16	4
Steabben and Son	,,	44	7	8
Wiles, Jos., and Son	,,	34	11	11
Fully Secured Creditors.				
Attenborough, G. and Son	London	3,618	19	9
Attenborough, Herbert	,,	956	13	10
Avant, Jos.	,,	36	9	4
Bull, W.	,,	1,288	10	1
Vaughan, C. B.	,,	565	2	0
Partly Secured Creditors.				
Winstone, B., and William Scott	,,	5,732	5	2
(Estimated value of security, £4,000.)				
Preferential Creditors		208	1	4

Deeds of Arrangement.

Cawse, Richard James Cranch, Jeweler, 22, High-street, Wimbledon. Trustees: George W. Braddock, Manufacturing Jeweler, 216, Goswell-road, E.C., and another. Assignment upon trust for the benefit of creditors (one creditor, Elizabeth Cawse, debtor's wife, postponing her claim of £500.) Secured creditors, £385. Dated February 4th; filed February 7th. Unsecured liabilities, £1,076 13s. 5d.; estimated net assets, £1,000.

		£	s.	d.
Faraday and Davey	London	184	0	0
Keat and Co.	,,	180	17	0
Smith, J., and Co.	,,	22	10	0
Bird,—	Brampton	165	0	0
Conquest,—	Bedford	220	0	0
King, Mrs.	St. Neots	25	0	0
Cawse, Elizabeth	Wimbledon	500	0	0
Fane, Mrs.	Woodstock	50	0	0

Hunt, Jane (Hunt and Son, trading as), Optician, 109, George's-quay, Cork, widow. Petition for arrangement. Dated January 28th; filed January 31st. Unsecured liabilities, £745 17s. 3d; estimated net assets, £291 11s. 10d.

		£	s.	d.
Baroux and Bion	London	17	10	7
Carlhian and Beaumitz	,,	31	9	10
Culver, G.	,,	10	0	0
London and Paris Optic Clock Co.	,,	22	5	0
Newbold, A. W.	,,	25	0	1
Norie and Wilson	,,	155	0	0
Pastorelli and Rapkin	,,	80	0	0
Wilson, William	,,	50	0	0
Musgrave, J. R., and James	Belfast	97	13	0
Bible, W. H.	Cork	20	0	6
Harrington, Stanley	,,	22	10	0
Mullins, H. J.	,,	27	0	0
Heath and Co.	Kent	10	15	6
Bankers' Claims		110	0	0

Total Estimated Debts—£745 17s. 3d.

Stern, Sigmund, Watch and Clock Maker, 21, Stockwell-street, Glasgow.

		£	s.	d.
Collett and Co.	Birmingham	102	17	6
Raymond, or Stern, Louisa Martha (insolvent's wife)		100	0	0
Nordmann, Jules	London	57	6	6
Copeland and Lye	Glasgow (say)	50	0	0
Michael Bros.	London	22	4	3
Smith, C. C., Son, and Richards, C. A.	Birmingham	15	0	0
Raymond, Mrs. E. L.	Glasgow	42	0	0
Muter, Thomas	,,	13	0	0
Gardiner and Co.	,,	12	0	0
Connell, John F.	,,	10	1	6
Matthews, William	Coventry	8	10	0
Browett, A. and Co.	London	6	19	9
Johnston, Bros.	Glasgow	7	0	0
Blaikie and Hogg	,,	5	0	0
Humphries,—	,,	15	0	0
		£461	17	6

Notices to Creditors.

Baron, John Morris, Jeweler, late 66, St. Mary's Butts, Reading. Discharge granted (December 8th, 1892) as from December 8th, 1893.

Barton, Charles William (W. Barton, trading as), Albert Chain Maker, 136, Hockley Hill, Birmingham. Dividend of 9d. at Whitehall-chambers, 23, Colmore-row, Birmingham, January 30th.

Davidson, James, Jeweler, Main-street, Coatbridge. Claims to Thomas Lawson, 85, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, by February 13th.

Dickinson, Charles George, Watchmaker, Gold and Silversmith, and Jeweler, 19, Carr-road, and 26, Manchester-road, Nelson. Application for discharge: Court House, Burnley, March 18th at 10.

Fairbairns, Thomas Richard, Electro-plate, Cutlery, and Silver Plate Manufacturer, Montpelier, Mount Ephraim-road, Streatham, 65, St. Mary-axe, London, and Cambridge-street, Sheffield. Dividend of 1s. 7d. at 27, Southampton-street, Covent Garden, W.C., February 14th.

Malcolm, Munro, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 44, George-street, Aberdeen. Claims to James Meston and Co., C.A., 75, Union-street, Aberdeen, by February 7th.

Mayer, Gustav, Watch Manufacturer, 118, Fellows-road, Hampstead, and 11, Hatton-garden. Proofs by February 22nd. Trustee: E. L. Hough, Bankruptcy-buildings, W.C.

Obenauf, William, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 23a, Bank-street, and 5, North-street, Holme Head, Carlisle. Proofs by February 22nd. Trustee: Official Receiver, Carlisle.

Robinson, Abraham, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., 81, Brunswick-street, Edinburgh. Examination: Court House, Edinburgh, February 15th at 2. Agent: William Geddes, Solicitor, 118, Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

Radclyffe, William, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 188, High-street, Camden Town. Application for discharge: High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy, February 24th at 11.

Winks, William, Jeweler, 65, Argyle-arcade, Argyle-street, Glasgow. First at Robert John Calver's, 30, Castle-street, Edinburgh, S.S.C., February 27th.

Zimmerman, William (W. Moser, trading as), Jeweler and Watchmaker, late 284, Stretford-road, Manchester, and 11, High-street, Colchester. Dividend of 9s. at offices of the Wholesale Traders' Association, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham, February 20th.

Simmons, Walter, Optician, 81, Gaisford-street, Kentish Town. Discharge granted (December 20th, 1892) as from December 20th, 1894.

Skerritt, Robert, Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, and Optician, High-street, York Town, and 3, Kelsey-cottages, Blackwater. Dividend of 2s. 9d. at Official Receiver's, 24, Railway-approach, London Bridge, S.E., February 7th. Note.—The above notice is in substitution for the notice of dividend of 1s. 5½d., which appeared in our issue of December 14th, 1892, that dividend not having been paid.

Britton, John J., Watchmaker and Jeweler, 84, George-street, South Stockton. Proofs by February 20th. Trustee: Official Receiver, Middlesbrough.

Dissolutions of Partnership.

Freedman and Jones, Jewelers, etc., Water-street, Aberavon. November 1st, 1892. Debts by Hyman Freedman, who continues in his own name.

Browett, Ashberry, and Co., Silver Electro-plate and Britannia Metal Manufacturers, Dean-street, Birmingham. December 23rd, 1892. Debts by Alfred Browett, who continues.

Moss, A. and C. W., Jewelers, etc., Leeds and Bradford. November 1st, 1892. Debts by Charles William Moss.

Charles, Edward, and Co., Jewelers, 17, Ranelagh-street, Liverpool. January 19th. Debts by Edward Charles, who continues under the same style.

Harrison, W., and Co., Jewellers, 137 and 139, Hessle-road, Hull. February 8th. Debts by Walter Harrison.

Winding-up of Public Companies.

Birmingham Art Metal Company, Limited, Price-street, Birmingham. Examination: C.C., Birmingham, February 16th.

Jewelers' Bankruptcy Syndicate, Limited, 63, St. Paul's Church-yard, E.C. First meeting was held on February 2nd.

		£	s.	d.
Bernstein and Roberts	London	25	0	0
Castiglione, J. L.	,,	104	4	0
Castiglione, Mrs. A.	,,	222	0	0
Caloin, R.	,,	60	0	0
Delaperelle, V., and Co.	,,	28	8	3
Messer, S.	,,	101	16	5
Peck, W., and Co.	,,	28	6	7
Paillard, C. and C. V.	,,	90	4	0
Wolff, Louis	,,	46	4	0

Yager, J. A.	London	24	19	6
Cox Bros.	Birmingham	355	0	0
Devenport, W.	,,	48	15	0
Hands and Son	,,	102	12	7
Jacobs, M. L.	,,	42	9	3
Levetus, E. M.	,,	79	10	6
Sturges, Bladon, and Middleton	,,	38	8	6
Stokes and Prickett	,,	18	6	3
Swadkins and Co.	,,	46	0	8
Thomas and Co.	,,	74	1	0
Yates, G.	,,	42	6	0
Cooke, A.	Leeds	16	7	0
Blum, A.	Paris	28	5	0
Boufils, Monneret, and Co....	,,	115	7	9
Barnascone, H. and Co.	Sheffield	29	9	2
Batt, John	,,	232	1	0
Beaumont, W. H. and J.	,,	270	6	3
Coe, John, and Co.	,,	95	15	4
Mosley, R. F. and Co., ...	,,	188	8	0
Westall and Richardson	,,	36	9	6
Wheatman and Smith, Limited	,,	21	1	0
Fully Secured Creditors.				
Parley and Sergeant...	Liverpool	32	0	0
Anderson and Sons	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	13	15	0
Preferential creditors		12	18	4

PERPETUAL SELF-WINDING WATCH COMPANY, LIMITED. Meeting was held at 65, Cornhill, February 21st, for account of the winding-up.

◆

THE recently published new edition of Mr. A. Sydenham's catalogue contains numerous features to call forth a remark or two. In the first place, it is well got up, and replete with those numerous articles which go to make his extensive business, and in the second, he has banished all figured prices, and has adopted a system of printing prices in characters, the key of which will be supplied to only *bona fide* customers. This is another move in the right direction, and it will prevent a great many of the evils at present practised. We heartily congratulate Mr. Sydenham upon its production and recommend all readers to obtain a copy, not alone for the newest feature, but because it contains a host of things in daily requirement.

Something like a Present.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria has presented the Pope with a massive gold and gem model of the Column of the Virgin. It is 5ft. high and contains over 400 diamonds.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

[The Charge for the Insertion of a Telegraphic Address in this list is 3s. 6d. for a year or any portion thereof. Cash to accompany order.]

Appleby and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Appleby, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**
Armstrong, Adam L.—**Armstrong, Clockmaker, Landport.**
Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4 St. Mary's-street, Manchester—**Armstrong, St. Mary's, Manchester.**
Backes and Strauss, 64, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.—**Brooches, London.**
Barker, F., and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.—**Altazimuth, London.**
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton-garden, London—**Baume Watch, London.**
Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, E.C.—**Yttrium, London.**
Berndorf Metal Works, 25, Frederick-street, and Regent-street, Birmingham—**Berndorf, Birmingham.**
Botwright and Grey, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell—**Botwright, Clerkenwell.**
Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham—**Bragoria, Birmingham.**
Carley, Geo., and Co., 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.—**Carley, London.**
Carter & Co., 89, Vyse Street, Birmingham—**Retract, Birmingham.**
Chapman, Son, and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London, E.C.—**Tantalus, London.**
Clémence, Frères, 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.—**Les Bois, London.**
Comyns, Wm., and Sons, 41, 43, 45, and 47, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.—**Grandeur, London.**
Cooper, H. J., and Co., (Ltd.), 22, Thavies Inn, W.C.—**Hencoop, London.**
Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham—**Fenwick, Augusta-street, Birmingham.**
Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Fischer, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**
Fletcher, R., and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester—**Tissue, Stoneclough.**
Ford and Wright, 116 and 118, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Briolette, London.**
Garstin, A., and Co., 1 to 11, Queen-square, Aldersgate-street—**Garstin, London.**
Ginder Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Setters, Birmingham.**
Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Gleeson, Clerkenwell.**
Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham—**Quality, Birmingham.**
Gray, E., and Son, London—**Materials, London.**
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden—**Pyrogenic, London.**
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.—**Greenberg, Birmingham.**
Grimshaw and Baxter, 33 and 35, Goswell-road, London, E.C.—**Grimbax, London.**
Hammond, Creake, and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield—**Creake, Sheffield.**
Harrold, Chas., and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**
Harvey, G. W., and Co., Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Harvey, Frederick-street, Birmingham.**
Hill, C. J., Russell House, Coventry—**Hill, Russell House, Coventry.**
Hope, 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Hopeful, Birmingham.**
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.—**Jeannot, London.**
Johnstone, G. H., and Co., 38, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Sleevelinks, Birmingham.**
Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.—**Jowato, London National Telephone, 6599.**
Jones, T. Walter, 48 50, Hylton-street, Birmingham—**Studs, Birmingham.**
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Wheatsheaf, London; Standard, Birmingham.**
King and Sons, 222 and 224, Goswell-road, E.C.—**Ormolu, London.**
Kirkham, W., 18, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Kirkham, Clerkenwell-road.**
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John's-square, E.C.—**Lamb, St. John's-square, London.**
London and Paris Optic and Clock Co., 7, Jewin-street, London, E.C.—**Lunettier, London.**
Mander, H., and Co., 75, Spon End, Coventry—**Mander, Spon End, Coventry.**
Newsome and Co., The Butts, Coventry—**Newsome Butts, Coventry.**
Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, E.C.—**Oliver, King-square, London.**
Pendleton, W., and Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Fingering, Birmingham.**
Phelps Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham—**Phelps Bros., Birmingham.**
Pringle, R. and Co., 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road, London—**Wilderness, London.**
Reading, N. C., and Co., 180, Warstone-lane, Birmingham—**Albo, Birmingham.**
Robbins and Appleton, American Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., U.S.A.—**Robbins, London.**
Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus—**Export, London.**
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Scott, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**
Smith and Sons, Hearsall Works, Coventry—**Smith, Hearsall Works, Coventry.**
Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.—**Stauffers, London.**
Stokes and Ireland, 83 and 84, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham—**Stokes and Ireland, Birmingham.**
Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Sturtevant, London.**
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Sydenham, Birmingham.**
Thwaites, Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.—**Thwaites, St. John Street-road, London.**
Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, London—**Usco, London.**
Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham—**Vaughton, Gothic Works, Birmingham.**
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London, E.C.—**Ivy, London.**
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, E.C.—**Festal, London.**
Westwood, Chas., and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**
White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry—**Retort, Coventry.**
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, E.C.—**Whitton, Clerkenwell.**
Wholesale Traders' Association (Ltd.), 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham—**Poppleton, Birmingham; Poppleton, Huddersfield.**
Wilkins, John, and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.—**Wilkins, 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.**

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.

The Charges for the Insertion of Announcements in this Directory for a Year or any portion thereof are: SMALL TYPE, 2/6 PER ENTRY *(One Line)*. LARGE TYPE, 7/6 PER ENTRY. Cash to accompany Order. *The Year commences with the January Number. New Headings opened as required; no extra charge.*

ALUMINIUM GOODS.

Aluminium Fabric Co., 83, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

ALUMINIUM SOLDER.

Briggs, W. A., East Dock-street, Dundee.

ART METAL GOODS.

Hall, John, & Co., Show-rooms, Princes' Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

ARTISTIC SILVER SUNDRIES.

Pringle, Robert, and Co., actual Makers (not merely Factors), at their Steam Works, 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road. Children's Cans, Salt Cells and Spoons, Serviette Rings, Apostle and Coffee Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Mustard Pots and Spoons; Muffineers, Cream Jugs, Sugar Basins, Tea Spoons, Medals, and Alberts, duty free. Old Gold and Silver bought in any quantity for melting at the highest market price. Silver Goods sent out on approbation.

BAROMETERS.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London. Wholesale Manufacturers of Pocket and Charm Compasses, Aneroid Barometers, Sun Dials, etc. Illustrated Trade Catalogue free on application. (See advertisement.)

BOXES AND CASES.

Kettle, F. G., 11, Kingsgate-street, London, W.C.
Swingewood, Albert, 81, Caroline-street, Birmingham.

BULLION DEALERS.

Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

Plucknett, C. L., & Co., 29, Poland-street London, W.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

Box, F. B., 64, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Poppleton, G. G., C.A., 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

CHAINS.

Leake, C., 9. Horton's Buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.

Reading, N. C., and Co., 186, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

CHRONOMETERS.

Oram, George, and Son, 19, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, all kinds of first-class Keyless Lever Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, and Regulators always in stock.

CLOCKS.

Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4, St. Mary-street, Manchester.
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford.
Haycock, W., Church-street, Ashbourne.
Smith, John, and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

CLOCK REPAIRS.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.

COIN MOUNTS.

Light and Witcomb, 8, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

COMPASSES.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. (See advertisement.)

CUTLERY.

Vale, William, and Sons, Unett Works, 83, Unett-street, Birmingham.

CYCLES.

Coventry Cycle Manufacturing Co., Grove Works, Coventry.
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry.
Reform Cycle Co., Coventry.

DIAL PAINTING AND WRITING.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.
Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, London.

DIAMONDS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct.
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

DIAMOND CUTTING, &c.

Ford and Wright, 116, Clerkenwell-road, London.

DIE CUTTING.

Grueber, H., 37, Snow Hill, E.C.

ELECTRO-PLATE GOODS.

Blanckensee, Lionel, 55, Buckingham-street, Birmingham.

ELECTRO PLATING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Smith, T., and Co., 10, Percival-street, Goswell-road, London.
Sturlevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.

ENGRAVING.

Lancaster and Carstairs, 47, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Mitchell and Cooper, Heraldic, Monogram, Inscription, and General Engravers to the Trade, 58, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London. Articles engraved while customers wait.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Schlein, N., VII/I Neubaugasse 72, Vienna.

GERMAN SILVER GOODS.

Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham.

GEMS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

GEM RINGS.

Carter, H., 4, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

GILDING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Sturtevant, J. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell.

GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Hope, S., 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Pendleton, W., & Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING.

Day, Edward, 28, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Harrold, Charles, and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.
The Sheffield Smelting Company, Limited, Sheffield, *Sell* Gold and Silver (refined and alloyed). *Buy* all materials containing Gold and Silver.
Westwood, Charles, and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham.

GOLDSMITHS, MANUFACTURING

Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham, and 15, Thavies Inn, London, Goldsmiths, Jewelers, Diamond Mounters, Art Silversmiths. *By Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.* Royal and other Orders and Insignia, Mayoral Chains, Maces, Corporate Seals, Caskets, Keys, Swords, Masonic Jewelers.
Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, MANUFACTURING.

Appleby, Alfred, and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, A., 179, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Cox, W. F., 14, Hull-street. Birmingham.
Ginder, Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jenkins, A. E., 36, Regent-parade, Birmingham,
Johnson, Walker, & Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jones, T. Walter, 48-50, Hylton-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Bros., and Co., Curzon-street, Derby.
Pendleton, W., & Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Phelps, Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.
Siegele and Bennett, 11, Charterhouse-street, London.
Starling, J. H., 7, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Wall, T., 90, Vittoria-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS' MATERIALS.

Gray, E., and Sons, 46 and 47, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, WHOLESALE.

Carter and Co., 89, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, H. J., and Co., Limited, 22, Thavies Inn, London.
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Kirkham and Worster, 18, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London.
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, London, E.C.

LEATHER GOODS.

Garstin, A., and Co., 1, Queen-square, London.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Joseph, Pitsford-street, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham.

MOUNTING.

Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C

MUSICAL BOXES.

Paillard, C., and Co., 62, Holborn Viaduct London.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.

Barnett, A. P., 50, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Chapman, Son, and Co. 2, Charterhouse-buildings London, E.C.

OILS.

Moebius, H., & Son, Hanover, Germany.

OPTICIANS, WHOLESALE.

Aston, T., and Son, 90, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Botwright and Grey, 13, Spencer-street, E.C.
Braham, O., 3, Sekforde-street, London.
London and Paris Optic and Clock Company, 7, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Taylor, J. and H., 49, Tenby-street N., Birmingham.

PASTE GOODS.

Loveridge and Co., 66, Spencer-street, Birmingham

POLISHES.

Holden, T. (Silvastor), 7, Hargreaves-street, Burnley.
P.P.P. Polishing Medium.

PEDOMETERS.

Joannot, P. A., 5, Alpes, Geneva.

REPAIRS

Ahronsberg Bros., 37-39, Albion-street, Birmingham.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.

SILVERSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Hammond Creake and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.
Linegar, John, 68 and 70, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Pringle, Robert, and Co., 40, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Stokes and Ireland, 83, Great Hampton-street Birmingham.
Wilkinson, Henry, and Co., Sheffield.

TOOLS.

Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, London, E.C.
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.
Triumph Lathe.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

TISSUE.

Fletcher, Robert, and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, 68, Fleet-street, London.
Tripplin, J., 31, Holborn Viaduct, London.

THIMBLES.

The Gripper.

WATCH-CASES.

Causer, Thos., 1, Stanley-terrace, Coventry.
Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, London, E.C.
Pike, R. J., Gold and Silver Watch-Cases, Cromwell House, Earlsdon, Coventry. Engine Turning, Springing, Polishing, and Engraving.

WATCH KEYS.

Parkes, S., and Sons, 7, Bach-street, Birmingham.
Baker, John, 4, King-street, Dover.
Millward, W., Milton-street, near Summer-lane, Birmingham.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

American Waltham Watch Company, London, E.C. (Robbins and Appleton.)
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton Garden, London.
Carley, G., and Co., 30, Ely-place, London.
Freres, Clemence, 30, Ely-place, London.
Hill, Charles J., Russell House, Coventry.
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Kullberg, V., 105, Liverpool-road, N.
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John-square, London,
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry. E.C.
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry.
Richardson, James, Carlton House, Holyhead-road, Coventry.
Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva.
Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.
Vacheron and Constantin, Geneva.
White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

WATCH MATERIALS.

Brown, W. H., 15, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Grimshaw and Baxter, 33, Goswell-road, London.
Gray, E., and Sons, 46, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Haswell, R., and Sons, 49 and 50, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell.
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Williams, E., and Co., 10, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.

WATCH REPAIRS.

Bloxham, W., 183, Hockley-street, Birmingham.
Dunlop, C. J., 62, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Edwards, A., and Co., 17, Spon-street, Coventry.
Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Hayward, G., Watchmaker and Repairer to the Trade, New pieces by post. Complicated and Faulty Watches put in good order. G. Hayward, 90, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
Williams, C., 19A, Smallbrook-street, Birmingham

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN

WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Geneva,
SWITZERLAND.
LONDON Agency, 60, Chandos Street, Strand.

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN

ALBERT E. JENKINS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER.

Novelties.
SPECIALITE—LOCKETS, COMPASSES, etc., in Gold and Silver.

36, Regent Parade,
Wholesale Houses only supplied. **BIRMINGHAM.**

MILL 682.
Grass-Bleached Silver Tissue.
Warranted not to tarnish Silver or Plated Goods.
EACH REAM BEARS MILL LABEL
682
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ROBERT FLETCHER & SON, STONECLOUGH.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

A. SYDENHAM'S LATEST LIST of Jewelry, Watches, and Chains is NOW READY. This List is so well known all over the Colonies and in Great Britain that it is only necessary to call **Particular Attention** to the Special **New Feature** in this Edition. The Prices are now all printed *in* Private Marks, so that in case the List should by any possible chance get into the hands of a private person, no one could understand the prices unless they knew the word—. This Private Word will only be supplied to legitimate Retail Jewelers.

FURTHER NOTICE!

A. SYDENHAM'S LIST will now be Printed for the use of his **Regular Customers,** at a very Low Charge, consisting of 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, or 52 pages. All goods will be priced with retail prices, and the Customer's Name and Address, &c., will be on each page.

A. SYDENHAM, Wholesale and Manufacturing Jeweler and Watch Factor, **26, Frederick Street, Birmingham.**

C. J. PLUCKNETT & CO.
29, Poland Street, London, W.,
REFINERS, BULLION DEALERS, &c., &c.

Casting in Gold, Silver, and Metal Daily.
Best Work only. Silver a Speciality.
MELTING AND PLATTING FOR JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, DENTISTS, &c., &c.
Gold & Silver Platinum, Dental Alloy, Aluminium.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK

ART METAL
An Attraction to any Window.
CLOCKS, Ink Stands, Ash Trays, Vases, &c.
They command a Quick and Constant
SALE.
Telephone No. 943.
Telegraphic Address: "REALITY."
JOHN HALL & CO.,
SHOW ROOMS { Princes Chambers, Corporation Street,
WORKS: 158, Hockley Hill, } **BIRMINGHAM.**

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDITED BY W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 10.] APRIL 1, 1893. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d. ; 7½d. by Post.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

1. **Retail or selling prices to the public.**
2. **The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.**
3. **The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by the trade.**

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A Special Representative of this Journal will visit the great Exhibition at Chicago, and full Illustrated Reports of the Sections interesting to our readers will be given.

British Exhibitors are requested to furnish us, at the earliest date, with detailed particulars of their exhibits.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices: BIRMINGHAM, PRINCES CHAMBERS, CORPORATION STREET.
And at all the other Principal Business Centres.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.). Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, & DESIGNS.—Arrangements have been made with an expert whereby subscribers to this journal can receive information respecting these free of charge. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Editor of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND SILVERSMITH, Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Department, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and must in every case contain stamped and directed envelope for reply.

ENTRE NOUS
HARPOCRATES.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE COVENTRY ASSOCIATION AND THE M.M.A.

THE speeches and statements at the last annual meeting of the Coventry Watch Trade Association have been very fruitful. If the placing of the whole burden upon the car has made the wheels crack, it has shown where the friction is, and it has also drawn forth the loudest groan from the weakest spoke. First, we congratulate the association upon its successful financial position, and, secondly, we are convinced that it must do much good to the trade, seeing that its main objects are to defend it from dishonesty without, and purge it from unscrupulous practices within. But whoever is brave enough to attempt to do this must expect to find himself roughly handled by others, whether he hails from Coventry, Prescot, or London. It is, however, to be sadly regretted that all representatives of each of these places do not realise the full significance of the words *English* watchmaking. There is no use denying it; instead of unity existing in the English trade, there is in many quarters the greatest possible jealousy. This has lately been shown to an uninterested public by the Press, and to outsiders must appear mean, contemptible, unfraternal, and unnational. Until this jealousy no longer exists, and something like a fraternal spirit rises from its ashes, reforms from within and suppressions of wrongs from without will be slow work. The chairman of the association (Mr. S. Yeomans) stated that it was perfectly well known that there was a lot of foreign material finding its way into Coventry, and being placed in English made cases, and that no doubt the product was sold as English. These sad facts are testified to, unfortunately, by numerous others. The association therefore thinks that as it is very certain that the Merchandise Marks Act is being infringed, not only by foreigners, but by our own countrymen, it requires amending and making more stringent. After all, it is perhaps a little difficult to say just what would meet the case. It is evident that certain more or less fraudulent practices are being carried on with impunity, which ought to be—and, indeed, *must* be—put a stop to. But to frame an Act which would catch the small offenders and not permit the big ones to escape is a very difficult matter. Mr. Wilday suggested that the trade should endeavor to get the Foreign Goods (Mark of Origin) Bill, amending the Merchandise Marks Act, now before Parliament, to provide for the needs of the watch trade. But we fear that until a better understanding exists throughout the trade, united action, without which this is impossible, is yet a thing of the future; still, until it is obtained, no such measures are within the regions of possibility. Why cannot all parties sink their own individualities, and band together and form a national association for the securing of all possible benefits to the trade?

OUR LACK OF ENTERPRISE.

IT is an unfortunate fact that there are still one or two little things connected with a watch we do not make in England. In some makes of watches these cost threepence, in others, a shilling or so; and when we remember that the principal of these is the antiquated chain, which could easily be abandoned altogether, as most of the best going watches have going barrels, we are at a loss to understand this conservatism. The Swiss, who supply us with them, have long since abandoned them for their own use. It is a parallel case to our gun-flint industry, which we have long since superseded, but still we send out gun flints to the "uncivilised." Sometime ago we could not make balances, but had to send abroad for them. Now the enterprise of English manufacturers has been rewarded by such success that they can even supply the Waterbury Watch Company with them. And, what is more, we can produce good balances at about *one quarter* of their cost in America. We are certain that if we only had less local jealousy, more fraternity, and more enterprise, we could beat all foreigners out of the field, or such of it as we cared to cultivate. If only some small enterprise were shown over these two or three articles, which we now import, we should require no qualifying words in our definition of an "English" watch, as every part of it would be produced here, and its general excellence would proclaim the superiority of English work to the world's end.

THE SCOTT BANKRUPTCY.

THERE appeared an unnecessary fear on the part of many of the trade—especially the Birmingham section, who doubtless would have liked their own townsman appointed trustee—that the whole matter *in re* William Scott was going to be hushed up. We must say that when we bear in mind the very many years the firm has been doing business at Ely-place, we should have been pleased if the actual state of affairs allowed this; but, unfortunately, the examination in bankruptcy was such a revelation that the Public Prosecutor considered that the case demanded his intervention. The story is perhaps best told in the words of Mr. Horace Avory, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury:—

> This prosecution, he said, was undertaken by order of the High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy. The defendant had been carrying on business as a wholesale jeweler for a great number of years at 24, Ely-place, Holborn. Formerly he was in partnership with his brother, and for the past eighteen months he had carried on the business alone under the style of Scott and Co. On December 20th last, he filed his own bankruptcy petition. His statement of affairs showed liabilities to the amount of £13,810, the assets being estimated by the trustees to realise about £500. His own statement of affairs showed that he had pawned jewelry to the amount of £10,453 (cost price value). It further showed that he had obtained advances on the property to the extent of £6,240. Pawntickets had been delivered to and were now in possession of the trustees for goods to the value of £6,065. It appeared that Scott's trading during the year 1892 had been of the most reckless, if not fraudulent, character, because it had been found that for that year he had made purchases to the extent of £9,207, and that during the same period he had only sold goods to the extent of £3,228. During the last six months of the year, when he must have known that he was hopelessly insolvent, he had purchased goods to the extent of £5,881, and had sold goods to the value of £1,271, the whole balance of goods having been pawned by him, and in many instances on the very day, or the day after, they were delivered to him. In some of these cases the defendent in receiving articles of jewelry, merely on approbation, immediately pawned them; afterwards telling a creditor to charge them to him. In reference to these transactions Scott would be charged with larcency as bailee. The defendent had admitted that since 1891 he had been systematically pursuing this course of pawning jewelry, and in no single case could it be found that he had redeemed any of the articles pledged. There were no entries of these pawning transactions in any of his books, although he kept a stock book.

Scott was committed for trial, reserving his defence. We are extremely sorry that at the age of seventy-one, a man, after being in business so many years, should find himself in such a position. Let us hope Mr. Scott will be able to give an explanation which will not only satisfy the trade, but command their sympathy. As the case is *sub judice*, we at present refrain from making comment; when it is over we shall have something to say about it.

OUR SPECIAL PLATE.

Fig. 1. Scent vase in silver-gilt pierced work overlay on ruby red glass. Articles for the toilet in this style are now very fashionable. Dark ruby red or dark green are the favorite hues.

Fig. 2. Hat and sword brooch in pearls and gold. Any other gems could be introduced. The appendages of the sword should be enamelled.

Fig. 3. "Lucky old shoe" brooch in gold, or gold and enamel.

Fig. 4. The fashionable mandoline brooch, in gold with jeweled ribbons.

Fig. 5. Brooch. A combination of elements of luck, the shoe, the heart, and cupid. The shoe should be of pearls or gems; the inside bright gold. The cupid can be either gold or enamel. The sail white enamel with a red heart, or, if desirable, a moonstone, turquoise, or chrysopase.

Fig. 6. Puzzle pin; the figures are in colored gold and enamel, the ball a pearl. The figures can be joined by a base, or a separate pin can be employed for each. In any case a separate pin is employed for the pearl; but with three pins an everlasting change can be effected.

Fig. 7. Setter dog pin in colored gold. *En tout rage.*
Fig. 8. Pomeranian ditto " " " "
Fig. 9. Pointer ditto " " " "

Fig. 10. "The lucky slipper" brooch upon scroll of pearls or gems.

Fig. 11. Cupid with united hearts of chrysopase or moonstone upon scroll-spray.

Fig. 12. Brooch. "Lucky shoe" passing through "lucky heart." The shoe should be enamel of a fancy color, say delicate pink, and the heart should be of gems.

Fig. 13. Pin. Hunter taking a five-barred gate. Sporting pins are more than ever to the front.

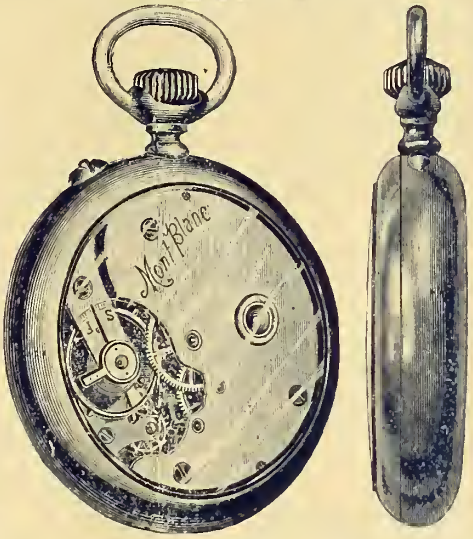
Fig. 14. Sedan chair brooch in suitable colors of enamels *a la Watteau.*

Fig. 15. Sporting pin in gold, or enamel and gold, with or without an admixture of platinum.

Fig. 16. The new silver decoration. Mirror or brush, with cherubs *repousse* on a slightly oxidised ground. Other part of article is left white.

Fig. 17. Souvenir scissors in silver-gilt, and enamelled in heraldic colours.

STAUFFER, SON & Co.'s
NEW
BOY'S WATCH



Cheap,
Accurate,
Strong.

Machine-made,
Lever Escapement,
Dustproof Case.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

13, Charterhouse Street, Holborn, LONDON, E.C.;
CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.

GRIMSHAW & BAXTER,
33 & 35, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CLOCKS, WATCHES, TOOLS, AND WATCH GLASSES.
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS' INDENTS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS (TRADE ONLY).

AWARDS:
Geneva - - - 1880.
Melbourne - - 1881.
Inventions - - 1885
Paris - - - 1889.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
EZRA KELLEY'S CHRONOMETER WATCH & CLOCK OILS.
WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DIALS, &c.,
Repaired, parts made, and renovated equal to new; all work done in the same process as in Paris. Repairs in general, Bronzing, Gilding, Plating, Brassing, and Lacquering in all its branches. Estimates submitted for Town and Country Stock Work. Carriage Clocks polished and matt gilt.

Every Description of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE Replated or Gilt as New. Price Lists free on Application.

STATUARY AND INSCRIPTIONS RENOVATED BY CONTRACT.—Church Lights, Gasaliers, Electric and Lamp Fitting Brackets, Book Rests, Communion Plate, &c., re-lacquered, gilt, or plated. Experienced men sent for removing and fixing same. Composition Bronzes can be made by our Colours to look equal to real Works of Art. The New French Florentine, Barbédienne, Egyptian Green, Vert Antique, and Empire Bronzes. Specialities.

Buhl Work Repaired and Restored equal to New. Established London and Paris, 1873

JOHN WILKINS & Co.,
11, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD, CLERKENWELL.
Steam Polishing, Plating & Gilding Works:—2 & 4, Gloucester Street (in the rear).

GINDER BROS.

Manufacturing Jewelers and Merchants,

47, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Ask for Catalogue. Also Appro. Parcel.

WE SOLICIT YOUR REPAIRS, AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Precious Stone Dealers and Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

Three Highest Class Selected Stocks. Representatives call Quarterly.

—(POPULAR PRICES TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF KEENEST PURCHASERS.)—

Specialty, GEM RINGS

—— **ESTABLISHED 1871.** ——

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"SETTERS," BIRMINGHAM. TELEPHONE No. 4085.

Manufacturers of Bright & Coloured GOLD CHAINS, for Home and Shipping Trades

CURB BRACELETS AND BROOCHES.

Seals, Pendants, and Medals,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Telegraphic Address: "QUALITY, BIRMINGHAM."

JOHN GOODE AND SONS

Alberts.

NECKLETS & LADIES' ALBERTS

OF NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HALL-MARKED KEEPER RINGS

IN EVERY VARIETY & QUANTITY. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES & PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

REGENT PLACE, BIRMINGHAM.

London Address: 60, HATTON GARDEN.

MASONIC WORK. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS,

BADGES, BRACELETS,

LINKS, PINS.

J. H. STARLING,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

7, Augusta Street, Birmingham.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

EQUAL TO NEW ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

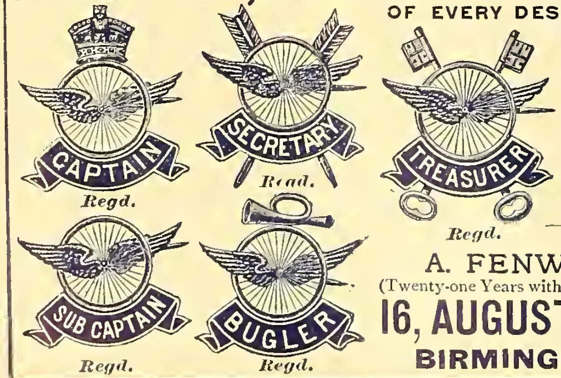
REPAIRS:—SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Prices will be found the Lowest for Quality & Style.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL ON PRESENTATION OF BUSINESS CARD.

A. FENWICK, MANUFACTURER OF MEDALS & BADGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



DIE AND SEAL ENGRAVING.

Rings, &c., for Sealing.

CARAT & INITIAL PUNCHES,

Cheques, Labels, &c.

A. FENWICK,

(Twenty-one Years with Mr. J. Moore,)

16, AUGUSTA ST.,

BIRMINGHAM.

ST. JOHN'S GATE

St. John's Works,

92, CLERKENWELL ROAD,

London, E.C.

T. T. STURTEVANT,

GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATER, ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURER.

SEND FOR

PRICE LIST FOR

Re-plating Spoons, Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Dishes and Covers, Cruet Stands, &c., &c.

MARKETS.

Silver.

The precious white metal has been very unsteady during the month of March, experiencing one of the greatest falls known; there has also been an absence of standing or remaining at one price long. The address of President Cleveland was looked forward to by all with some degree of expectancy, as, had he gone into the silver question, it would have greatly influenced the market, but as he did not, the price was practically unaffected. Fluctuations were generally in sympathy with Indian demands. Contrasting the latter with the earlier part of the month, there has been a general downward tendency all through the month, especially the first three weeks, in which it fell from 38 6-16 to 38 3-16. But upon the 21st came the crash and down it fell to 27 9-16. Since then it has recovered a little to 37 14-16.

Tin.

Tin has varied a great deal with a general upward tendency from £91 15s. to £95 10s.

Copper.

Copper, on the other hand, has been fairly constant, not changing the pounds figure and not varying more than 12s. during the whole month standing now at £45 5s. for G.M.B.

Spelter.

Spelter has varied from £17 3s. to £17 17s. 6d., and is now £17 5s.

Mercury.

With the exception of a fall and the recovery in the middle of the month, mercury has maintained £6 16s.

Mother of Pearl and Tortoiseshell Ivory.

The next quarterly sale of ivory will be April 25th. There is a fair quantity of material accumulating, but the inquiries suggest that prices will be fully maintained. The great clearance affected in M.O.P. at last sales and present inquiries and dealings show that prices are likely to be well maintained. Good profits upon last transactions are now asked, bold Macassar commanding £12.

Diamonds.

London, March 30th.—The busy polyglot throng in earnest conversation which may be seen chattering or bargaining in the Garden, might be mistaken for a state of supreme activity, whereas it is usually the expression of disgust at the high price of rough. There are numerous buyers who have been holding on in the hope that a fall would come. Now, however, that it is quite certain that this was a dream they are beginning to realise that if business is to be done, present prices must be yielded to: as there is no probability, or one might almost say possibility, of a fall of the advancing prices.

Paris, March 23rd.—We have not felt the usual demand for spring goods, the American buyers being fewer than usual. A few good orders have been received for Spain and the Spanish colonies, otherwise unheard of rises in the price of rough have crippled the trade entirely.

Amsterdam, March 27th.—During the past month our diamond market, instead of improving, has really been worse, and sales are only effected under the greatest difficulties. The American buyers, upon whom we depend for the sale of our first-class goods, have been very few, not approaching so many as one would expect for the spring trade. I hear that it is their long severe winter which has driven from their minds the thoughts of spring. The Russians and Poles, who deal in second-class goods, require them at prices which leave not the slightest margin for profit upon bare working. I have long accused the London market of being responsible for the high price of rough, but I now know that they are right in what they say, and that it is Kimberley that is to blame.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Despite the many disturbing elements which at the present moment are influencing all branches of trade, I do not think that things upon the whole are any worse than were expected. Nor is our own trade in a more undesirable condition than other industries. While there is a decided absence of brightness and cheerfulness and a general grumbling prevailing, there is nevertheless a fair aggregate of trade being done.

Turquoises still hold a prominent place, and some of the products of the American mine are reaching our market. They are rather lighter than the Persian or Egyptian gem, but command a high price, as much as £8 a carat being asked for some. I have recently seen several specimens that were, a short time ago, very fine gems of a light blue hue, but now, alas! they, like the people by whom they are surrounded, are eager for change, and so, forsaking the original blue, show undesirable predelictions for a nasty washed-out green.

Whether these are American specimens or not, it would be hard to say, and still more so to prove by investigation, for if the American gem got a bad name, as in the case of the diamonds in bygone days, all the gems that come into the market would be "old Oriental stones," and in the case of the turquoise they would be of course all "Persian." But although the manufacturer and the retailer cannot trace them home, the merchant is able, and I should strongly advise all who now buy turquoise to have an agreement to be able to return it, if it changes color. If the manufacturers insist upon this, the merchants will also protect themselves, and the fading gem can then be returned to the source from whence it came. It certainly is an unjustifiable hardship to the retailer, that after having given £40 or £50 for what was considered a very choice specimen, that whilst waiting for a customer he should daily and dolefully watch the gradual fading away of the hue which constituted the beauty of the gem.

There is perhaps even a worse feature of the case than the foregoing, viz. the selling of the stone before it changes, for once this takes place, it will irretrievably prejudice the public against this gem, and it will come down with a crash. This would be a serious event just now, as many jewelers are holding large stocks of a very fine turquoise, which although perfect and lasting in themselves would nevertheless suffer for the sins of their relatives of distant lands. There are other phases of this question which I do not care to put into print, lest they be made to injure the reputation of this lovely gem, whose constancy and character can be maintained by the adoption of the precautions before suggested.

"Never have anything to do with an unlucky man" said the founder of the house of Rothschild, a maxim which apparently receives favor at the hands of wearers of jewelry. One thus finds that in searching the world for the *porte bonheur* our old familiar friend the slipper has once more been resuscitated, and for once the metaphorist pitched his superlative too low, for the "golden" age of the slipper was not its heyday, as it now sparkles forth with every kind of gem, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and enamels, either alone or supported from a gemmed scroll, upon bars, plaques, hearts, and numerous other designs.

Despite the former "unlucky" prejudices of the opal it is in very great demand. I heard this in numerous West End houses, but to make sure of it I paid a visit to Messrs. Hasluck in the Garden, to inquire what market they are finding for the Australian gems upon which they are engaged in cutting. "We have not five carats in the place," said Mr. Hasluck, "except a few specialities which will be of great interest to *you*," a prediction which I had the pleasure of confirming subsequently. But while I was engaged in my pleasurable pursuits, the cut material was gathered from the different men engaged on the premises in the operation of cutting, and brought in, good, bad, and indifferent. Most of it came in the first of these divisions, a great deal even requiring another adjective, while of the last there was very little.

Some of the beautiful specimens were quite as good as the superb examples of the gem-of-the-gods exhibited by Mr. Wollaston a couple of years ago at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. Amongst the selected specimens was one with a brilliancy I have never seen before. Although the coloring was all at the back of the stone it was nevertheless of the most intense brilliance of lustre; I can only compare its appearance with that of an irridised metallic surface. Indeed its lustre excelled the ordinary adamantine, and could lay just claim to the *metallic*, which is the highest lustre known in nature. No wonder with such charming qualities this gem finds so ready a sale.

I also hear there are demands for emeralds. It is a pity that the Pacific Company seems to have come to an untimely end, as its territory was situated in an emerald producing country, and some of the people connected with it entertained the greatest confidence regarding the existence there of the green gem. Up to the present however, we have seen none of the products of this company. To tell the truth, judging from what we knew of the property, we did not expect to see any products. The European localities are also giving out, and when it becomes known that they are getting scarce the demand is quite likely to increase. Certainly this is the case in America.

Many country jewelers complain about the drapers trespassing on their preserves. If they think they are hardly dealt with, they should take a look at Liberty's, in Regent-street, who from small beginnings have developed into a jewelry window. It is true that it is generally of foreign—or supposed to be foreign—manufacture, still, an object lesson might sometimes be learned from things there displayed. We recently saw a necklace in that window marked £5, comprised of forty stones and glass. These included star stones, cat's eyes, sapphires, rubies, and other things, showing how cheap second-class gems really are in India.

It is very refreshing to pass through some of the grand old warehouses, where the cheap and nasty has not usurped the place of real art productions. I was recently very much taken by a magnificent gilt "cup," manufactured by Messrs. Horace Woodward and Co. It is a beautifully executed conventionalised shell, supported by sea-horses in a number of poses so graceful as to make one almost believe that these creatures existed, and that the artist worked from a living model. These are the sort of specimens that I hope will be handed down to posterity, to show what we could do in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

There is a new method of employing the electric light, which serves a double purpose, and that is by screening it behind a metal reflector, the centre of which is pierced, and supports an opal glass containing the advertisement of a speciality—as, for instance, "Jones' noted £5 Silver English Keyless Levers."

Another white velvet window has made its appearance in the West End. Two or three cream colored ones have appeared in times past, but the care required to keep them clean did not encourage their adoption in general. This time the velvet is a dead white (slightly blue if anything) a color that can more easily be kept clean by the use of chalk and careful brushing with an absolutely clean freshly washed brush, which under no circumstances should be used for anything else.

I am glad to see there is a tendency towards fine art in silver ware. The wretched castings, when badly designed, roughly executed, and saw finish monstrosities took the place of artistic productions under the name of "the antique," are dying out, and inspiration is being drawn from real gems of art, such as those of Bartolozzi, whose cherubims upon a slightly brown oxidised ground form the medallions of brushes, mirrors, etc.

I notice that many jewelers are showing cut gems in pearl shells. Small holes are counter-sunk in the shell, either to a pattern such as clusters, circles, or stars, or without any pattern. Usually the outer skin is stripped from the shell.

The lectures on Gemmology now being given on Tuesday evenings at the Polytechnic, have proved a perfect success. The hall is always well filled, many of the West End trade availing themselves of the opportunity, large numbers of whom linger round the exhibits for a long time after the lectures.

Some very effective and pleasing brooches are now made in transparent ruby enamel, with damasked pattern showing through, and half pearls, such as a heart in enamel, surrounded or entwined by a tie or bow.

One also sees numerous pansies, the upper two petals being, say, garnets, and the other three moonstones, or, *vice versa.* Rubies and sapphires are sometimes used for this purpose, especially the tinted sapphires that are now in the market in quantity.

Passing through the galleries of Messrs. Atkin Bros., I noticed some especially nice Greek vases, gilt with white chasing. They are covered with patent "invisible lac," so that they can be wiped with a cloth. They are used not only for water bottles but as vases. Silver and gilt flower vases seem well to the front this season.

There is a considerable amount of gilt ware being shown, especially in pierced work, through which ruby red, or dark green glass shows with imposing effect.

I recently called upon the old firm of Messrs. Smith and Son, St. John-square, E.C., to inspect their magnificent display intended for the Chicago Exhibition, and it was an absolute treat. I fancy I can see our American cousins as they view those charming productions of grandfathers' clocks, as I consider them amongst the best I ever saw. I also saw some new improvements of a very important nature in process of completion.

Mr. L. B. Phillips recently exhibited, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, a gold ring with a large table diamond engraved on the back with two hearts surmounted by a coronet.

International Exhibition, 1862

Jurors' Medal.

Established 50 Years.

R. HASWELL & SONS,

49 & 50, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell.

Special Attention
TO
Colonial
AND
Foreign Orders.

MATERIALS.
TOOLS.
WATCHES.

THE
"Triumph,"
"Boley's," "Martin"
AND
"Go-ahead" Lathes
With all accessories.

Established 50 Years.

Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

Highest Award, Silver Medal.

Agents for the Non-Magnetic Watch Company (Paillard's Patent) Compensation Balances & Springs.

General Illustrated Price List on application.

Non-Magnetic Compensated Watches, Bracelet Watches, and all varieties.

JOHNSON, WALKER and TOLHURST,

MURIATIC ACID SUPPLIED TO CUSTOMERS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Dealers in Antique Plate, Gold and Silver Refiners,
Purchasers of Jewelers', Dentists' and other Sweeps,
80, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

EXTRA STRONG ACID BOTTLES, PRICE 1/6 EACH.

BULLION DEPARTMENT.

PRICES GIVEN FOR OLD GOLD.

Wedding Rings, 22 carat	76/-
Watch Cases, 22 ,,	70/-
,, 18 ,, Hall marked	60/-
,, 18 ,, (with forged bezels and bows)	50/- to 60/-
Hall marked, 15 ,,	50/-
Modern Coloured Gold	45/- 47/- to 50/-
Gold, 12 carat	40/-
Gold, 10 carat, 35/- ; 9 carat	30/-
Mixed Jewelers' Gold, common	25/- to 27/6
Plated	7/6 to 12/-
Sterling Silver, Market price.	
Watch cases & Thimbles 6d. per oz. less than above.	
Silver Chains	2/- to 3/-

Gold Lace Burnt and Assayed.

PRICES GIVEN FOR PARTING BARS BY ASSAY.

Best Bars, Fine Gold	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4
Common Bars, Fine Gold	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4
Silver Parting, Fine Gold, less 6 grs.	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4

Gold Assay at 3/6 per carat, Fine.
Jewelers' Sweep & Photographic Waste purchased.

All Parcels received in the morning are treated during the day, and cash or an offer is sent the same night, the Parcel being held over for return post.

Messrs. JOHNSON, WALKER AND TOLHURST beg to inform the Trade that they have increased their number of Furnaces for Smelting, and have now much better facilities for reducing all kinds of Limmel, Residues, and Sweeps, and trust they will be favoured with future parcels, which shall receive immediate attention. *January, 1893.*

TERMS.
:-
MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Jewelers, Silversmiths, Watch Manufacturers,
80, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRECIOUS STONES.
Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Cats' Eyes, &c., at per Carat.

MOUNTED DIAMOND WORK,
Consisting of Gem Rings of every Variety, also Diamond Necklaces and Tiaras, Diamond Bracelets, Diamond Pendants and Earrings, Diamond Studs and Pins, and Gem Lockets. Diamond Gold Mounted Jewellery of Best Quality.

Goods are forwarded on approbation, subject to approved references, and Returns must be made within Seven Days unless otherwise arranged, and when sent for Nett Cash, remittance must accompany Returned Goods.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS TO THE COMPANY,

Waltham Buildings, London, E.C.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses
IN ALL METALS.
And for all kinds of OPTICAL GOODS buy from the Makers,

BOTWRIGHT & GREY
(Late A. H. BOTWRIGHT),
Manufacturing Opticians,
Wholesale and for Exportation only,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

REPAIRS and ODD ORDERS *received by post are executed and returned same day as received.*

A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK, OF WHICH WE INVITE THE INSPECTION OF HOME AND EXPORT BUYERS.

JAMES RICHARDSON
WHOLESALE
Watch Manufacturer,
CARLTON HOUSE,
HOLYHEAD ROAD,
COVENTRY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
J. W. REELEY & SONS
LONDON & LIVERPOOL

ESTABD. 1790
Specialities in ¾-Plate Centre Seconds Keyless and Non-Keyless, Escapement on Ends, and Brequet Spring.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

FATTORINI & SONS'
New Patent Early Bird 8 Day
ELECTRIC ALARUM.

The only 8 Day Electric Alarum in the World.
There is no fixing of wires, and it can be placed anywhere like an ordinary Clock. Will not stop ringing until you get up and turn off the switch.

Retail Price, 30/-
Dry Battery can be sent to any part of the World.

FATTORINI AND SONS

THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE HOUSE in the Country for High-class
WALTHAM WATCHES.
The Trade supplied at the Lowest
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Finest Vienna Regulators
The Best in the Trade, delivered Carriage Free from the factory direct.
New Designs in Marble, Onyx, & other Clocks.
27, KIRKGATE,
& 27, WESTGATE, **BRADFORD.**

MANUFACTURING: PAST & PRESENT.

By an Old Manufacturer.

Amid the many changes which have come over the jewelery trade within the last decade or two, none is more remarkable than the diverse developments of manufacture which have been exhibited by individual manufacturing firms. Time back—and it seems not so long ago—any given firm might have been accurately described as brooch and earring makers, bracelet makers, ring makers, or what not. But to-day the difficulty is to know what any given firm does or does not make. All old lines of demarcation are being swept away, and brooches, bracelets, rings, etc., are produced indiscriminately here, there, and everywhere. Time after time I have been astonished, in looking over various parcels of goods bought from the makers, to notice what an assortment of articles are now turned out of one factory. Nor is this merely the consequence of new firms, starting with wider ideas, and with more ambitious effort, venturing beyond the usual limits of their departments; for we find that many of the old-established businesses have evolved a similar multiple production, and are thus endeavoring to preserve their position in the trade by keeping to the front in its latest experiments.

It is easy to understand whence came this effort after a wider scope of work. Like so many other matters pointed out in these columns from time to time, it was the direct result of bad trade.

It is to some extent an heroic remedy, and it is to be regretted that the results are not altogether what its originators anticipated. Had the declining demand been the result of an artificial depression only doubtless the means taken for its improvement would have done much to relieve it. But the prostration of the jewelery trade is the natural consequence of the all round commercial stagnation, and is not to be relieved by any internal movement. Hence the energy displayed by our manufacturers in trying to counteract the decline and to force a demand by adapting their goods to every possible requirement was unable to accomplish itspurpose.

Another cause operating towards the increase of this diverse manufacture was the mutual distrust and jealousy of each other by the different members of the manufacturing trade. Each maker, finding his own returns falling, and imagining that his neighbors were all doing better than himself, at once concluded that their wares were more in demand than his own. The natural, although not necessarily logical, result of this was that he rushed into any branch which he thought was doing business, hoping thus to secure a portion of the prosperity which, as he supposed, was teeming around him.

Unfortunately, the enterprising but misguided manufacturer soon discovered he had made a mistake. He found first that if his neighbor's productions were in demand, he as a beginner in the line, could not get into the market for them. The orders still went where they had previously been going, and all his efforts to show stock and secure orders were almost useless. The fact is that every special branch of manufacture has a more or less distinct environment, and the circumstances of production and distribution are not identical with different goods; hence the man who tries to take up any special work without previous experience is certain to be much at fault. Of course, I would not infer that the makers who thus tried their hands at everything in turn did no business at all in their new ventures. They could not help selling little parcels here and there in the course of showing their usual stock, and probably they would receive repeat orders for some novelty, but so far as my knowledge goes in no single instance has this erratic development meant a definite and appreciable extension of business.

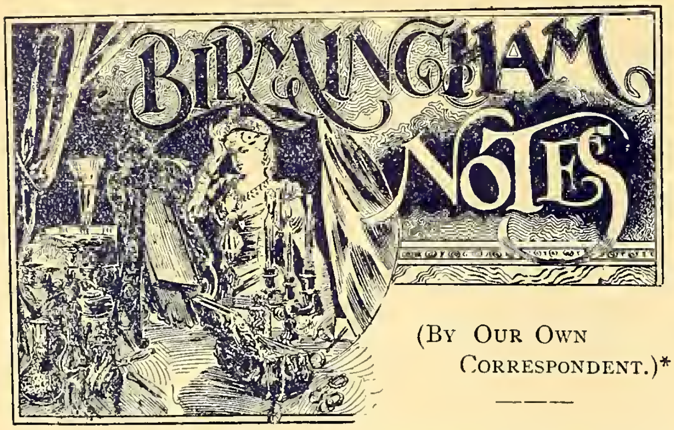
I take it that as a rule this vacillating and experimental management of a manufactory has done more permanent harm than good to the trade at large. I do not, of course, wish this to be confounded with business enterprise, and keeping oneself abreast of the times; and I am fully aware that there have been exceptional cases in which a prompt and complete change of manufacture has been a necessity, and has indeed saved a firm from practical extinction. Such cases happened years ago in the sudden collapse of the locket industry, when the locket makers were forced to adopt some other work or to shut up altogether. So, later, in the partial paralysis of the bracelet and earring trades, when an adaptive policy prevented ruinous consequences to certain firms. But crises such as these were of exceptional moment and needed exceptional remedies and are not to be confounded with the permanent piratical movement of which I am speaking.

As I said at first this tendency was doubtless an endeavor to stem the tide of bad trade, but in reality it had exactly the opposite effect, for two consequences, each intensifying the bad effects of the other, speedily resulted. These were overstocked markets and constantly lowering prices. The slightest indication of a demand for any class of goods was the signal for a general determination of the whole energy of the trade to the production thereof; so that the demand, instead of being fostered by careful nursing, was immediately suffocated. I can distinctly remember many such an opportunity, which would have made a fair trade for the regular makers of certain goods, extinguished by this tremendous overdoing. The markets were repeatedly overwhelmed by the amount of stuff rushed in, and what might have been a growing demand was speedily stopped altogether.

The bad effect on prices was equally quickly felt. The new men must of necessity show some advantage as an excuse for trying to secure the trade, and the most ready, and at the same time most acceptable, suggestion was cheapness. Their goods were better than So-and-so's and at a much lower figure. Why pay an exorbitant profit while we are here to sell at a lower rate. Such were the sophistries used to the buyers, with too often a share of success. But the reasoning was faulty, for in the majority of cases the goods as originally offered did not bear an exorbitant profit, but were simply fair value for money. Then to make up similar goods at a less price something had to go, and deterioration of workmanship and quality was the first thing tried.

We thus see that from whichever point we examine this subject it shows to the disadvantage of the trade, and I look upon much of the bad trade of the last few years as having been intensified by these means, whatever may have been the causes. The time when money was made in the jewelry trade was coincidental with each business keeping to its own particular lines, and working them thoroughly without poaching on other domains. It stands to reason that the man who has given his whole study to making brooches, bracelets, or links, can do these better than his friend the pin, chain, or ring maker, who takes up the fresh branch at a moment's notice. I earnestly advise the trade to consider this matter well, for upon its correct solution depends to a great extent our future prosperity or otherwise. Let us not become a coterie of pettifogging hucksters, but rather let us have definite lines of manufacture, so that we can stand with dignity upon our names, and define ourselves without vagueness and uncertainty. This, I think, will be one means of restoring the trade to something of its earlier glory as a money making profession.

Stamping of Files.—Our Trade Mark adviser informs us that a Bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Acts 1887 and 1891 has been brought in by Mr. Bernard Coleridge, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, and Mr. Howell, M.P.'s, and read a second time. It provides for the compulsory stamping of all files cut by machinery.



BIRMINGHAM NOTES

(By Our Own Correspondent.)*

In spite of the undeniable depression under which the whole trade of the country, and the jewelry trade in particular, is now suffering, the Birmingham jewelers are not quite so woe-begone as I expected to find them. I hear in several cases of good business being done, and on the whole, I believe, the trade here is better than was anticipated. It will be readily believed that this fact is not generally proclaimed from the housetop. It is rather kept as a close secret, or let out hesitatingly with a make-believe accompaniment of a long face. Still, the fact remains that many of the local men can tell of a good month's work, and both factors and makers, if buttonholed on the point, will admit to a more cheerful outlook. And yet I am not able to say to what this improvement is due. I cannot even say if it is really a permanent improvement at all. The immediate outlook is still very dull and uncertain, and the business done is of a hand-to-mouth description, lacking the elements of certainty. No reliance can be placed upon it, and the orders drop in from day to day in a sort of haphazard fashion.

Still, considering the universal gloom that has hung over trade all this year, we ought to be well satisfied that our report this month is so far satisfactory. And, speaking for those from whom I get my information, I can say that we are thankful, and we shall be quite content to go on throughout the year in no worse a style.

Diamond and gem goods, and indeed all expensive stuff, still continues abnormally quiet. Little or nothing of high-class goods is selling, and the whole demand seems to be for cheap and showy articles. Under the high pressure competition for what orders there are, the various makers are cutting against one another in the matter of price. This has always been a bad sign of quiet times, but at present it seems developing at a greater rate than ever. It is almost literally true that cash buyers can get their goods at their own price, and many a parcel is sold at an inadequate rate for the sake of getting the cash. Unfortunately this practice is not now limited to "garret men," but is becoming fashionable, or necessary, among the better-class makers. It is, however, a ruinous policy, and if persisted in it means ruin both to those who practise it and also, in a less degree, to those honest and straightforward tradesmen who are forced against their will by such means to sell their goods at a reduction. But there are ever these temptations to sacrificing when stocks are accumulating and money hard to collect. One's own current expenses must be met, and too often they have to be met at a sacrifice.

Cash is extremely tight just now throughout the entire trade, and the most difficult part of business is collecting accounts. Every sort of excuse, probable and improbable, has to be made and accepted, and the task of trying to get money in is a sickening one. What with the difficulty of collecting one's own accounts, and the constant demand for help towards bills falling due by one's customers, the financing departments of the jewelry trades are extremely difficult to manage. Scarcely a post comes in without some appeal for help, and the money has to be found without delay to save disgrace. And so one's own creditors have to be put off, and the whole matter moves in a vicious circle, with constantly-increasing evil effects.

Judging from the small amount of buying which has taken place by the Birmingham factors since Christmas, there should be some nice little parcels ready for the manufacturers at the Easter holidays. It is to be hoped such will be the case. The travellers are quite ready for the prospective interviews, and many of them will be only too glad of an opportunity of reducing their plethoric stocks. The paucity of parcels selling lately has been well illustrated by the way in which the manufacturers' representatives have clustered round the door of a second or third rate man when he has happened to be at home. When the first-rate houses are buying, the others are not looked after so well; but lately any port of rest has been acceptable to the "drummer" weary with his unremunerative walks round.

The demand for Chicago seems to be keeping up the price of diamonds, at any rate of the larger sizes. The parcels as shown in Birmingham do not show any signs of declining values, while the dealers seem confident of getting their price elsewhere if not here. Small stuff is still reasonable, and I have heard of several parcels of *melange* changing hands at a moderate figure. On the whole, I think the Birmingham stocks of diamonds must be small, and there should be some good chances for the dealers should there be any definite improvement in the state of trade. Several mounters who are actually wanting stuff are holding off buying for the present, and are working on as well as they can with what they have.

If the Canadian trade was flourishing we might shortly be expecting some good lines, as within the next month or so there should be several buyers over from there. But, from all I hear, the prospects are not good, the Canadian trade being in an extremely depressed state. Jewelry especially is almost at a standstill, and the orders in our way are not likely to be much. Still, I have received a hint from a certain source that one regular buyer will be open for some good lines, but in new goods only. Novelties are the call, and makers with a supply of such are likely to take some first-rate orders.

A case which has occasioned some little comment in the trade has just been decided at the Birmingham Assizes. It is a claim by Mr. A. Appleby, of Vyse-street, against Mr. A. Blanckensee, of Frederick-street, for £297 12s., being amount of goods sold and delivered. On the part of the plaintiff it was alleged that in September, 1891, the defendant and his son went to the plaintiff's premises and asked to see stock. Defendant explained that his son was going to Mexico, and wanted an assortment of diamond goods on appro. Mr. Appleby did not care to let his best goods go out on appro. under such conditions, and exhibited only some old and inferior stuff. But this did not satisfy defendant, who exclaimed, "What, are you afraid of, man? *I* am going to be responsible for these goods." In consequence of this, Mr. Appleby brought out his best and newest goods, and an amount of £297 worth was selected. The time having expired when the goods should have been returned or paid for, the plaintiff applied to the defendant for payment, but then defendant disputed his liability, saying the goods were not ordered by him, but by his son. The defence was that the son, who was in Mexico, was solely responsible, and must be sued. Defendant denied that he

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

W. M. GRAY & Co.

DIAMONDS

DIAMOND & PEARL NECKLETS,
PEARLS & HALF PEARLS,
TURQUOISE,
SAPPHIRES,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
OPALS,
&c.,
&c.,
&c.

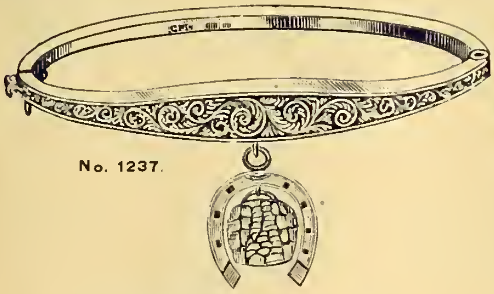
Telegraphic Address,
"PYROGENIC," London.

ALL KINDS OF
PRECIOUS STONES
RE-CUT AND CUT TO MATCH.

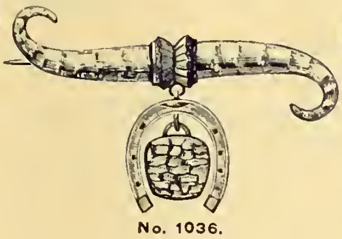
SPECIMEN GEMS PURCHASED.

7, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

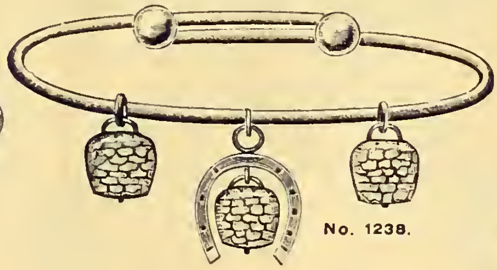
Our New Registered Lucky 'Shoe-Bell'



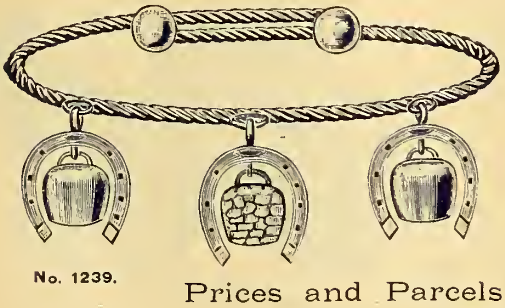
No. 1237.



No. 1036.



No. 1238.



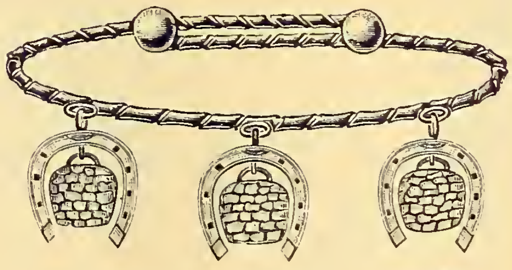
No. 1239.

This combines the Lucky Horse-Shoe and Real Alpine Bell.

Hundreds of different designs in Necklets, Bangles, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, & Scarf Pins.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

SILVER,
9ct. & 15ct. GOLD.



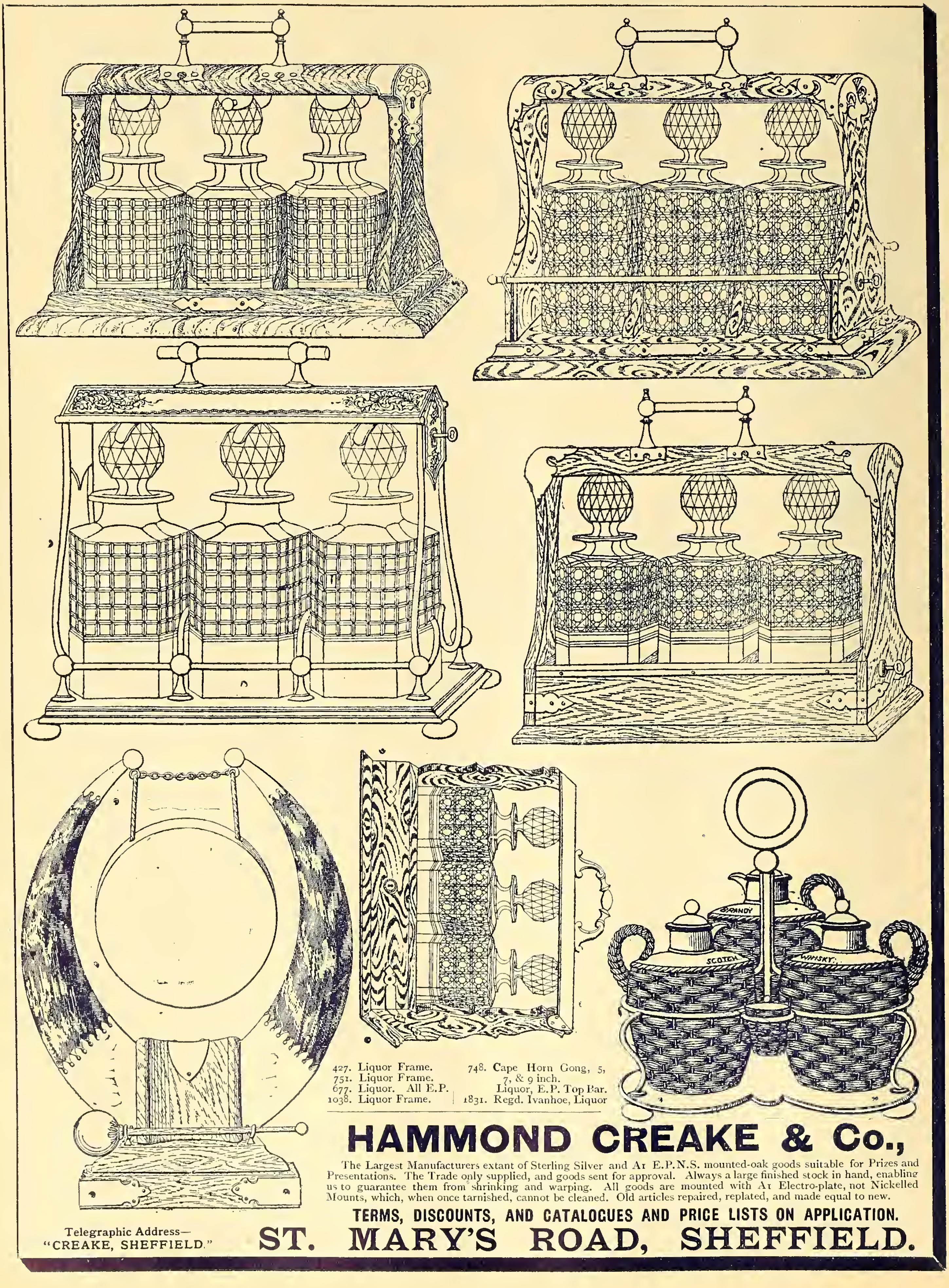
No. 1240

Prices and Parcels for Selections can be had by return.

SEND REFERENCES IF UNKNOWN.

H. J. COOPER & CO., LTD., 22, THAVIES INN,
HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"HENCOOP, LONDON."



427. Liquor Frame.
751. Liquor Frame.
677. Liquor. All E.P.
1038. Liquor Frame.
748. Cape Horn Gong, 5, 7, & 9 inch.
Liquor, E.P. Top Bar.
1831. Regd. Ivanhoe, Liquor

HAMMOND CREAKE & Co.,

The Largest Manufacturers extant of Sterling Silver and A1 E.P.N.S. mounted-oak goods suitable for Prizes and Presentations. The Trade only supplied, and goods sent for approval. Always a large finished stock in hand, enabling us to guarantee them from shrinking and warping. All goods are mounted with A1 Electro-plate, not Nickelled Mounts, which, when once tarnished, cannot be cleaned. Old articles repaired, replated, and made equal to new.

TERMS, DISCOUNTS, AND CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address—
"CREAKE, SHEFFIELD."

ST. MARY'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD.

told plaintiff that he would be responsible for the goods. However, the jury found for the plaintiff, and his Lordship gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs. The counsel for the defendant applied for stay of execution on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. This was opposed by plaintiff's counsel, and his Lordship, in granting the application, said it must be distinctly understood that he did not encourage the application. The terms upon which he should grant it would be that the whole of the money should be paid into Court, and the expenses of the plaintiff's solicitor paid, with the usual undertaking to return them. He would consider the matter, and give his decision at a later period. I have not heard whether any further steps have been taken in the matter, but I do not think the appeal will be gone on with.

THERE is a very nice retail display of the new aluminum "plate" and "jewelry" in Colmore-row, one of our best thoroughfares in town. The articles look extremely tasty and taking when fresh and new, and many pleasing designs are there. I have not yet seen much of it in actual use, but from its pleasing appearance and cheapness it should command a ready sale. I have, however, seen a few pieces in use, which have speedily lost their lustre, and taken on a very sickly and disagreeable appearance. I do not know if this applies to the present finish, but if it does it will seriously affect the sale. Or is there a ready process of cleaning these goods and restoring them to somewhat of their primitive beauty? I do not think there is the slightest chance of aluminum taking a place amongst the metals for jewelry proper, although it may yet have a good future for articles of use, and for fancy ornaments.

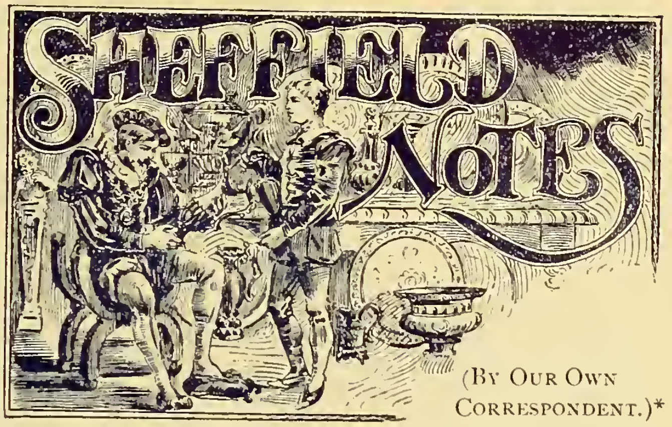
SILVER seems to be gradually going out of fashion for jewelry, although it is struggling hard to keep well to the front. The fact is the lower qualities of gold are now got up so cheaply that they have to a great extent superseded silver in the public estimation. For my own part I think silver has no place at all in personal jewelry. It is all very well for larger articles for table or toilet use, and in the manufacture of such articles it is fulfilling its highest destiny, but even at the best it always looks paltry and tawdry in personal wear. However, I presume such thoughts would not be relished by the many makers of silver jewelry, who in such a case would find their occupation gone.

THE makers of cheap metal jewelry are keeping fairly busy here. There seems a constant demand for these goods even in quiet times, and the shipping orders for such have not declined as they have done for the better-class goods. I hear of several good orders running for all sorts of jewelry in the fancy "silver" lines. There are several makers having a special alloyed "silver" of their own who are doing well with them.

Messrs. Hurst Bros. and Co.—Messrs. A. and S. Hurst have recently taken into partnership Mr. Chas. Adams, well known to the trade, and have altered the name of the firm as above. Recently they have made extensive alterations and additions to both premises and stock, so that orders and repairs can usually be executed the same day as received. Some of our own personal friends speak very highly of the manner with which this firm transacts its business.

Death of Mr. J. B. Allan.—The death took place on March 14th, at 244, Langside-road, Glasgow, of J. B. Allan, eldest son of the late John Allan, Fountain Clean, Dumfries, manager of the Glasgow and Edinburgh establishments of Messrs. Walker and Hall, silversmiths, Sheffield. Deceased, who was in his 58th year, died of pneumonia. He was widely known in Scotland, Ireland, North of England, and the Midlands, and was greatly appreciated as an energetic man of business, obliging and open-hearted. His remains were interred on the 16th inst., at Sight Hill Cemetery, Glasgow.

Jewels for Dogs.—A spinster of Hartford, Conn., can now be seen taking her perambulations with a dog in whose ears are a pair of diamond earrings. The gold mounted collar is set with diamonds, rubies, and other stones. The complete harness is all ablaze with gems and cost over 5,000dol.



SHEFFIELD NOTES

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)*

THE report of Messrs. John Round and Son, Limited, just issued, shows a net profit for the past year of £3,063 12s. 6d., which, with the balance of £388 11s. 9d. brought from the previous year, enables the directors to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. This scarcely seems to savor of hard times; but in point of fact, as has been frequently stated in these notes during the past year, the silver and electro-plate trades have been much less affected by trade depression than the other staple trades of the town. Moreover, John Round and Son seem to have been exceptionally fortunate among electro-plate manufacturers, although some other large firms claim to have been equally successful on the past year's working. The buying power of the community, however, is decidedly unsatisfactory, and unless a general revival takes place soon, but of which there are at present no symptoms, the silver trade is bound to feel the pinch. Our constituency is made up largely of the dividend receiving class, and until the dividends sink to the level of the present earnings of public companies the silver trade will continue to receive a certain if modified amount of support.

A CERTAIN class of knife is being turned out by several houses in the cutlery trade, in quantities much in excess of what the apparent state of the market would seem to justify. This at first was somewhat of a mystery until the cause was traced to a merchant, well versed in the requirements of the American market, who was found to be stocking heavily. The inference is that as soon as the fiscal policy of the new President begins to develop itself the stock will go. It is not necessary to anticipate anything like Free-trade as a result of that policy, as a comparatively slight modification of the present M'Kinley tariff will make all the difference between trade and no trade in the case of certain classes of manufactures.

THE most sensible proposal yet propounded as to the concrete form which the forthcoming town's jubilee is to take is the building and equipment of a new public library in the centre of the town. The present central library has been accommodated in the same building since the adoption of the Free Libraries Act, nearly a generation ago. Whatever it may have been at the beginning the accommodation is now totally inadequate to the requirements of the town. The reference department especially is most inconveniently housed, and as this happens to be the department most used by those engaged in those of our staple industries which lend themselves most to ornamentation and design it will be seen that the silver trade has a special interest in the matter. Next to the School of Art no institution has had a greater share in the attainment of the present state of artistic excellence occupied by the stove grate and electro-plate trades than the Free Library. Although, therefore, the cost will be great and the present not the most suitable time for incurring fresh liabilities, it is to be hoped that the proposal will be carried out. The idea at present is to build in Church-street, on lands belonging to the Town Trustees, who are to be asked to make a present of it to the Free Libraries and Museum Committee.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

The streets in the centre of the town are once more "up"—this time on account of the Sheffield Electric Light Company laying their mains. Electric lighting, in spite of its expensiveness as compared with gas, is making rapid strides in the town. Its suitability to show rooms and shop window lighting has been fully demonstrated, and it is possible that on the completion of the underground work its use in the centre of the town will become universal. The company are fitting up show-rooms, in Church-street, for the exhibition of lamps and fittings, and as these lend themselves most effectively to artistic treatment the exhibition ought to be an attractive one. In any case it is sure to stimulate the use of electricity for lighting purposes.

The old-established business of Thos. Ottley and Sons, Meadow-street, has been for some time in the market. The affairs of this concern were alluded to some months ago in these notes in general terms, but there can now be no further need for reticence about a matter which has become public property. The declension of this old-established house has been brought about by causes quite apart from general bad trade. The founder of the firm carried on in his day one of the most successful Britannia metal and electro-plate establishments in the town The business, however, does not sell, and I am afraid there will not be much for the creditors when the estate comes to be realised.

There is not much difference to report in the state of trade. If anything, things are a shade better than they were last month. Even this, however, leaves plenty of room for improvement. The term "quiet" is used by people in the trade to describe the situation. Some few firms declare that they have "nothing to complain of." As these firms are mostly of the first-class, and employ probably about 600 or 700 hands each, there must still be an enormous quantity of stuff turned out in the silver and electro-plate trade, despite the depressed state of affairs.

Things would not be so bad as they are in the silver trade were it not for the financial collapse in Australia. Our manufacturers have evidently been looking towards Australia to compensate themselves to some extent for the loss of markets elsewhere through inordinately protective tariffs. As a matter of fact, a nice little trade was being done there by not a few Sheffield silversmiths up to a comparatively recent period. The one hopeful element in the situation is that the present state of affairs at the Antipodes cannot last. The causes of the breakdown are so perfectly obvious that it is inconceivable that a community peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race should not rise to the occasion. When the amateur politicians are sent back to their work benches we may therefore expect a revival of the spirit of hopefulness with which the Australian market was regarded here some short time ago.

Blundering legislators, however, are not by any means confined to the Colonies. The Parliamentary action of Mr. Keir Hardie, regarding the "Yard Club" at the Kelham Rolling Mills, is a case in point. If this is the sort of left handed service the working man member is going to render his fellows the policy of sending him at all to Parliament had better be reconsidered. The compulsory membership of a "Yard Club" may be technically an infringement of the Truck Act, but, if so, it is clearly one of those cases which a wise man would shut his eyes to. In these days of vexed social problems it is surely the height of folly to discourage employers from taking a genuine, although it may perhaps be a grandmotherly, interest in the welfare of their work-people. How the decision of the Home Secretary will affect such schemes as the old-age pension scheme of Messrs. Walker and Hall mentioned some months ago in these notes is somewhat doubtful, but it is more than probable that the decision, if upheld, will end in the thoughtless artisan being let severely alone, which is about the worst thing that could happen to him.

TASMANIAN NOTES.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Launceston, February, 1893.

At one time Tasmania—the garden of the South Pacific—had little to boast of but its unequalled climate and scenery ; it is now coming rapidly to the front as a mineral producing colony. There is no doubt that the whole island is exceedingly rich in minerals ; we have numerous gem stones, oxide of titanium, galena, plumbago, silver, antimony, bismuth, the blue and green carbonates of copper, grey copper and copper pyrites, zinc blende, scheelite, iron of many varieties, red and brown hematites, magnetite, carbonate of iron, iron pyrites in lodes, and mountains of red and brown oxide, manganese supposed to contain cobalt, tin in lode and stream, and quartz reefs which have yielded as high as ten ounces of gold to the ton.

Our Mount Bischoff tin mine is acknowledged to be the richest in the world, and the Tasmanian Gold Reef is surpassed by very few in Australia, and the mine is proving richer and richer the more it is opened out. For silver we have Mount Zeenan and Dundas Mount, which promise to equal if not out-rival the famous Broken Hills for richness.

Progress in legitimate mining has unfortunately been hampered by scrip mongers, the mining sharks, so-called "experts," and paper companies. There are now thousands of acres held merely on the chance of good developments on adjacent sections, a state of things which will soon, I trust, be remedied by proper legislation.

Dr. Edward D. Peters, an American metallurgist and author of the well-known work, *Modern American Methods of Copper Smelting* is now here on a professional visit to the copper deposits at Mount. Lyell. The ore from this mine consists of iron pyrites containing copper, gold, and silver, a mixture rather difficult to treat under old processes. Dr. Peters has expressed a favorable opinion of the mine and reckons it to be the second biggest of its kind in the world, the Spanish Rio Tinto being its only rival. Altogether he considers Tasmania to be one of the most promising of mineral countries.

Watchmakers and jewelers in this colony are having a hard time of it. The business depression we labor under has been long and severe and there is nothing in view likely to cause a quick return of trade. I should not advise workmen to migrate to this colony while things are in their present state, or, in fact, to any Australasian colony. Thousands of workmen of all classes are walking about trying any work they can get at any wage to keep the wolf from the door. The consoling thought is that we cannot with our vast resources remain very long in this unhappy state and that things must right themselves in the very near future.

Ancient Sheffield.—Under the inappropriate title of the *Hall of Waltheof*, a book is about to appear on the antiquities of Sheffield. We shall doubtless learn some interesting things about the stee and silver borough.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE **ALUMINIUM** CO.'S

NOVELTIES IN Trays, Baskets, Thermometers, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, Match Boxes, Match Cases, Purses, Scent Bottles, Thimbles, Penholders, Inkstands, Cruets, Brooches, Bracelets, Chains, Hair Pins, Flower Vases, Work Boxes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Paper Stands, Watch Stands, Butter Dishes, Paper Knives, Napkin Rings, Clocks, &c., &c.?

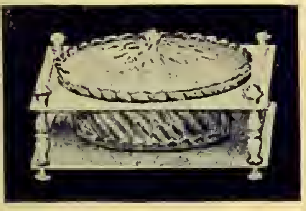
CHEAP. EVERLASTING WEAR. DOES NOT TARNISH. Is a PURE METAL. Suitable for endless purposes. Chaste and beautiful in appearance. Recommended for Export.

Cups, 431, 432, 433.

Scent Basket, 218.

Photo Frame, 319.

442, 441, 103, 105.


Butter Dish, 538.

Napkin Rings, 448.

R 235. R 236. R 240.

Mirror, 326.

Champagne Set, 541.

Tray, 171.

Flower Vases.

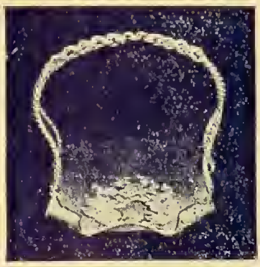
Liqueur Set, 540.

Watch Stand, 271.

Puff Stand, 536.

Photo Frame, 276.

Crumb and Tray Brush, 377½.


Basket, 206.

Tray, 172.

The Aluminium Fabric Company, Manufactory and Show-Rooms, **83, Vyse St., Birmingham.**

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED. AGENTS WANTED.

Telegraphic Address:—"ORMOLU, LONDON."

The House for Fashionable Novelties!

KING and SONS,

3 & 5, Charterhouse St., Holborn Circus London, E.C.
Works—222 & 224, Goswell Road . . .

MANUFACTURING

SILVERSMITHS & JEWELERS,

Art Metal and Fancy Leather Workers,

Originators and Makers of the Untarnishable Plated Filagree Photo-frames. Fancy Leather Goods with Silver H.M. and Untarnishable Plated Mounts. Specialities for Presents. Registered Novelties. Art Designers. Photo-frames. Mirrors. Brushes and Toilet Sets. Thermometers and Barometers. Clocks. Table Ornaments. Pin-Cushions. Watch-stands. Jewel Cases. Puff and Sweet Boxes. Reading Glasses. Button-hooks and Shoe-lifts. Paper-knives, Buckles, Clasps. Chatelaines and Fittings. Belts and Bags. Flower Vases, etc.

In Silver H.M. and Untarnishable Plate. Leather, with Fancy Mounts.

Illustrated Price Lists sent free on application.

Extension of Premises!

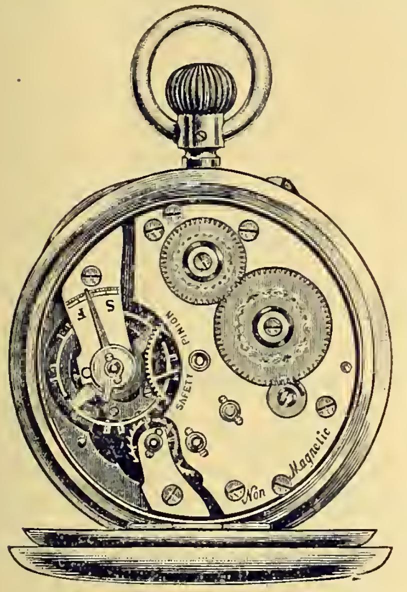
Messrs. King and Sons having found it necessary to enlarge their manufactory have Removed the **Office** *and* **Showroom** *to a more convenient and central situation—*

3 & 5, Charterhouse St., Holborn Circus,

where they have on View an Entirely NEW STOCK of their well-known Specialities in Silver and Electro-Plate.

Things New or Noteworthy

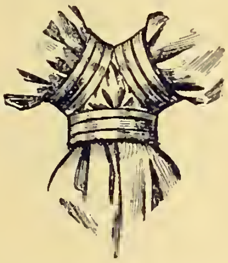
New Double Roller Watch.



In talking of watches with Kew certificates some time ago we were authorised to use the expression, "at the price of ordinary watches." This we did with trembling, feeling justified in being a little doubtful that such things were possible. We have now to phrase between the quotation marks above in connection with a new double roller lately brought out by Messrs. Stauffer, Son, and Co. The watch will be seen to be of a good English model. It is anti-magnetic, has patent safety pinion, patent safety bow, and special double click, in addition to having a double roller. It certainly is a marvel at the price, and we should advise all our readers to see it.

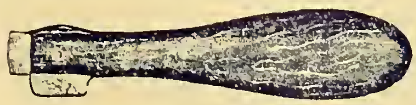
Scarf-rings Once More.

In looking about, a revival of scarf-rings is noted here and there. We give an illustration of a pattern of which we have certainly seen over a dozen examples just lately. Usually they are all gold, but occasionally a stone is introduced. It is a long time since there was a run on these things, so that it is quite time attention was turned towards them once more.



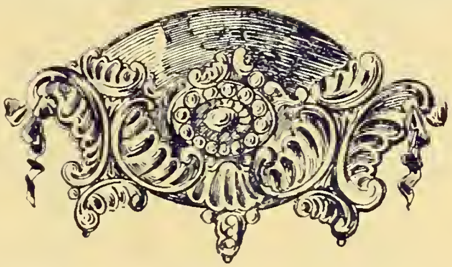
A New Watch-case Opener.

A well-known Bishop once observed to us that he quite believed any man would be forgiven for swearing over his cuff links, and had he had much to do with the watch trade no doubt he would have extended his dispensation to those engaged in breaking their nails over the opening of watch-cases. Opener after opener have appeared, but still one hears the same old grumble while the operation is being, more or less, unsuccessfully performed. The above is an illustration of a watch-opener that was recently patented in the United States, and which presents features calculated to overcome some of the difficulties of which complaint is made.



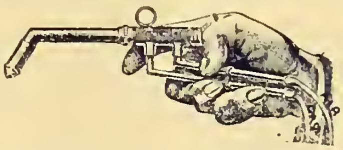
New Pin Stands.

Ebonised pin stands are in their full decadence. Not long ago they might have been seen in nearly every window surmounted by a velvet cushion; but that is now a thing of the past. One provincial house introduced gilt baskets with first-class effect. Gentlemen's top hats with broad and curled rims, of the pattern that used to be known as the "squire's," made in polished metal gilt also claimed a position for this purpose. But probably the development of the articles for the toilet—pincushions and such like things—suggested that the same things would be admirably suitable for the display of gents' scarf pins, and a move in that direction was made from many quarters. But by a process of "natural selection" those of Louis XIV.-XVI. styles have become masters of the situation. They are made in metal gilt as shown above, and they have the desired effect of making a stock of pins look very attractive.



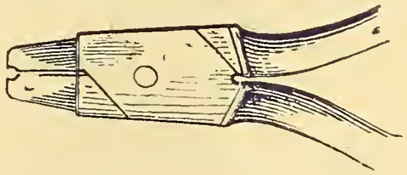
New Blow Pipe.

The accompanying engraving shows a first-class contrivance recently evolved by the Dental Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, New York. No doubt the most primitive tool we employ in the whole course of manufacture is our old clumsy blow-pipe. The tool here described, however, is quite a scientifically constructed instrument. A glance at the illustration shows that it is fed by two tubes, one bringing ordinary coal gas, and the other air. Under the thumbball will be noticed a spring, by the pressure of which the supply of combustibles is altered, and with this the shape and intensity of the flame can be regulated. In a state of rest the gas passage does not entirely close, so that the flame never goes quite out, and the instrument can be hung up by its ring when not in use, with the tiny flame ready to expand to any size by the magic pressure of the spring. We hope someone will take up the agency for this, as we believe it is a very desirable tool.

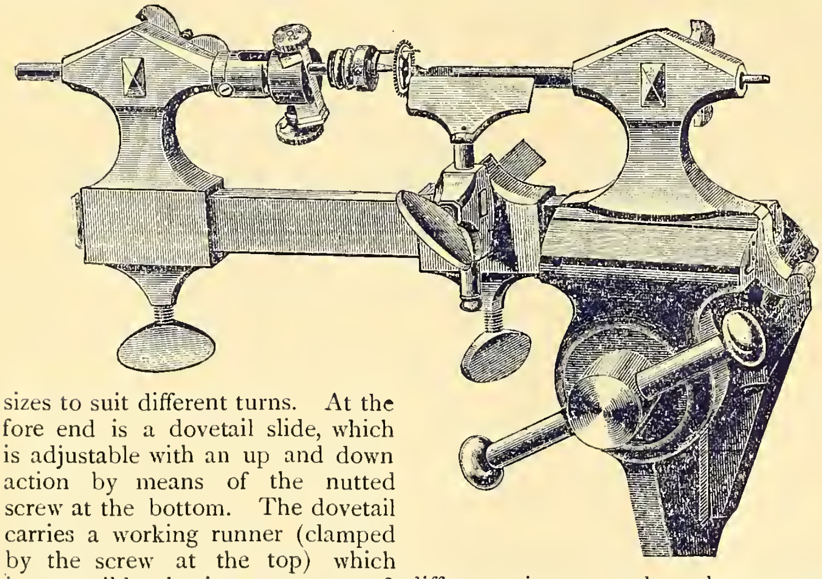


One of our readers kindly sends us the following. We should be very glad if others would kindly follow this example:—

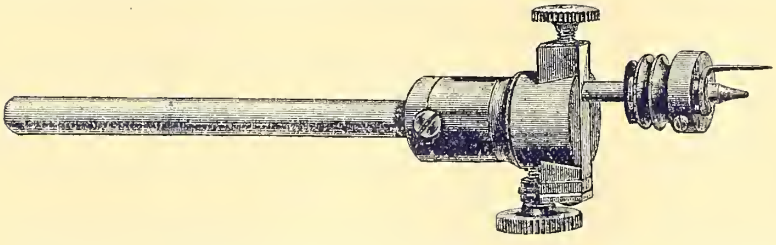
"I see on page 137 an American tool for taking off hands; but a much more simple tool can be made out of an old pair of pliers. I have a pair I have had in use for 15 years, and I never have any difficulty in removing hands, and I never damage them. The pliers should be short nose and rather stumpy, rounded on the top, and a small nick cut with a square file on either side of the inside. They are then like a minute pair of nippers, as will be seen in the sketch.—Yours truly, W. Copeland, Kidderminster.



New Adjustable Runner for Turns.



A new adjustable runner has been invented by Mr. S. Squire, of the Polytechnic School of Watchmaking, Regent-street, of which we give herewith illustrations. At the rear end of the tool is fitted a main runner, made in various sizes to suit different turns. At the fore end is a dovetail slide, which is adjustable with an up and down action by means of the nutted screw at the bottom. The dovetail carries a working runner (clamped by the screw at the top) which is reversible, having a centre of different size at each end. Similar runners are made with safety centres. The pulley can be thrown into, or out of, engagement with the work at will, being kept in position upon the runner and provided with a slot in which works a collar projecting from the rear end of the pulley. The pulley is provided with a crank-shaped driving pin, adjustable for driving the smallest escape wheel or the largest balance. All the parts are extremely well fitted, and the whole tool perfectly firm and rigid in use. The great advantage claimed for this improved runner is that the nicest adjustment of the back centre can be obtained in an instant by a simple turn of the adjusting screw below the dovetail, instead of by bending it as in the old way. This tool can further be utilised with advantage in drilling pinions or staffs, and many other operations. The adjustable runner is not confined to use in working with *eccentric* runners. For turning with *concentric* ones the dovetail can be lowered so that the working runner takes up a perfectly central position. It is scarcely necessary to point out the advantages of a driving pulley. All the repairs to the pivots of a cylinder or pinion can frequently be done in less time than is required to put on and take off a ferrule, particularly of the wax or cement kind. This combination of an adjustable runner with a driving pulley is therefore an invention that we think must find its way into general favor. A patent has been applied for.



Removal.—W. Bloxham, watchmaker and repairer, has made a move in the right direction, namely, into larger and more convenient premises, having left 183, Hockley-street, for 80 and 81, Unett-street, which has been fitted up with new tools and machinery, specially adapted for watchmaking and repairing.

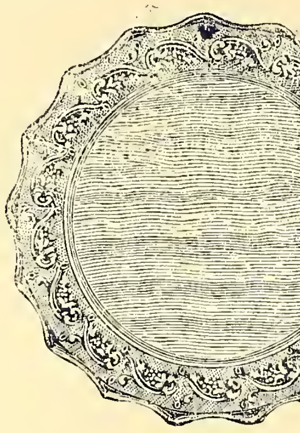
Uniformity of Standards.—Prussia is one of those few countries which has added to the complications of recording the temperature by using the Reaumur thermometer. It has now been decided to use the Centigrade system, and no further supply of the former will be made to any of the public offices. When shall we take a similar step?

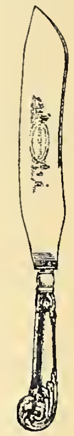
New Safety Brooch.

Readers are doubtless all familiar with the ball and socket action brooch-pin of Isaac Langdale Whitby, which has been admired by practically every one who has seen it. It dispenses with jointing, riveting, and hook of catch; but until recently it could not be applied to safeties. Now, however, by an ingenious splitting of the ball-shell the pin can be inserted and the quarters of the shell pressed back into position, so that it can be used on a single wire, thus forming an "ideal safety." The two balls at the ends can be made to form part of a thousand simple, pretty, and effective safeties, and if judged upon its own merits must supplant most of the objectionable things now in use. We believe a company has been formed to work this patent thoroughly, and to let it out on royalty.

New Bread Stand and Knife.

The accompanying illustration shows a new, effective, pretty, and useful bread stand and knife lately brought out by Messrs. R. Pringle and Co. The centre is made of sycamore wood, which can easily be removed for washing and keeping clean. The mount is of electro-plate upon nickle. The knife, which is made to cut, has a very nice worked electro-plated handle. Altogether it is a very saleable and well-made article.





We also notice several other new introductions of this firm, amongst which is a spoon in which a large medallion carried an athletic subject, cricket, football, or what not, making a good, useful, though low-priced object for a prize.

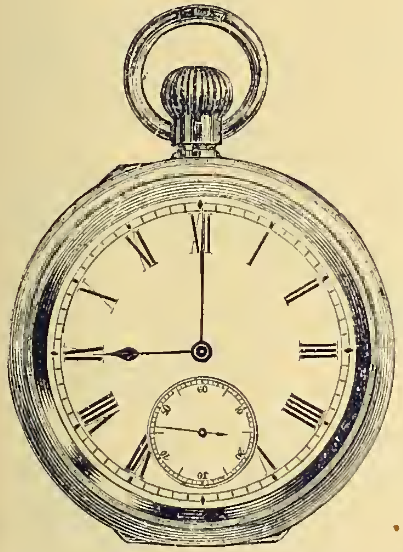
A Slight Mistake.—When we received the March 16th number of our esteemed contemporary, *The Optician*, we thought the editor had sent us two copies, but no! it was a single number though twice its previous size, and full of good, useful technical matter.

"An American Trade Advertisement."—A time-ly recipe: Take ten parts each of constructive ability, watchmaking skill, and managerial capacity, five parts of decorative taste, a good many dollars' worth of proper advertising, add a pound of hard common-sense, a handful of innovations, and a pinch of Conservatism; stir slowly over the fire of determination; skim off old fogey prices; sweeten to taste with proper trade methods; start the music box to the tune "America"; paste on the kettle, "The best watch in the world for the money"; pour off into a little tin box, and lable the product, "The New Standard Watch." Pictures accompanying the "advertisement" show the elves at work in the various processes. An unappreciative reader suggests as much shorter and expressive, "Take of Roman letters two U's and of B N K M one each and mix as fellows, BUNKUM."

PAUL JEANNOT,

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Barcelona, Berlin, Brussels, Besançon, Geneva,
Chaux-de-Fonds.



PAUL JEANNOT'S

Celebrated **'Kew Observatory'** Certificated

WATCHES.

Double Roller Straight-Line Lever

Adjusted to all Climates, Temperatures, Isochronism and Positions.

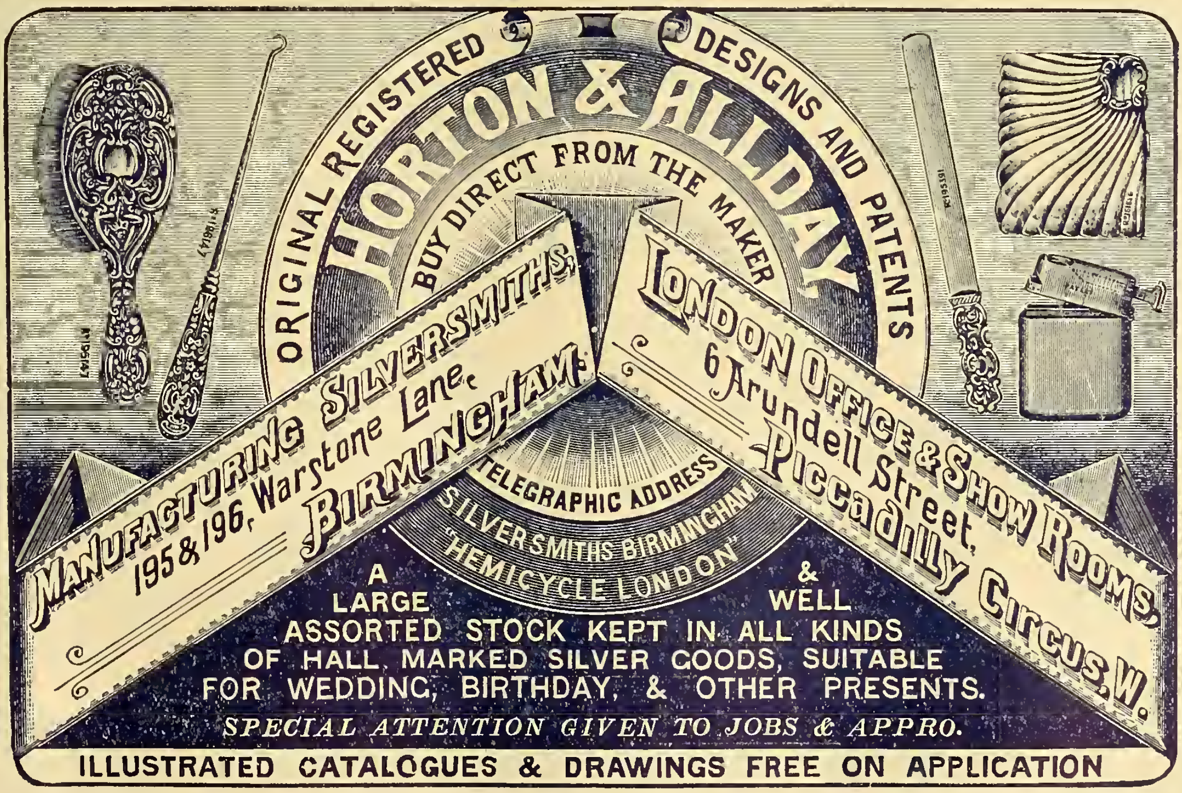
ACKNOWLEDGED "UNSURPASSED."

SOLD AT ORDINARY PRICES.

LONDON OFFICE:

33, HOLBORN VIADUCT.

Telegraphic Address: "JEANNOT, LONDON."



ORIGINAL REGISTERED DESIGNS AND PATENTS

HORTON & ALLDAY

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKER

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
195 & 196, Warstone Lane,
BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE & SHOW ROOMS,
6 Arundell Street,
Piccadilly Circus, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"SILVERSMITHS BIRMINGHAM"
"HEMICYCLE LONDON"

A LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK KEPT IN ALL KINDS OF HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, & OTHER PRESENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO JOBS & APPRO.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES & DRAWINGS FREE ON APPLICATION

Telegraphic Address : "RETRACT, BIRMINGHAM." Bankers : LONDON & MIDLAND BANKING CO.

CARTER & Co.,

89, VYSE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Wholesale & Manufacturing Jewelers,

THE A 1 JOBBING HOUSE OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE "ROBIN" JOBBING CALENDAR,

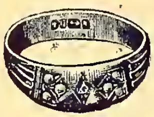
Most Complete List in the Trade. Sent Post Free on Application.

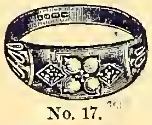
APPRO. AND ORDERS HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

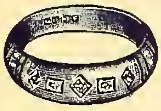
Silver & Gold Brooches, also Medals,

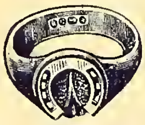
In Great Variety. Always a grand selection to choose from.

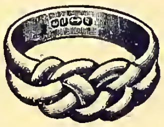
SPECIALITY : GEM RINGS.

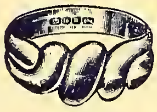

No. 18.

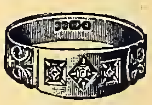

No. 17.

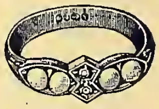

No. 21.

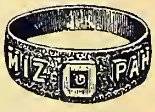

No. 25.

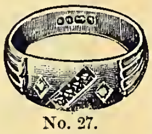

No. 9.

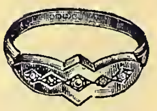

No. 10.

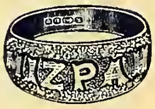

No. 28.


No. 14.

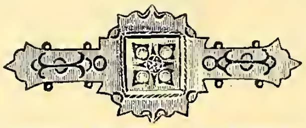

No. 35.

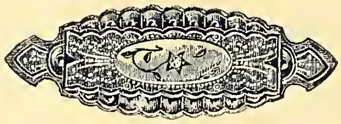

No. 27.

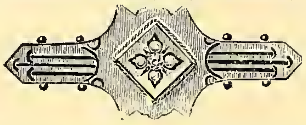

No. 26.

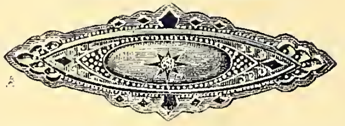

No. 24.

Note Address : 89, Vyse Street


PEARL AND RUBY CLUSTERS.


DIAMOND CENTRE.





Note Address : 89, Vyse Street

Carter is the Man for Prompt Attention to Jobbing.

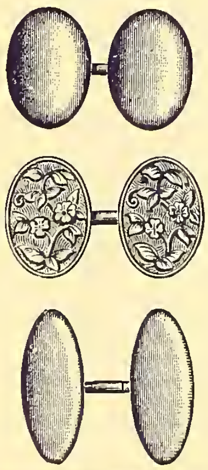
THE

'Castle' Link.

PATENTED.

TRADE MARK

REGD.



THE "CASTLE" LINK

JONES'S PATENT.

Is Instantly Inserted or Removed. | Does not Crease the Cuff.

Is Entirely Self-Adjusting. | Does not Wear the Button Hole.

☞ Has no Springs or Complicated Parts to get out of Order. ☜

T. WALTER JONES, PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

48-50, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

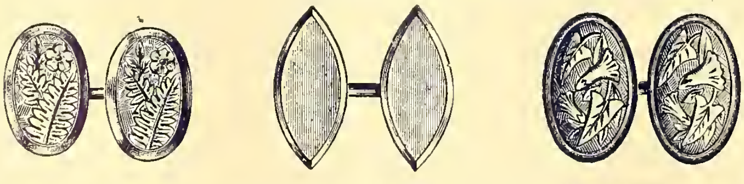
Telegraphic Address : "Studs, Birmingham." Only Wholesale Houses Supplied.

☞ **IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

The success which has attended the sale of the "Castle" Link has induced several makers to put up their goods upon cards closely resembling those on which the "Castle" Link has been sent out **FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.** It is important, therefore, for buyers to note that my Patent Links are put up on cards bearing my Trade Mark as above, and the words

"THE CASTLE LINK,"

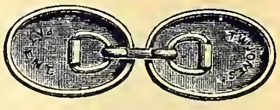
JONES'S PATENT.

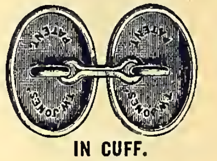


THE "CASTLE" LINK

JONES'S PATENT.

READY FOR INSERTING IN CUF .





IN CUFF.

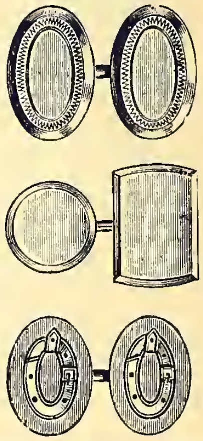
MADE IN

GOLD, SILVER,

GOLD PLATE, PEARL,

GOLD-CASED,

NICKEL SILVER, &c.



Transatlantic Jottings.

By our New York Correspondent.

There were 20 per cent. less unset diamonds imported into the States during December, 1892, than during the corresponding month of 1891. The precious stones and imitations not set also fell, the drop being from 821,178dol. in 1891 to 773,383dol. in 1892. The total imports of these articles for the year show an increase from 975,772dol. to 1,032,869dol. There is also an increase in the clock imports. Unset precious stones and imitations rose from 11,778,110dol. to 13,427,774dol.

The imports of watches show a considerable decrease, while jewelry and manufactured gold and silver are only about half as much as in 1891.

When we turn to exports, however, we get a greater uniformity, for, unfortunately for us, the figures are all on the wrong side, so that whatever our prosperity of 1892 may have been, it is all home trade, and can claim no assistance from Protection. Indeed, there is such a falling-off that I think the figures may be of interest to your readers, who, I judge, attribute all the decrease of their own exports to McKinleyism.

Watches, etc., were only 167,942dol. against 259,878dol. in 1891; jewelry, gold and silver, 686,567dol. against 1,071,845dol. in 1891; clocks, 948,616dol. against 1,206,867dol. in 1891; and plated ware, 316,404dol. against 406,611dol. of the year before. So that after all, Protection is not a *universal* panacea.

The veteran Charles L. Tiffany arrived at his eighty-second birthday on February 15th. During the day numberless congratulations, floral tokens, etc., poured in. He is the founder of the celebrated house which bears his name, and is probably the best known jeweler in the world. At the present time he says he feels as well as when sixty. Every morning he is at business by nine o'clock and only takes a few days' holiday in the summer and fall. He is a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a fellow and member of numerous societies and clubs, including the scientific, literary, sporting and religious.

The chrysopase fad—or I guess I ought to say fashion—has reached us, but we never do things by halves. We are not satisfied with the gem as an ornamental stone, and so one can see in our big stores grand displays of velvets, silks, and satins of the "new chrysopase color."

Turquoises are in great demand, especially of medium size, cut round, and the product of the American Turquoise Mining Co. are now quoted at even higher prices than those of Persia. Good specimens have realised 40dol. a carat, and a single specimen has sold for 4,000dol. Their color is a little lighter and not quite so hard as the Oriental variety. People say the light blue makes the hands look of a beautiful color, but at any rate they are commanding a big price.

The new automatic damascening lathe at the American Waltham Factory is causing a great amount of talk in the trade, and those who have seen it pronounce it a marvel.

Aluminum is rising in popularity in the States, and recently a company was incorporated in Chicago called the Aluminum Silver Tableware Co. Another new company whose existence might interest your readers is that of Stein Ellbogen and Co., whose capital runs into six figures. Max Ellbogen is probably now in London buying diamonds. Several new watch factories, at present unimportant, have been incorporated lately.

All jewelers from Dan to Beersheba have been busy banqueting, and, to continue the alliteration, sometimes perhaps bouncing and business-burlesqueing. It must, however, be conceded the social trade gatherings do a power of good and are inimicable to the throat-cutting policy that exists in the absence of organisation, and I can only say that it would do an immense amount of good to the British trade if they had similar associations among the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. There was a unique feature in the programme of the Chicago Jewelers' Association. It was a specially written song of eight lines to the verse, but instead of these extending to two or three, as is usually the case, there were no less than thirty two! with a five-lined chorus. It says something for the champagne that could supply gas enough for such vocal gymnastics.

A new face has been put upon the celebrated Dueber Co.'s suits. It will be remembered that Judge Lawrence granted to the Elgin National Watch Co. and the American Waltham Watch Co. a bill of particulars of claims, in which each item of loss of the enormous aggregate sued for would have had to have been detailed. The New York Supreme Court have, however, reversed the judge's decision. So that the suits will now proceed on the original lines.

Charms are in great demand and are worn upon everything. One firm advertises to carry 1,000 of these novelties. I suppose the souvenir coins have long since reached your readers. Chicago jewelers have sold about 100,000dol. worth already.

The output of the American Waltham Co. is still on the steady increase, but this is not due to the employment of a larger staff, these still number fifty below 3,000, as they did at the commencement of the year, but owing to the more automatic nature of the machinery a less number of hands can turn out a greater quantity of watches.

The greatest spoon order on record has just been received by the Alvin Manufacturing Co., viz. 180,000 sterling silver and 43,200 electro-plated souvenir spoons for the Fair, Norris, Alister and Co. having the sole right to sell them on the grounds.

The Idaho diamond fever has died out once more, as you predicted it would do. During the protracted searches one or two diamonds were probably found, but not so many as were discovered years ago. Several other kinds of gems are reported to be amongst the treasures found, including opals and sapphires.

We have in the States several colossal optical companies the dimensions of which can be gathered from the fact that the American Optical Co. manufactured during the past year no less than 2,098,230 assisters of vision. It employs nearly a thousand hands and has a pay roll of nearly 400,000dol. Optical colleges and methods of imparting technical instruction in optics are greatly on the increase.

I hear that a company has offered to build a new watch factory at Kearney, Neb., if the citizens will give it forty acres of land and subscribe 50,000dol. capital.

The Elgin National Watch Co., with a view of encouraging thrift amongst its employés, contributes each month half as much as is collected from the employés to the Aid Society.

Diamond Field Notes.

(By Vaalite).

Kimberley, March 1st, 1893.

I regret that I have nothing better, from your point of view, to report, as I am sure this unparallcled continuous rising of the prices of rough diamonds must be most disastrous to new business, with money so tight everywhere, and the general depression of trade. Still, I must say, your foes are of your own house. For some time the evil has been from the combine *inside* the mines, now, however, the combines are *without*. These, instead of endeavoring to get the rough material as cheap as possible, agree to take practically all the somewhat limited output at a continuous increase. No sooner was this the casc than other large outsiders began to offer still higher prices, and now while the trade is suffering, and the large buyers are no better off, the De Beers are making a harvest, to express which our familiar adjective, "golden,' is insufficient. When we remember that this time last year diamonds were only 25s. 6d., and now they are about 40s., some idea of the nature of the rise up to the present can be formed. About a week or so ago the goods sold out realised an increase of 7½ to 10 per cent. A quarter of a million sterling of diamonds have thus been sold to the outside combines, two firms sharing the pool. It is confidently asserted that there will be another rise of 10 per cent. next month. Thus during the first quarter of this year there will have been an increase in the price of rough of over 30 per cent.

With profits pouring in at this rate the De Beers must naturally be heaping up money which they can afford to spend. They are buying up farms all around wherever there are any visible signs of the existence of the King of Gems. However, they cannot buy all, and I have now several localities in my mind which they are very anxious to acquire, especially at the other side of the Wesselton. Poor Wesselton! how it makes one think of some of the stories in the classics, when the hero was of almost god-like power, and yet was fated to be worried to death by a fly on his nose, or something equally insignificant. So it is with Wesselton law, law, law, and even now it is threatened with more.

The New Jagersfontein is basking under smiles of the genii. Recently, a nigger found a splendid gem of 253½ carats, which, fortunately for the company, was not stolen. The nigger received £80, a horse, bridle and saddle, with which he set off to his native Pondoland to enjoy his wealth. This is the largest stone, I believe, that has been found in the New Jagersfontein. They are finding about fifteen or sixteen thousand carats monthly, which realise over £2 a carat. But even before the rise Jagersfontein stones were realising this: there is something strange in the present administration of affairs, otherwise these matchless gems should be standing at nearer 60s. I believe, however, that they are sold for some months ahead at £2. All things, considered, the mine is in a flourishing condition, and fully justifies the enormous rise which has taken place in its shares. You can inform pessimistic critics that they know nothing of the nature of the geology of the country, otherwise, they would not talk about the probability of a fall of reef. The walls are not shale, as those of Kimberley, nor was its working the same. The hard basalt still forms the walls, and is likely to, so that falls of reef arc highly improbable. The yield of this mine is also steadily increasing. Last year the average was 92 carat per load, realising 25s. 6d. per carat, with a profit of 15s. During the current year the yield has increased to 1·2 carats, and the gems are now realising over £2 per carat.

North-East Bulfontein is still progressing steadily and surely, turning out sometimes nearly 1,300 carats per month. Otto's Kopje is also looking smiling, their stuff now averaging 1·25 per load. Recently, they found a 15 carat stone.

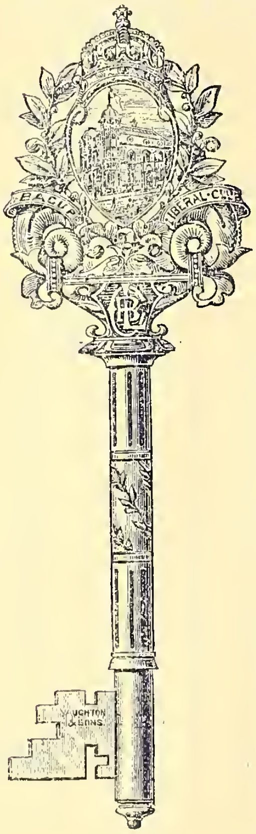
Talking of large stones calls to mind Klepdam, where lately one man found a beautiful 59 carat gem, another of 35 carats, and yet another of 24 carats. One would think after that they were to be had simply for the looking; yet another man working there has not got half a carat of stuff in six months. Such are the chances of war in diamond digging.

There is a little stir over Koffyfontein again. It may be remembered that this mine is on the property of the London and Orange Free State Exploration Company, and hence under the laws of the Orange Free State. Some time ago a company badly financed were working it, who owing to new arrangements wanted to wait, but the Government law says. "No, if you have a mine you must either work it yourself or let someone else do it," and so they had to relinquish their claim to it, and the mine was once more proclaimed. Recently about 1,000 claims have been secured, and as much as £400 a claim is being asked. The new company are going to work it thoroughly.

Prospecting with more or less success is being carried on in Griqualand West of the Orange Free State. About thirty miles from Kimberley, between the Modder and the Reit, promising yellow has been found. Hanson's Kopje, near Warrington, which finished up the last week in the year with over 100 carats of diamonds, has been rushed. Dreekopjes, fifteen miles NNW. of Kroonstad, Orange Free State, is causing some excitement. It has yielded several thousand diamonds, and has been proved to a depth of 80ft., from which depth a tunnel was driven, and 32 carats of diamonds taken. All claims have been taken up. Macbeth's Prospect has yielded a few diamonds up to 1½ carats; it contains about 120 claims. But with all these outside workings and surface scratchings nothing is at present likely to materially alter the price of diamonds under existing circumstances. The floods have been most disastrous.

Gold Key for Bacup.

Mr. Crow, jeweler, of Bacup, has just supplied a gold key for the opening of the Liberal Club in that town. The head of the key consists of a shield bearing a finely painted view of the club building in enamel. The reverse of the shield, which is of plain gold, bears a suitable inscription. The shield is surmounted by a model of the Imperial crown and is supported by gold scroll ornaments saw pierced and carved out of the solid metal. The head is supported by a fluted shaft terminated at the top by a flattened capital bearing the initials of the club, B. L. C., interwoven into a monogram, in gold on a blue enamelled ground. The whole is carried out in 18 carat gold and forms a most artistic object as will be seen from the illustration. It was designed and manufactured by P. Vaughton and Sons, of Birmingham.



Archœological Discovery.—Bronze rings, fibulæ, and brooches, of a very interesting character, have recently been discovered near Glastonbury, in what were once old lake dwellings. Even our pre-historic ancestors had their Tubal-cain.

The subscription to the Watchmaker, Jeweler, Silversmith, and Optician is Five Shillings per annum, post free, including handsome and useful Annual Diary.

OLD GOLD BOUGHT.

BANGLES, RINGS, TO ORDER.

TRADE
S.H.
MARK.

Established 1874.

TRADE
S.H.
MARK.

HOPE

THE

Gold Wedding Ring

Manufacturer,

126, VYSE STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—The Manufacturer of 9-ct. Hall-marked Wedding Rings.

Bankers :—National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Birmingham.

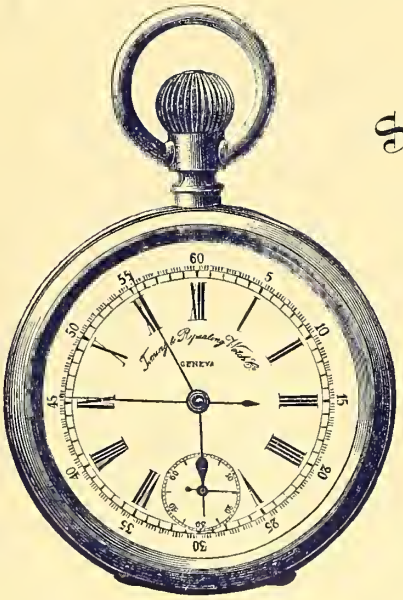
Registered Telegraphic Address, "HOPEFUL," BIRMINGHAM.

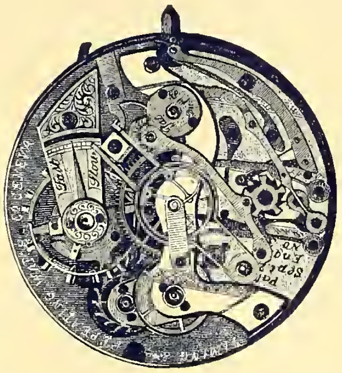
TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

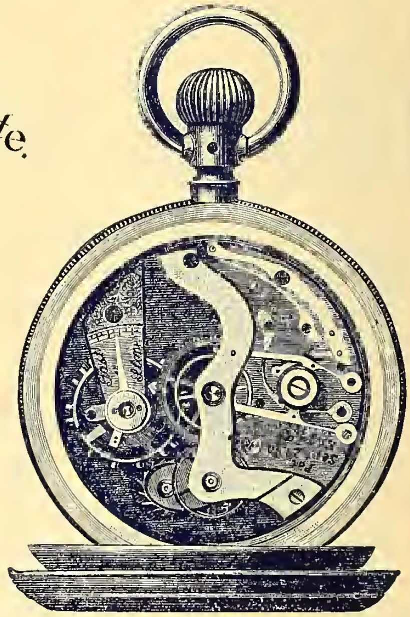
OF GENEVA.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS.

Simple, Durable, Accurate.







WITH AND WITHOUT

MINUTE RECKONERS.

MANUFACTURED UNDER LUGRIN'S PATENT.

(Controlled formerly by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.)

SOLD IN GOLD, SILVER, AND EXTRA WHITE METAL CASES

— BY ALL —

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

OF GENEVA.

TO THE TRADE.

WE beg to inform the trade that we have now placed on the market a complete line of

CHRONOGRAPHS

AND

SPLIT SECOND CHRONOGRAPHS

with and without Minute Reckoners, suitable for Horse-racing and any other close observations.

Above movements being constructed entirely by machinery under LUGRIN'S PATENTS (these patents were formerly controlled by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY of WALTHAM, Mass.) are INTERCHANGEABLE in every part. Any part of our Chronographs and Splits can be readily obtained and exchanged or replaced at a very moderate cost, thus obviating any necessity of sending away for repairs.

This should give full confidence to the Dealers who formerly have been troubled by the delicate machinery of Chronograph and Split Watches.

REPAIRS OF OUR CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS ARE EASY TO ALL WATCHMAKERS.

Let it be well understood that the quality of above movements is perfect, and its TIMING QUALITIES are EQUAL to any simple and well-made Timekeeper.

EVERY MOVEMENT IS FULLY GUARANTEED AGAINST ANY FAULT OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

Telegraphic Address:
"*PROMPTITUDE.*"

Telephone No.
4133.

Do you want a good House for Repairs?
Do you want a good House for Orders?
Do you want a House that you can rely on for Quality and Promptitude?

IF YOU DO,

Send your next Order, or your next Parcel of Repairs, to

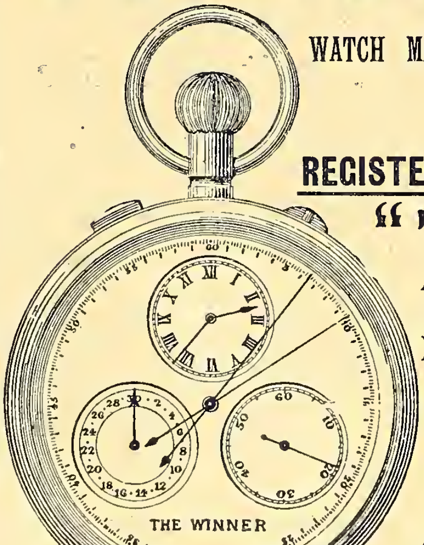
THE
Jobbing House of Birmingham.

Do not procrastinate, but give a trial at once.

Note the Address—
AHRONSBERG BROS., 37 & 39, Albion St., 37 & 39, Albion St., 37 & 39, Albion St., **BIRMINGHAM.**

WEILL & CO.,

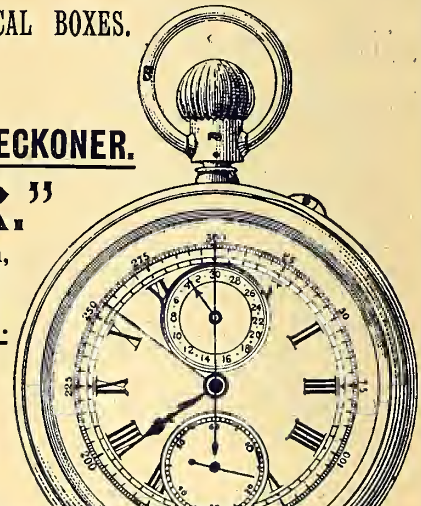
ESTABLISHED 1863.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL BOXES.
SPECIALITIES:



"THE ASCOT"
REGISTERED CHRONOGRAPH MINUTE RECKONER.

"THE WINNER."
A Double-split Non-magnetic Chronograph,
Quadruple Dial and Minute Recorder, with
PATENT CONTINUOUS SPLIT ACTION.

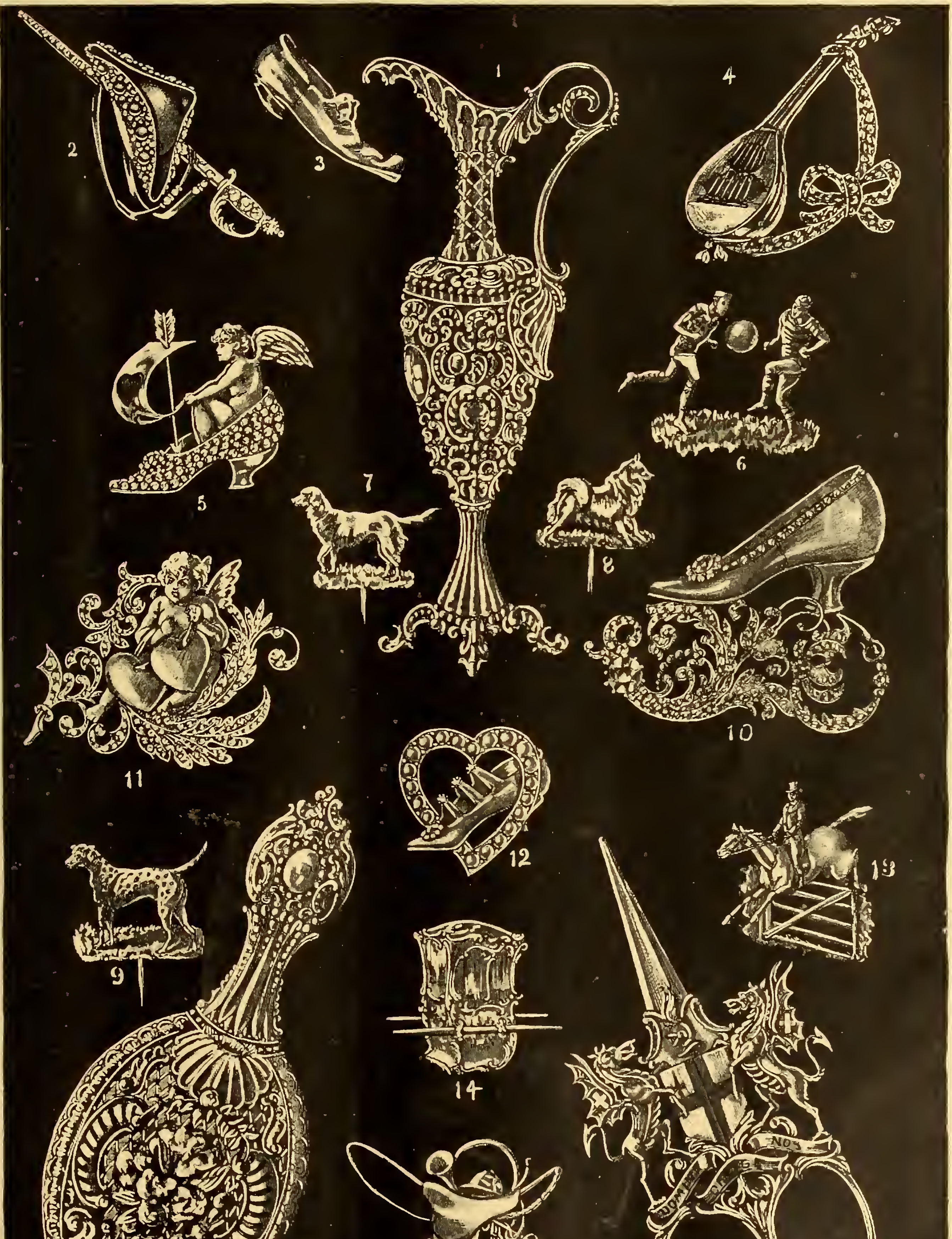
The Celebrated Machine-made
"BILLODES"
Gold, Silver, and Nickel.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
KIMBERLEY EXHIBITION, 1892.
Bracelet Watches, Split Chronographs, Non-Magnetic and Calendar Watches.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
3, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 40, RUE LEOPOLD-ROBERT, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.

STEAM DIAMOND MILLS.
FORD & WRIGHT,
DIAMOND CUTTERS AND POLISHERS.
GEM CUTTERS & LAPIDARIES IN ALL BRANCHES.
Diamond Mills, 116 and 118, Clerkenwell Road,
and 18 and 19, Clerkenwell Green, LONDON.
Telegraphic Address:—
"BRIOLETTE," LONDON.
ALL DIAMONDS AND OTHER CEMS CUT ON THE PREMISES.

ESTABLISHED 1790.
MOORE BROTHERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.
Makers of Every Description of Fine Paste Goods.
Shoe Buckles, Necklets, Brooches, Stars, Pendants, Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins, &c., in Modern and Antique Settings. Antique Buckles, &c., Repaired and Re-set.
CURZON STREET, DERBY.


2
3
1
4
5
6
7
8
11
10
12
9
13
14
16
15
17

Tickets and Ticket Writing.

By the Editor.

(Continued from page 175.)

MATERIALS.

Ink.—The finer the work the thinner the ink must be, and vice versâ; if the ticket ink has become too thick it can be thinned with a little ordinary writing ink.

Of course it is quite possible to write a good ticket with ordinary ink, but, at any rate without considerable skill, either a Waverley or a good quill must be employed, otherwise scratches show. If ordinary writing fluid be employed a Waverley nib is to be preferred as it covers much the best and does not scratch or splutter; and indeed a ticket when thus well written has a very "good" appearance, and for many purposes, especially in the jewelry trade, a mixture of half Stephens' and half ticket ink produces as much gloss as is desirable. It is questionable whether too full a gloss is the best under any circumstances. A few years ago boiled sugar, glycerine and numerous other things were added to give this extra lustre, but it has very properly been abandoned. When a full deep black with little gloss is required we should recommend the following:—

Indian Ink.—In special cases, and when the work is of a more delicate kind, Indian ink can be employed with advantage. It works far finer and clearer and flows more freely than any other, and is much more suitable for all kinds of delicate work and the mapping-pen. It drys with a full black and a matt surface. It is sold in sticks and can be ground in water upon a saucer when required for use. It can be taken up with a brush, as shown in Fig. 5, and thus applied to either the pen or nib.

Lamp and Ivory Black.—Sometimes these are to be preferred to Indian ink. They usually dry with a full matt surface on which a gloss can be obtained, if necessary, by the addition of a little fresh gum-water. These colors are sold in tubes, ready mixed, a very handy form, obviating the protracted time of grinding necessitated by the use of Indian ink.

Ticket-writing and Water Color Painting.—We now arrive at the important subject of colors. Whether these are necessary at all must be decided by the circumstances of the case. It is evident that in many windows the introduction of colors would not only be in bad taste, but would have extremely deleterious effects. Imagine the beautiful translucent art colors of a thirty-shilling velvet disfigured with the hard opaque gum and vermilion and burnt tar appearance of a highly glazed ticket ink! Even where velvet stands are not employed, and the greater part of the stock is displayed upon cards, charming effects with unparalleled clearness can be secured by plainly written black tickets. Examples can be seen in several windows in Regent-street, and elsewhere. There are, however, windows and stocks which require livening up, and demand a little color, and there are circumstances that call for all the charming aids that can be obtained from a judicious use of the paintbox.

The difference in the use of colors in water-color painting and ticket-writing is that in the former case they are employed as washes or shades of more or less transparency, while in the latter they are used as opaque body colors. Usually the way the color is laid on in ticket-writing is altogether fuller and heavier than in water-color painting. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, especially in ornamentation; but the case need not be hampered with complications of things to be guarded against which would only be necessary in painting. There is, however, no reason why a ticket should not be as much a work of art as an old M.S., as the time spent upon it is often sufficient to produce something altogether different from the obtained result.

Rules for Laying on Color.—A few rules for laying on color are, however, necessary.

Carefully avoid scratching. Under no circumstance ought the pen to leave a mark other than that of the ink upon the card. Sometimes a thick ink will partially efface the scratchings, but they are always visible with a thin ink, and are the worst feature a badly written ticket can present.

Avoid Laying on the Color Unevenly, in Ridges, or in Lumps.—To avoid this, endeavor to lay it on by moving the brush or pen in one direction, and when more color drops from the brush or pen than will be required in the formation of a given letter, do not try to spread it, but proceed to make the next letter and so dry the brush or pen before finishing the first letter. The dry tool will then take up part of the superfluous color and an even deposit will be left. Should the letter be nearly finished when this accident occurs, pick up the redundant material quickly with a brush before it has time to run the limbs of the letter into a blot. Instructions necessary for laying on color in the various letters will be given later on.

Chinese White.—Next in importance to black, probably white claims our attention, as with it can be produced neat, effective and good tickets. Moreover, it can be used on almost any color of card, the latter either forming a pleasing contrast with the display in the windows, or a desirable harmony, while the neutral nature of the white admits of its use in either case. Chinese white sold in tubes is the best, and should be employed for all good work. It has a tendency, however, to settle at the bottom of the tube, and the first few squeezes generally suffice to drain the liquid part, leaving the denser material in a hard cake. To obviate this a worsted needle should be worked in and out to the bottom of the tube in order to mix the color before using, or the contents may be emptied out and thoroughly mixed upon a pallet, and then corked up for future use. If it is found too thick to flow freely it can be thinned with water until the desired consistency is obtained. It can, of course, be used with either brush or pen, in the same manner as ink, and we should recommend the picking of it up with a brush, and the feeding of the nib or ruling pen with that tool.

Flake White can be bought as a dry powder, and mixed with gum-water furnishes a "color" suitable for large or coarse work. If the work is to be exposed some add a slight quantity of gelatine and alum instead of the gum, and use it hot when it is far more liquid than when cold. It should be well ground, otherwise it becomes very lumpy and irregular.

(To be continued.)

Sale of Silver Plate.—A short time since, at Cheltenham, some 2,000oz. of very fine antique silver plate, late the property of Miss M. J. Williams, deceased, were sold. There was a large attendance of buyers from all parts of the country, and a keen competition. A silver poringer, *temp.* Queen Anne, weighing 5oz., realised 61s. per oz. A very beautiful and massive tankard, gilt lined, of elegant design, with handle and raised cover in repoussé, with fox hunting scene in landscape, in bold relief, *temp.* William and Mary (a fine specimen, in perfect condition), was knocked down after an exciting scene for £52 11s., being at the rate of 31s. 3d. per oz. A pair of 3-light candelabra and a pair of candlesticks to match, brought £72 12s., being at the rate of 8s. 3d. per oz. Many other lots sold at prices ranging from 8s. to 15s. 1d. per oz. at which latter price an elegant inkstand was sold, realising £52 1s. 3d. A silver tea-service brought £43, and five silver bottle coasters £31 13s.

A Jeweler's Profits.—Under this heading the *Newcastle Daily Leader* has been pulling out some rather queer arithemetic. It appears that at the examination of a bankrupt jeweler, it was stated that in twelve months he had sold goods to the value of £347 2s. 6d., and made a gross profit of £180, with £90 expenses, or £90 net profit, less £80 bad debts. This is what led our contemporary to assert that "More than 100 per cent. of the cost price of his goods was profit."

Microscope Adjustment.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society, Mr. E. M. Nelson called attention to the fine adjustment of Messrs. Watson's Van Heurck microscope, which is provided with spring stops which obviate the evils of the Zentmayer system; further, the adjustment screen is left-handed, so that the apparent and real motions are made to coincide, which, of course, is a great advantage in working, especially with high powers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—WHAT IS IT?

EVERYONE interested in the above subject should peruse the paper Sir Philip Mangus read before the Society of Arts and published in their journal of March 17th. Not that it in any way exhausts this comprehensive subject, not that we consider he meets many of the most important difficulties, or points of the question, do we give this advice. Indeed, we should rather consider that of all sciences, the science of technical education is least known, if indeed, we have yet been able to classify, or even recognise its great principles. Unquestionably, a lot of money is now being spent by various bodies upon what may be considered as more or less deserving of the name of technical education. But, somehow or other, we have got to think that the term "technical education" is honored with as many meanings as the word "practical." The two terms are considered to overlap and grow out of each other by some, while by others they are regarded as the antitheses of each other, and before we proceed much further, it appears to us that the authorities ought to make sure that they understand (*a*) the element with which they have to deal, (*b*) what it is the pupil has to learn and the teacher to impart, and (*c*) the best way to do it.

The part played by technical education in the life of a man is a question upon which we should like to hear the opinion of the trade. But first of all we suppose it will be necessary to get a clear understanding of what we understand by "technical education." The reading of the paper in question would suggest there are several ideas of the meaning of these words. We confess, that to us they have always carried with them the plain, homely idea of "the facts that are, and the reason why." If there were no such thing as progress the latter would suffice, as it would explain all the known, and would then be only interesting and hence dispensable. But the everlasting striving for the facts that are, and the infinity of the latter, make research a part of the object of life, and transform the human machine into a thinking, and advantage-taking, or, in other words, an inventive being. To us, technical education is the providing instruction in the scientific principles underlying the processes of all mechanical operations. Certain of these are universal, and should be understood by all, but in addition to them, there are others which are of a more special nature and concern special trades or arts. Which of them and to what extent these are necessary in any particular art, appears to us a question to be decided, not by the theoretical or practical man alone, but by the fortunate individual who happens to be both. We, therefore, contrast very unfavorably all the speakers on the occasion of this paper with Mr. Julien Tripplin, who, understanding the element to be dealt with, and which had to be taught, was in the best position to say how it was to be done.

Standard Screws.—Several conferences were held last year, on the Continent, to consider the practicability of adopting a standard screw-thread. Up to the present nothing has been absolutely settled, although things have gone a long way towards a definite understanding. The difficulty is in deciding which is the best angle 53°·8 or 60°, a large majority favoring the sharper pitch. Further reports are to follow and meantime co-operation is desirable. Unfortunately the movement has lost its best advocate in the learned Prof. Louenherz, late superintendent of the Imperial Institute of Charlottenburg.

New Clock for King's Norton, Worcestershire.—A new clock has just been erected upon the tower of the parish church by John Smith and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby. It has been constructed, generally, to the designs of Lord Grimthorpe and has all the latest improvements. It shows the time on two 6ft. dials, chimes the Westminster quarters, and strikes the hours upon the large tenor bell. The escapment is a double three-legged gravity, and the pendulum compensated. The same firm are also making two large clocks for West Bromwich, one for Tunstall, Staffordshire, repairing the large clock at St. George's Church, Birmingham, and have other work in progress in the same neighborhood.

A Fortune of £60,000,000 Sterling.—Rumor has it that an English Jew, named Levi, deposited his capital in the Bank of England in 1803, and that it now amounts to the above enormous sum, and that it will shortly be claimed by the wife of a jeweler at Ismail.

Greenwich Observatory Trials.

Chronometers.—The annual trial of chronometers at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will commence this year on July 1st, and will be for a period of twenty-nine weeks. The chronometers will be tested in the oven for two periods of four weeks each, at temperatures ranging from 75 deg. to 100 deg. F., and also at the ordinary summer and winter temperatures of the room. Application for permission to send chronometers for trial must be made to the Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W., not later than Monday, June 12th, and no chronometer can be received at the Royal Observatory later than Monday June 26th.

Deck Watches.—A trial of Deck Watches, in two classes, A and B, will take place at the Royal Observatory this year. Class A watches should be of good finish, full jeweled, with sunk seconds dial, and fine Breguet spring, and well-adjusted in compensation and positions. Class B watches shauld be strongly made, of less expensive workmanship, and adjusted for compensation and horizontal and vertical positions. Makers who may desire to send watches to this trial must first obtain permission from the Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W., to whom all requests for such permission must be sent not later than October 2nd, stating the class for which each watch is to be entered. The Watches are to be deposited between the hours of 10 and 1 on any day (execpting Sunday), during the week ending Monday October 16th, after which date no watch can under any circumstances be received. The rating this year commences on Saturday, October 21st, and will be as follows:—

	Class A.	Class B.
Watch Horizontal, dial up, in room for ...	6 weeks ...	6 weeks.
,, ,, ,, in oven ,, ...	1 week ...	1 week.
,, Vertical, pendant up, in oven for ...	4 days ...	1 week.
,, ,, ,, right ,, ...	3 days	Not tried with pendant right or left.
,, ,, ,, left ,, ...	3 days	
,, ,, ,, up ,, ...	4 days	
,, Horizontal, dial up ,, ...	1 week ...	1 week.
,, ,, ,, in room for ...	6 weeks ...	6 weeks.
Total duration of trial	16 weeks ...	15 weeks.

The mean temperature in the oven will be from 80 deg. to 85 deg. F. The watches are to be in strong silver dome cases, with crystal glass, and each must bear a distinguishing number engraved on the plate of the movement. After the termination of the trial the Admiralty will offer to purchase as many of the best watches in each class as may seem desirable, at prices not exceeding £18 for class A, and £10 for class B, with an additional 10s. each for keyless watches. The price is to include a mahogany box with ivory label, cleaning after trial, and engraving the Government mark and number of the watch on the dial and plate of the movement, and the name of the maker, the number of the watch, and letters D. W., the Government mark, and the letter A or B on the ivory label of the box.

Messrs. Samuel Smith and Son's Smoking Concert.—The fifth annual smoking concert of the employés of Messrs. Samuel Smith and Son was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, W.C., on Saturday, March 25th. Samuel Smith, Esq., occupied the chair. There was a host of talent, professional and amateur, and many of the pieces were excellently rendered.

A Book to be Read.—All interested in any way in watchmaking should procure a copy of *Watch and Clock-making in 1889*, by J. Tripplin, F.R.A.S. No other published work gives such a quantity of useful information upon the subjects of which it treats. Although drawn up a year or two ago it is practically up to date. In treating of technical education Mr. Tripplin remarks: "The technical ignorance too often displayed in this country by working watch and clock makers, cannot be wondered at, so long as they do not recognise the necessity for technical education, but the time may come when by the term of watchmaker shall be understood one who is certified as having earned the title. Technical education, the true light of the workman, guides him and elevates him above the laborer and makes him a man of talent."

London Watchmakers' Trade Association.—The annual dinner of this association was recently held at the Cross Keys Hotel, Smithfield, under the presidency of Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P. The chairman explained that the main object of the society was the protection of the English watch trade against fraudulent practices, such as the passing off as English work of watches of inferior and foreign manufacture. He gave hopes of the revival of Clerkenwell trade, and spoke of the good done by the Merchandise Marks Acts. His picture of the general state of trade of the country was more true than pleasant. He pointed out that there were now more unemployed in the country than there had been since 1886. He deprecated strikes and cautioned the men to beware lest in striking they drove the trades from our shores, as has been done in other cases. His opinion of the badness of trade was over-speculation and to some extent over-production. Employers as well as employés needed education, for he had been struck in the course of arbitration cases at the London Chamber of Commerce with the ability which workmen had advocated their cause in comparison with their employers. The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., responded for the Houses of Parliament.

SILVER-MOUNTED TORTOISESHELL GOODS IN Articles for Toilet and Writing Table.

W. H. WALTER,

Wholesale Jeweller,

SILVER-MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES WITH TORTOISESHELL, IVORY, AND MOTHER OF PEARL BLADES.

31, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

IMPORTER OF NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH, AUSTRIAN, AND ITALIAN FANCY JEWELLERY, **FINEST CORAL** BEADS AND SNAPS.
FRENCH, ROMAN, AND ORIENT PEARLS, PASTE JEWELLERY, BUCKLES, HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
SOVEREIGN PURSES IN GOLD, SILVER AND METAL.

SILVER-MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES AND SILVER-MOUNTED BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "IVY LONDON."

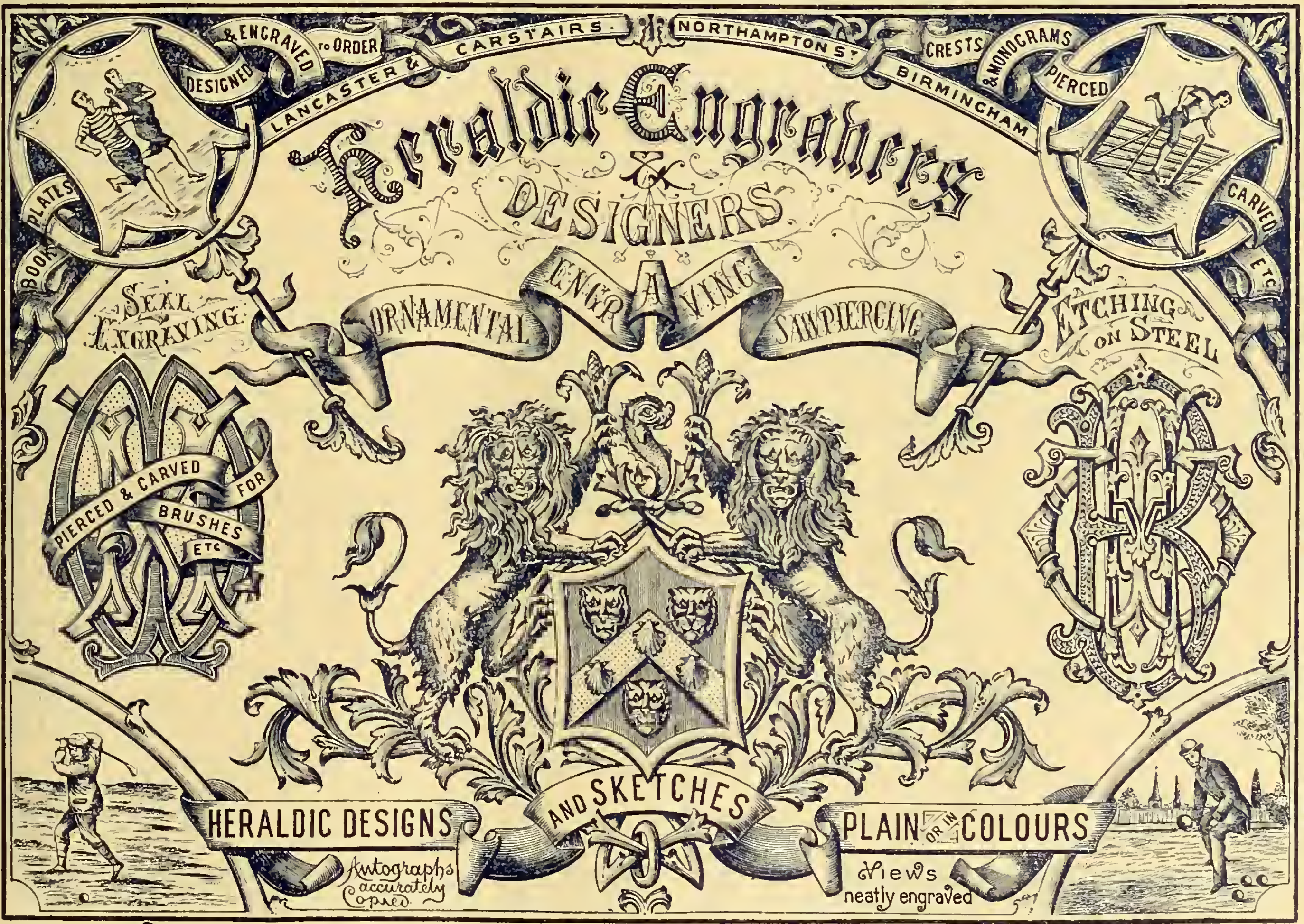
A Large Assortment of Finest Steel Jewellery always in Stock.

STOCK WELL ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF JEWELLERS CULTIVATING SUPERIOR CLASS OF TRADE.

PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE SMALLEST ORDERS

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRESENTATION PLATES

NAVAL & REGIMENTAL ORDERS EXECUTED TO TIME


Lancaster & Carstairs
Northampton St Birmingham
Heraldic Engravers & Designers
Designed & Engraved to Order
Crests & Monograms Pierced
Book Plates
Carved Etc
Seal Engraving
Ornamental Engraving
Sawpiercing
Etching on Steel
Pierced & Carved for Brushes Etc
Heraldic Designs and Sketches
Plain or in Colours
Autographs accurately copied
Views neatly engraved

Lancaster & Carstairs. 47 Northampton Street Birmingham.

HIRST BROS. & CO.,

34, UNION STREET, OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Importers of German and American Clocks.

SPECIALITY IN VIENNA REGULATORS, SWISS AND WALTHAM WATCHES.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS! REPAIRS!

Of every description—Pivoting, Jewelling, Wheels cut to patterns, Jewellery Repairs, &c., on the premises by men of experience. A trial solicited. Catalogue free on application.

IT IS A NOTED FACT WE ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Orders and Jobs attended to same day as received.

SILVER MEDAL **USHER & COLE,** PARIS, 1889.

Chronometer and Watch Makers to the Admiralty,

105, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD, LONDON.

Manufacturers of London-made

CALENDARS, REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, AND MARINE CHRONOMETERS.

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.

Watches with Kew Observatory "A" Certificates. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists.

EDWARD DAY,

Refiner ✦ and ✦ Assayer

ESTABLISHED 1857,

Dealer in Gold and Silver, pure or in any Standard in Sheet or Wire

Purchaser of Gold and Silver in Bars, Lemel, Jewellers' Sweep, Dentists' and Photographers' Waste, Gilt and Plated Metal and Old Silver Plate.

Manufacturer of Hollow Gold, Silver and Metal Beads, Beaded and Fancy Wires, Galeree Border, Settings, Brooch Ornaments, Chains, Fancy Rolled Silver and other Metals for Jewellers and Silversmiths.

28, WARSTONE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

And 108, RUE DU TEMPLE, PARIS.

C. WILLIAMS,

Watchmaker & Repairer,

19A, SMALLBROOK ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Specialities:	Specialities:
Pivoting.	*Staffs.*
Cylinders.	*Conversions.*
Pinions.	*Jeweling.*
Verges.	*Case Repairs.*

ALL KINDS OF JEWELERY REPAIRS.

Prompt Attention to Country Orders. Price List on Application.

Mr. N. SCHLEIN

[Vienna, Austria, VII/1, Neubaugasse 72],

Agent of First-rate German and French Manufacturers of Metal Stampings and Raw Materials for Jewelry and Gold and Silver Work, would be glad to have the

REPRESENTATION IN VIENNA

OF SOME

English Houses,

Also for Precious Stones and Pearls.

French and German References. Write direct to Address as above.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

WATCH MANUFACTURER.

A Large Assortment
Of English and Geneva
Watches in Stock.

MATERIALS.
TOOLS.

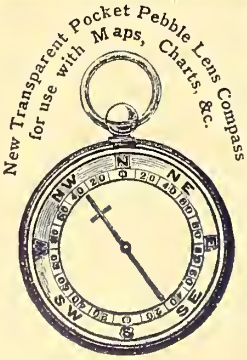
H. T. LAMB.

English and Foreign Watch Repairs of every Description by Experienced Workmen on the premises.

5, ST. JOHN SQUARE,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

New Transparent Pocket Pebble Lens Compass for use with Maps, Charts, &c.



Made in Gold and Silver.
Prices on Application.

FRANCIS BARKER & SON,

12, Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.,

Manufacturers for the Trade and Export

Of High-class Gold and Silver Charm Compasses, Charm Measuring Instruments, Calendars, and other Scientific Novelties for the Watch Chain,

Also Makers of Pocket Mountain Aneroid Barometers, Compasses, and every description of Surveying, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments.

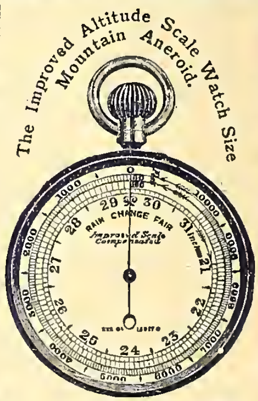
OPERA AND MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.

UNMOUNTED COMPASSES FOR JEWELLERY, &c., SUPPLIED.

Illustrated and Descriptive Trade Catalogues Post Free to any Part of the World on Application.

Cheap Line of Silver Hall-marked Charm Compasses from 12s. per doz.

The Improved Altitude Scale Mountain Aneroid. Watch Size



Made in Gilt, Nickel, & Silver Cases. Prices on Application.

Our Unwrought Material.

Half a Mile of Agate.

Under the title of "Cum Grano Salis" the *Manufacturing Jeweler* gives the following :—A ledge of moss agate, six inches thick, five feet wide, and running half a mile, has been discovered 100 miles north of Cheyenne, Wyo., and but nine miles from the railway. The agate as quarried is worth over 200dol. a ton. The owner is J. M. Grogan, who was prospecting for copper. The find has been visited by Geologist Hart, of Colorado, and pronounced rare and valuable. The same article repeats the tale of the fabulous Braganza diamond (?).

The World's Output of Gold for 1892.

The world's output of gold for the past year is estimated at 6,537,340oz. The United States and Australia contributed 3,100,000oz. to this amount, while the Transvaal and Russia yielded 2,387,340oz. between them. The output of the whole of Australia during the year was about 1,511,000oz. as compared with 1,360,000oz. in 1861. Victoria and Queensland together produced 1,257,000 in 1892 and 1,152,000 in 1891. The Rand output will soon exceed the production of the whole of Australia, and ultimately probably that of any other country.

Alloys Produced by Compression.

Following upon the lines of the experimental geologists of this country, Professor Spring, of Leige. has produced some interesting specimens of bronze by submitting copper and zinc, in a fine state of sub-division, to great pressure at the ordinary temperature. The alloys so produced exhibit no crystaline structure, the characteristic of alloys obtained by fusion. By repeated filing and submitting to pressure all trace of the two metals disappears, although it does not do so upon the first compression. The physical properties of the alloys thus obtained are different from those of an alloy produced by fusion, and it is quite possible some new ones may be found.

New Aluminum Solder.

Amongst the various solders that are being brought out for the jointing of this valuable metal is one of Alex. Rader, of Christiania, which is said not only to work well with aluminium but with other metals also. It is composed of the following: Cadmium 50 parts, zinc 20 parts, tin (pewter?) 30 parts. First place in the zinc, then add the cadmium, and then the tin in small pieces, the whole to be well melted and stirred before pouring.

The Hardening of Copper.

Although the earliest forms of "bronze" weapons were only of the roughest description, and their composition never twice alike, before the close of the "Bronze Age" men had learned to put an edge upon the metal not much inferior to steel. How this was done has been a mystery, the solution of which has been sought by numbers of people practically all over the world. The latest claimant for the honor is an American, who says that by dipping hot copper into a certain solution it becomes harder than steel. Analysis of his hardened metal has given: Copper, 99·224; silver, ·057; phosphorus, ·015; arsenic, ·006; iron, ·609. A Canadian is also on the war-path, and has submitted specimens of his hardened metal for trial to the Admiralty with remarkable results.

Aluminum Alloys.

Perhaps one of the most important alloys of the "coming metal" is one in which titanium is employed. Those who have had any experience with the minerals in which this substance occurs have doubtless made some hammer-breaking attempts to carry away specimens. The Orange Machine Co., of Orange, N.J., are now making safety bicycles of this remarkable alloy, which they claim to be 75 per cent. stronger than pure aluminum. They have also a new process of soldering. Safeties which as at present made weigh 45lb. with the new metal will only weigh 15lb. They cost a little over £30.

The Origin of the Diamond.

If the ridiculous nonsense copied from paper to paper were to receive the treatment of the *Melbourne Age*, the popular Press—and trade journals, too—would be much more trustworthy. Here is a specimen, which, although not quite up to date, nevertheless puts many trade journals to shame :—

"The origin of the diamond is an undiscovered mystery, but that is not a sufficient reason for inflicting upon the public a flood of nonsense about it. Herr Julius Stinde, who is flattered by being designated a German scientist, holds that it is from meteors that all our diamonds come. It is true that in one meteorite one piece of graphite allied to the diamond was found, and if that little scrap of evidence is sufficient to satisfy Herr Stinde that all the diamonds on earth have the same origin he may well be complimented on the powers of self-gullibility. But why does he not take another step, and argue in this way : Meteorites contain iron, therefore all the iron on the face of the earth and in its depth had its origin in meteorites? The evidence in favor of this conclusion is much stronger than in the case of the diamonds, for every meteor contains iron."

Extraordinary Swallowing.—Instances are not wanting of niggers who have swallowed rough diamonds up to the weight of over two hundred carats, and nuggets of the precious metals up to several ozs. The non-corrosive action of these indigestible articles prevented fatal results. Recently, however, one of our clients sent us the following, which is far more astounding: "I am able to vouch for the following on the testimony of the mother. About seven months ago a young child got possession of her father's metal watch-chain, consisting of chain, bar, swivel, and an ordinary metal watch-key attached. She was seen by an elder sister to place it in her mouth, and before she could be prevented swallowed the lot. So far, beyond fainting and nausea at the time, no inconvenience has resulted. The case is in charge of a local (Faversham) medical man. The chain is still *in situ.*" We can only say to this juvenile gastronomist, We hope it is not still in-side-you !

Largest Import of Diamonds Ever Made.—An American firm recently imported 28,250dol. of diamonds viâ Canada, upon which was paid 2,825dol. duty. This is claimed to be the largest parcel that has ever been imported in this way.

Large Service of Plate. — Messrs. Elkington have always retained the monopoly of the Cunard Co.'s patronage, and many a thousand gross of articles of their production are, and have been during the last forty years, borne over the ocean waves by the ships of this line. Quite recently they have executed for the company's new steamship *Campania* a service of unique dimensions. The flat ware is of Old English pattern. Another similar service is in course of construction for the sister ship *Lucania.*

The Sale of Optical Goods.—Assuredly the importance of the optical trade is not thoroughly understood, and the mere buying and selling of spectacles and folders is often a matter of indifference, as they can be bought of Dick, Tom, or Harry for a trifle. Consequently worse than rubbish is often sold to the unwary customer who goes into a shop where "optician" is marked up, or even where the sole trade is in optics, and buys an article of which, naturally enough, he or she cannot possibly have any idea of the value, relying entirely upon the seller. Unfortunately for the English manufacturer competition with foreign manufacture is so rife that English goods are scarcely considered, although it would be to the interest of the seller to supply a really good-class article for a good price, and not to sell cheap goods at a high price, but strive as well to cultivate the character of the goods. This would possibly inspire a better class of trade both between manufacturers, sellers and buyers and would tend to set aside the sale of cheap goods, which neither tends to enrich the seller nor serves the intended purpose of the buyer. Oftentimes an injurious article that deteriorates the eyes, retards the vision and sometimes leads to permanently injuring the eyesight, is forced upon him or her. We have been shown some very well finished spectacles and folders by Mr. O. Braham, 3, Sekforde-street, London, and should recommend those who really desire to cultivate and maintain a character to their trade for selling good articles at reasonable price, to send for patterns.

South African Gold Supply.—In a recent lecture at the Museum of Practical Geology, Prof. Roberts Austin two or three times referred in terms of the highest compliment to South Africa and the important proportion of the world's supply she now yields, and the probability of her becoming the chief supply.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We regret that we have been obliged to leave out the correspondence lately on account of over-pressure on our space. Naturally we have not been able to answer those of our clients who did not send us their addresses.

"John Forrest" as Trade Mark.

SIR,—I shall consider it a favour if in justice to myself you will insert in your next issue this letter in explanation of the order made to remove my trade mark from the Register of Trade Marks by Mr. Justice Chitty, on the 10th inst., as the reports in some of the papers are, I think, likely to give rise to a wrong impression. My trade mark, which has been registered for nearly nine years, and regularly advertised, consisted of the design of a fir tree and the words "Forrest, London," but since the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act I have thought it right to discontinue the use of the word "London" on my watches. My invoices and advertisements have always borne my own name, and no one who bought watches from me could have been misled into the supposition that they were made by anyone else. The manufacturer who applied to remove my mark first came forward with the assertion that he, and he alone, was entitled to use the name of John Forest, Chronometer Maker to the Admiralty, London, E.C., and that all other makers who used that designation or any material part thereof were fraudulently passing off their goods as his. At the hearing he, through his counsel, abandoned this attitude for the purpose of the motion, and came forward as a "person aggrieved" and in this capacity did not, in view of certain circumstances into which I need not enter here, ask for any costs. The Judge said the question was not one between the applicant and myself, but between the public and myself, and as the added words were likely to mislead the public ordered my mark to be expunged, but without prejudice to any application I might make to register the fir tree. This application I have made. The length of time my firm has been established and the general interest taken in the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act must be my excuse for troubling you with this explanation.—CHARLES J. HILL, Russell House, Coventry.

Mysterious Factors in Watch Timing.

DEAR SIR,—I should be glad if any of your readers could suggest any explanation to the following. I had a first class gold English lever, from one of our best makers, with compensation balance, Brequet spring, and everything to make it a good timekeeper. Being rather expensive it was some time before I sold it, and before delivering it I took it to pieces and re-oiled it. Upon putting it together I found that after a very slight regulation and wearing it myself it kept time to a second a day with my Kulberg's chronometer. Satisfied with its performance I took charge of another and put the former in the case, when it went excellently. But whenever I put it into the iron safe it would vary considerably from a few seconds up to a minute or even two during the night. What I am certain of is that be the cause what it might the safe was at least a party to it. Can you tell me if magnetism has anything to do with it?"—PERPLEXED.

[We should like to hear the opinion of some of our readers upon this point, as we think we can suggest a solution and indeed parallel the case.—ED.]

Technical Education, and How it is Performed.

MR. EDITOR,—I remember speaking to you some time since on the impracticable and theoretical manner in which many subjects are treated and discussed at the Society of Arts. Men who were never *in* a workshop in their lives will get up with all the calmness of a judge and tell us calmly what a man can do, what he ought to do, how to make him do it, and what to pay him for it when it is done. I now wish to call your attention to the discussion on Technical Education a week or so ago at the above society, and to ask you whether your paper ought not to make some comment thereon. I was present and highly indignant on hearing the way in which all the speakers—theorists and dispensators (paid?) of technical education—spoke and expatiated on their own systems of imparting that education. Not a single word, perhaps, except that of Professor Armstrong, expressed the other side—viz., that of laying on the butter too thick. I am confident a professor of technical subjects is prone to *presume* too much upon the knowledge of the students. Imagine a young watchmaker having followed a course of lectures on watchmaking for two years asking me privately, "What is a degree of a circle?" I noticed a worthy member of the trade who was about to jump up several times till when the favored few had made their ventilations the chairman rang the bell. —SWISS HOROLOGER.

[We had written a short leader on this when your letter arrived. We think, however, that you will agree with what we have said, and also realise our sentiments upon the subject. Mr. Tripplin has since written to the society who have published his letter.—ED.]

False Description of Clocks.

SIR,—Kindly tell me whether I am liable to legal proceedings in placing my name and address on clocks of foreign manufacture.—KEIGHLEY.

[Certainly you are. Many firms import clocks and put their names upon them, but it has to be accompanied by "Made in Paris," or other place of origin, and that in large letters. Recently we heard of a case of a stoppage of goods at an English port because the foreign origin was not proclaimed in large enough letters.—ED.]

A Retail Trade Society.

SIR,—I should like to see a good article in your journal on the formation of a society among all the retail members in the watch and jewelry businesses. I do not see why we should not have a society such as the pawnbrokers' have. We have many rights and many grievances in common. For instance, I do not think you ought to insert the advertisement of any wholesale man who supplies the public at the same prices as he does the trade, although I do not expect for a moment that you would refuse an advertisement on that account. If, however, we had a protection society of an extensive kind we could then leave such firms as that to the public altogether. I should be pleased to join in the formation of such a society.— J. W. C Hull.

SIR,—Pardon the straightness of my language, but I cannot help remarking that you made a rare flourish of trumpets some months ago when you heralded into existence the new Trade Protection Society. You seemed to have a remarkable idea of the almighty good they were going to do. Do you not think it is high time they did something? or are their operations of a nature to which publicity cannot be given? Assuredly there was a splendid field for their operations lately in the case of a man who bought goods and pawned them within a few hours to an unheard of extent until the Treasury considered the case sufficiently bad to prosecute. If a protection society would not interfere in a case like this I should like to know what would induce them to move. Might I ask, if it is because the poor sufferers in this case are not members of the association? I thought of joining the association and indeed walked along Holborn Viaduct to find their office; when near where I thought the place was I looked into a window and there saw large yellow-metal watches of imposing appearance ticketed up Gold Cased Illinois Levers. Now, I ask in all fairness, don't you think everyone who sees these big watches goes away with the idea that they are what they are marked? and it would be interesting to know for what they are sold, as they have the appearance of having several ounces in their cases? Is this not a case for the society, or must it be left till a retail society is formed?—MANUFACTURER, LONDON.

After the Main Spring is Broken.

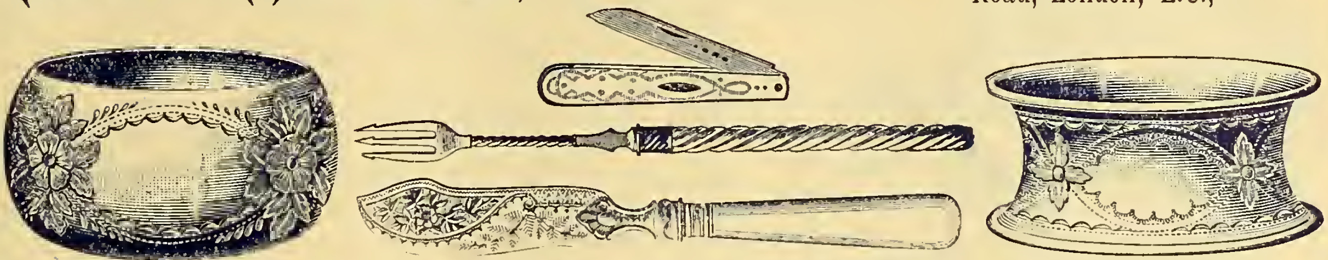
SIR,—Will a watch continue to go after the main spring is broken for any length of time? or at all?—PAINE.

[A watch will go after the main spring is broken, but how many hours and minutes depends entirely upon circumstances. —ED.]

Rules in the Trade.

A BRISBANE firm writes:—I would solicit information on the following, viz., coloring for 13 and 15 carat gold, the best and cheapest acids, and their proportions. Alloying: the best and newest methods, also the several alloys and their quantities. Apprentices: the age at which they are taken, the term for which they serve, the wages, if any, also the duties expected of them in the jewelry trade, either in Birmingham or London.

ROBERT PRINGLE & Co., Silversmiths, &c., Wilderness Works, 40 & 42, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.,



Have a very fine and varied stock of the following Hall-Marked Silver Goods—

Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Pickle Forks, Salt Cellars, Salt Spoons, Jam Spreads, Cases of Knife, Fork and Spoon, Snuff Boxes, Card Cases, Cigar Cases, &c., &c.

Goods sent on appro. **Price Lists Post Free on receipt of Trade Card.**

ADOLPH SCOTT,

Manufacturing Jeweller

And IMPORTER of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL

AND

Fancy Goods

Of every Description

SEND FOR PRICE LIST—

49, Vyse Street, BIRMINGHAM.

LOWEST PRICES.

Appro. Parcels

FOR

Selection at LIST PRICES.

Particular attention given to repairs of every description, and turned out in first-class style at lowest prices.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,

12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,

Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil. Paste, Steel, and Jet Brooches and Earrings. Silk, Horn, Vulcanite, Steel, and Black Bead Alberts. Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses. Table Cutlery.

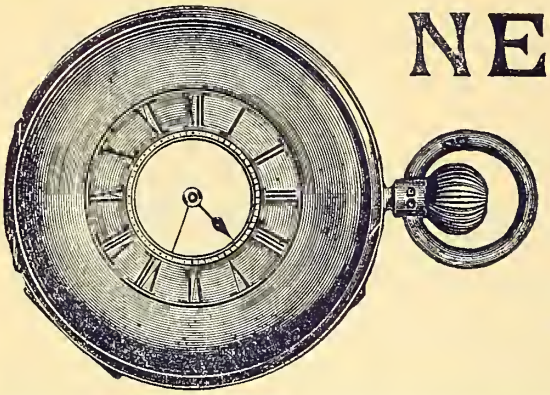
THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.
N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys, Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E. P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands, Biscuits, Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E. P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, &c.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.



NEWSOME & CO.,
THE BUTTS, COVENTRY.

WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

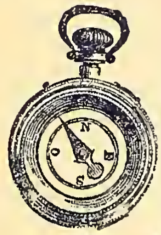
All kinds of English Lever Watches in Stock. Sole Makers of Patent Safety Wheel for Going Barrels. Keyless Work a Spécialité with or without the

KEW CERTIFICATE IN "A," "B," OR "C" CLASS.

Highest No. Marks 301 Positional Adjustment at Kew. Watch No. 102816, 36·4 out of possible 40. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

NOVELTY.

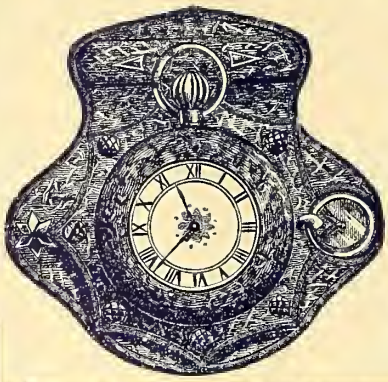
NEW PEDOMETER-COMPASS.
(PATENT.)



Case Nickel, size 14 lines. Big hand marks the whole circuit of 1,760 yards, the small hand in 50 miles, both indicate fractions. The Pedometer is regulated on a step of 2½ feet. The compass of this instrument is further provided with a Map, on which are indicated the principal towns of United Kingdom or other country. Price 8s. for one Sample, 20 per cent. discount for 12 pieces, CASH.

P. A. JOANNOT,
Watch Manufactory:—
5, ALPES, GENEVA, (SWITZERLAND).

A. GARSTIN & CO.,



1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11,
QUEEN SQUARE,
ALDERSGATE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.,
Wholesale Fancy Leather Goods Manufacturers.

NOVELTY for 1893.
The "Princess Marie" Registered Detachable Watch Pocket.

Worn above waist in position of gentleman's watch pocket, or on breast. Attached to any watch chain. Mounted lizard skin, and in all ordinary leathers.

Berndorf Metal Works
(ARTHUR KRUPP).
General Agent & Manager: Arthur E. Heckford.
TRADE MARK. BIRMINGHAM—SHEFFIELD.
Thio, Nickel Silver, and German Silver, Sheet Metal, Wires, &c.

Thio and Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, &c. Finished or Ready for Plating.

BMF

Wholesale * Trade * Only.

PURE NICKEL COOKING UTENSILS. ART BRONZE GOODS.
Telegrams: "Berndorf, Birmingham."
Telephone Nos.: Birmingham, 4048. Sheffield, 765.

CHAS. HARROLD and CO.,
No. 2 & 3, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham,
ASSAYERS, REFINERS, & DEALERS IN BULLION.

Fine Gold in Sheet or Grain; Fine Silver in Sheet, Grain, or Ingot; Sterling Silver in Ingots or Sheet; Fine and Sterling Wires, all sizes & patterns.

PATENT WATCH PENDANTS, BLANKS, STAMPINGS, BEADS, &c.

Silver Solders, all qualities; Pure Copper for Alloys.

GOLD, SILVER, & PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY.

The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases; also Jewellers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.

Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country.

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

Antique Silverings, Oxydizings, AND PARCEL-GILDING *IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS*

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

FIRST
INTRODUCER OF THE
Sand-Blast Process
WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD,
AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.
"Special attention to Country Orders."

9 & 10. NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

In and Out of the Courts.

Trade Marks Decision.

The familiar fir tree and the words "John Forrest, London," are henceforth not to appear on any of the watches manufactured by C. J. Hill. The Chancery Division has decided, upon the application of Richard Thorneloe, that the title is calculated to deceive.

Important "Appro" Case.

An action brought by Alfred Appleby, jeweler, of 124, Vyse-street, against Aaron Blanckensee, jeweler, of Frederick-street, for £297 12s., for goods sold and delivered, has been heard at the Birmingham Assizes before Mr. Justice Kennedy. The case for the plaintiff was that in September, 1891, the defendant, Aaron Blanckensee, and his son Edward called at plaintiff's place of business, and the father said his son, who was going abroad, wanted an assortment of diamonds on approbation. Plaintiff did not at first show the better-class goods, and the father noticing this spoke out rather sharply, saying to the plaintiff, "What are you afraid of, man? I am going to be responsible for these goods." On this the plaintiff showed a better class of goods, and a stock was selected from them. The goods were delivered, the understanding being that they were to be on approbation for seven months. When that period elapsed the goods had not been returned, and the matter was, therefore, treated as a debt, the bill being sent to the plaintiff's firm, which had since become a limited company. When application was made for payment defendant said that the goods were not for him, but for his son, who was in business apart from him. The defence was that defendant had neither ordered nor received the goods, and was therefore not liable. His version was that he said to plaintiff, "I have nothing to do with these goods. My son is going out on his own account entirely, and I have nothing to do with his business," and the plaintiff replied "All right." The judge having summed up, the jury found for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed, and judgment was given accordingly. Later on application was made for a stay of execution on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. His Lordship said it must be clearly understood he did not encourage the application. The terms upon which he should grant it would be that the whole of the money be paid into court, and the expenses of plaintiff's solicitor paid with the usual undertaking to return them.

How the Tally Business is Done.

Recently, several persons were sued by an Oldham dealer, named Leeming, for the value of various articles, chiefly musical albums and watches. In the first case, the amount in dispute was £2 5s., the price of a musical album. In giving her evidence, the wife of the defendant, who produced the album, said the traveller for plaintiff brought the article to the door and would not be said nay. Her husband was drunk at the time. The traveller got hold of his hand and helped him to steady the pen while he signed his name. She told the man at the time that they could not afford to pay for such an article. A shilling was paid the man at the time, but nothing afterwards. It was against her will that the thing was left. She told the man when he called a week later that they could not afford to pay for it. His Honor asked a witness who appeared for plaintiff, and who said plaintiff himself could not be present, being engaged at the Halifax County-court, if he had not better take these things back from the defendants, and make an end of the case? Witness replied that he had no instructions. He could not, however, prove the sale in this case. His Honor then said he should strike out all these cases and allow costs to defendants. Plaintiff should appear to prove his claims. He allowed defendant 3s. and another defendant named William White, miner at Park Hills Colliery (who said he earned from 6s. to 7s. a day), was allowed 7s. There was further another case in which the article sold was a musical album, value £2 5s. Defendant alleged that the album was left on approval for a week, and called witnesses to support this statement. He admitted that he had signed the agreement, but complained bitterly of the practice on the part of plaintiffs of this kind in getting fellow-workmen to act as agents. His Honor gave a verdict for the defendant, with costs, but warned him not to sign papers in future without knowing what they contained. Defendant: No, sir, I shan't. These are the practices which caused genuine clubs to be condemned.

Continuation of Scrape Robberies.

Notwithstanding the recent convictions at Birmingham, unprincipled workmen have not all been deterred or frightened from stealing scrape. A man, Edwin Dickenson, twenty-eight, who has been under the eye of the police for some time, has been committed for trial upon this charge. When apprehended a quantity of silver scrape was found upon him, which was identified as the property of his employers, Messrs. Nathan and Hayes.

An Unfortunate Partnership.

Some nine months ago a man named Perrin, of Hull, inserted an advertisement in one of our contemporaries to the effect that owing to continued ill-health he was open to take an energetic partner, to halve his handsome profits arising from an old established business doing a large jobbing, sale, and club trade upon the condition of a £200 investment. The bait attracted the attention of a Mr. Horlington, who opened up correspondence, in which Perrin stated that he had the monopoly of the Hull club trade, that he had clubs at each of the large shipyards, manufactories, and biggest works in Hull, and in addition to this a furnishing business. These and the parade of Perrin's strict religious principles, and chapel-going tendencies, induced Horlington to enter into partnership. He soon discovered the trap into which he had been led. Perrin began a wholesale removal of the stock, and even took money from Horlington's private box. When Horlington began to remonstrate Perrin produced two revolvers with which he threatened him. Horlington then sued for the return of his £200, and damages for having been thrown into business for twenty-two weeks and costs which the judge ordered defendant to pay.

The First Offenders Act.

The belief seems to be gaining ground amongst a certain class of young gentlemen, that one is "bound to get out of his first scrape," and quite a number of jewelers have been made a victim of this idea. Recently one, Archibald Witherington, went to the shop of Messrs. Godwin, High Holborn, and bought a diamond pin for £10 for which he tendered a cheque. Messrs. Godwin being satisfied with inquiries made, accepted the piece of paper in payment, which, however, the bank refused to honor. Meanwhile our hero repaired to an avuncular relative, Mr. Needes, Euston-road, and there obtained a loan upon the pin of £3. Notice having been given through the police, Mr. Needes discovered that he had received the pin in pawn. Shortly after, Witherington again called upon the pawnbroker when he was given into custody. Then came the pleading of the First Offenders Act, but Mr. Lushington committed him for trial for forgery, and obtaining goods by false pretences.

Another case was also recently brought before the court where a late officer of the Royal Enniskellen Fusiliers paid a visit to Messrs. Bracher and Sydenham, jewelers, Reading, and tendered a cheque with no account for £17 17s. who was also under the impression that the first offence would be passed by with a fine.

More Window Smashing.

Just past nine o'clock on the night of the 3rd ult., when hundreds of people were passing the establishment of W. S. Houghton, watchmaker and jeweler, Scotland-road, Liverpool, thieves smashed the window and made off with a heavy booty. The police were soon on the spot but the thieves were able to get away. Night, however, did not pass before the astute Liverpool detectives had got two of the thieves, and had recovered a large part of the property.

Hard Swearing.

Although we have noticed several painful cases of this during the month past, the judge of the Norwich County-court observed he had never heard such a case of hard swearing in all his life, as that in which a draper sued James Bloomfield, watchmaker, Scoles' Green for £2 1s. 6d. goods supplied, where both defendant and his wife swore they not only did not have the goods but did not know plaintiff. A host of witnesses were called proving the contrary, hence the judge's remarks.

Ought Goods to be Delivered to Strangers?

Mr. Dobrie and other Hastings jewelers recently received the patronage of a fashionably attired young lady, who, by representing herself as being connected with well-known public people of the town, succeeded in inducing the men of gold and gems to part with their treasures on appro. The articles not being returned, inquiries were instigated which put a stop to the lady's nefarious pursuits, and effected her apprehension in her fashionable apartments. She is now committed for trial.

Wrongly Marking a Watch.

Recently at Castle Eden Petty Sessions, a shop manager at Wingate, named Thomas Greenwell, was charged under the Merchandise Act with selling a watch guaranteed to be of Waltham manufacture, when it was only an imitation, made in Switzerland. Mrs. Bloom, wife of Mr. Jas. Bloom, watchmaker, etc., of High-street, Sunderland, proved buying a watch from defendent, ticketed in his window "Celebrated watch, at greatly reduced price, £1 2s. 6d." Witness stated that this was very much under the price at which Waltham watches could be sold. The prosecution was supported by a representative from London of the Waltham Watch Manufacturing Company, Massachusetts. Defendant admitted the offence, and was ordered to pay 5s. fine, with £3 2s. 6d as expenses of witnesses, and costs of court.

Selling Silver Plate without a Licence.

AT the Carmarthen borough sessions, on the 13th ult., Henry James Williams, watchmaker, Nott-square, was summoned by Charles Whiteoak, Inland Revenue officer, for dealing in plate without a licence. The Inland Revenue officer at St. Clear's said that he went to the shop on February 4th, and asked the defendant's son, who was in charge of the shop owing to his father's illness, for a silver albert. He replied that there were none in the shop, but that if he called later on he would have one for him from a jeweler's traveller, who was then in the town. He subsequently returned, and purchased a silver albert, which was about 5dwt. in weight, and was marked with the plain retail price of 24s. — Mr. Whiteoak, Inland Revenue officer at Carmarthen, said that the chain weighed 2oz. 6dwt. The defendant's son denied that he told the last witness he would get the albert from the traveller. He had bought it recently from his uncle's jewelry shop in Lammas-street, and he also denied that there were any silver watches or alberts for sale in the shop. The Bench retired to consider their verdict, and, on returning, said that they had found the case proved, and had decided to fine the defendant £3, including costs. The Mayor said that he did not agree with the decision.

Desiring a Long Term.

EARLY in March, Frederick Gooch, eighteen, entered the shop of Moritz Lararack and asked to see some rings. A tray of these was shown him, and as soon as prosecutor turned his back the prisoner snatched the tray and made off. He was caught, however, and taken before the magistrate, where he pleaded that he wanted to be sent to the Sessions so that he might get a good long term, a request to which the magistrate complied.

More Confidence Tricks.

THE Huddersfield tradesmen have been visited by a man named Henry Joy, thirty-nine, who succeeded in inducing them to part with sundry articles of jewelry, etc., upon the statement that he was Major Turner. He was ultimately captured and sentenced to three months' hard labor. Tradespeople ought to be more careful about the references of strangers ; a gentleman will not object to things being sent to his house if he is a stranger.

Jeweler's Shop Robbed at York.

EARLY on the morning of the 21st ult., the shop of Mr. J. W. Arundel, watchmaker and jeweler, Railway-street, York, was broken into, and a quantity of watches and rings stolen. The window was quite unprotected, and between four and five o'clock in the morning it was found that it had been smashed and about seventy rings, chiefly ladies', and six silver watches had been stolen. The hole in the window was large enough to admit a man's hand, and on the grate in front of the window was found a dining-room poker, with which it is supposed the window had been broken. Suspicion has fallen upon a lodger at a temperance hotel, who left early the same morning without paying his bill, and borrowed the dining-room poker. The value of the articles stolen is estimated at between £40 and £50.

More Window Piercing.

ON the night of the 11th ult., the premises of Mr. H. Ash, jeweler and watchmaker, Tonypandy, were broken into by burglars and a considerable robbery effected. A hole about a foot square was made, and every valuable within reach was extracted from the window, the thieves safely decamping with their booty.

Watches showing Various Times.—Messrs. Orr and Son, of Madras, have recently introduced several useful novelties in connection with watches and clocks. They make a timepiece with a double set of hands, one gold and the other steel, showing Madras and London time respectively. A third hand, painted red, is sometimes added, showing the time at New York. Hands of this description could easily be cut out for various places, showing the time at any two places, and would, no doubt, prove very saleable.

REVIEWS.

Le Pays de l'Horlogerie Indicateur-réclame des Fabriques Suisses d'Horlogerie, de Boîtes à Musique, de Bijouterie, d'Outils et Fournitures, etc., etc. By Chas. Gros Fils St. Imier. Price 3½fr. This is a very valuable work, and, in addition to a large quantity of information regarding Continental watchmaking, gives a classified and localised directory of the trade. It also gives the trade marks of the leading Swiss firms. In all it contains 150 pages of most useful matter, and a large quantity of advertisements. We believe it to be the most comprehensive work of its kind published.

A Manual of Photography. By A. Brothers, F.R.A.S. (London : Chas. Griffin and Co.) This excellent manual of 360 pages is above the ordinary run of things, and contains a vast amount of information useful not only to the amateur, but to the dealer in materials, apparatus, etc. Various new processes are described. Printing on wood, photo-lithography, platinotype, collotype, and Woodbury type, and a host of other things.

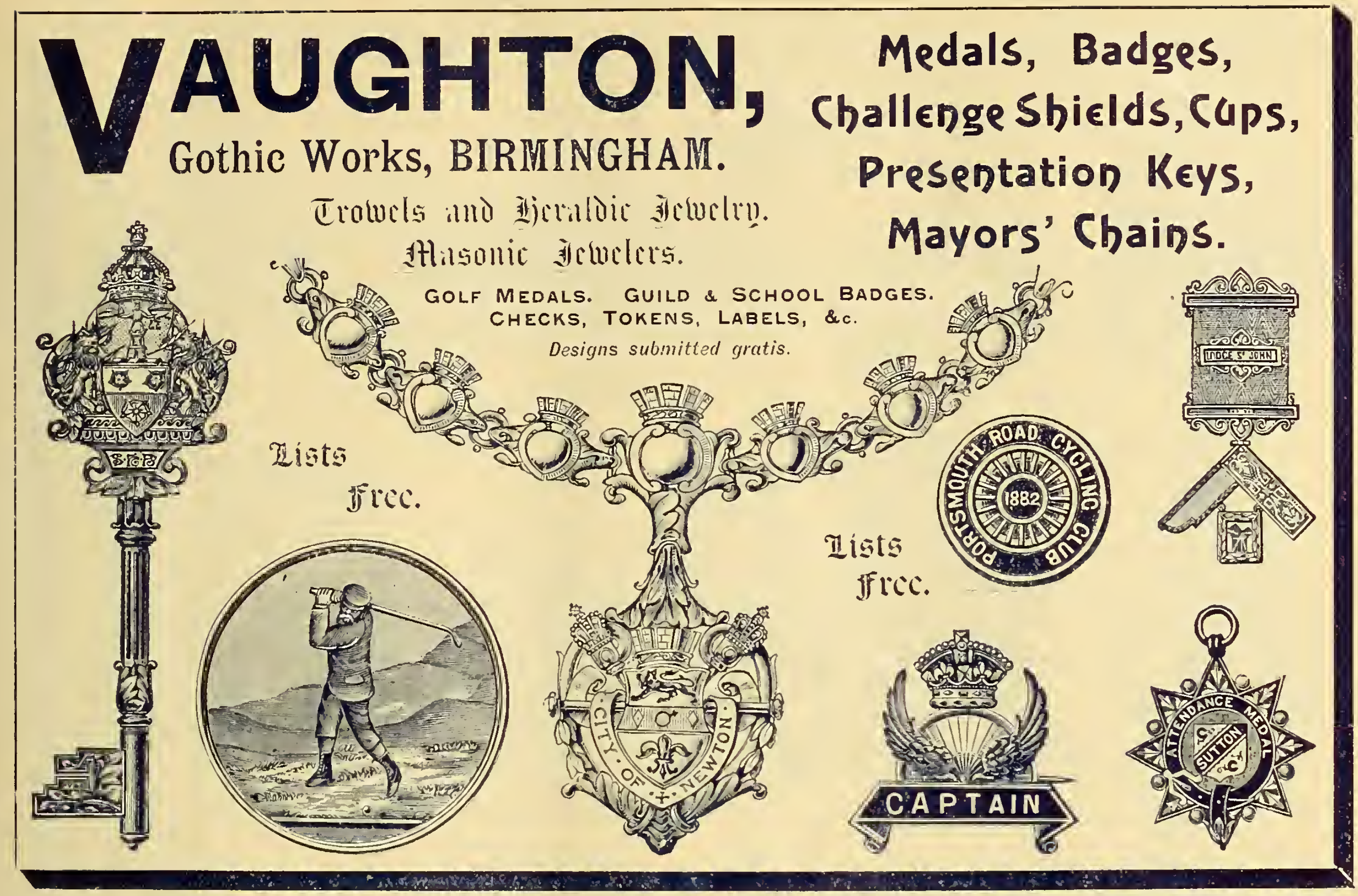
Handbuch der Galvanoplastik oder der Elektro-Chemischen Metallüberziehung in aller ihren Anwendungsarten ; Mit einer ausführlichen Abbanalung über das Alluminium seine Eigenschaften und alle seine Anwendungsarten. Von Konrad Taucher. (Stuttgart : Rieger 'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.) This book, although not in our mother tongue, will doubtless prove of interest to the sons of the Fatherland in this country, or those who can appreciate words extending across a page. It is a first-class work, and deals with many subjects in a manner not to be found in any of our books upon electro-depositing. The chapter of over forty pages upon aluminium will be found very useful, as well as the number of recipes of processes given.

Handbook for Opticians : A Treatise on the Optical Trade, and its Mechanical Manipulations. By W. Bohne, Optician. Second, revised, and greatly enlarged edition. (A. B. Guswold and Co., 119, Canal-street, New Orleans, La., Price 2·50dol. The author says in his preface that the favorable reception his first edition received, even outside the trade, induced him to extend its usefulness by adding information which he previously considered as belonging to the medical faculty. Their writings, however, demand a partially scientific education which most of us simple opticians have now received. Mr. Bohne's explanations may not be strictly professional, but a diligent reader will readily understand them, and that is, in the author's opinion, the principal object of all instruction ; and this really is the key-note of the whole book, simple explanation of all the more common facts requisite to be known by the optician. There are twenty-eight chapters in the book and a glossary. It is well got up and well illustrated, and contains a host of information which every one ought to know. We do not wish to be critical over so excellent a work, but still there are one or two things in connection with which we venture to think the occulist himself needs spectacles, *e.g.*, the elasticity of the optic axes. We regret we know of no such work in England, and therefore have no hesitation in thoroughly recommending it to our readers.

Almanach des Horlogers. By Chas Gros, Fils St. Imier (Suisse). This almanac contains a large store of information upon practical articles, subjects of horological interest, inventions, tools, practical recipes, etc., etc., as well as some amusing rade literature, and a goodly number of advertisements.

Deutscher Uhrmacher-Kalender fur 1893. (Berlin : W. H Kühl.) This capital little calendar contains nearly 200 pages of well-selected matter connected with the science and art of horology. It is written in Latin characters, and has some interesting illustrations. It also contains a diary, and a very fine list of trade publications.

The Use of Spiders' Webs.—We suppose everyone is familiar with the cross webs of the microscope. If not, it may be remarked that two spider webs are crossed at right angles in the eye-piece of microscopes, their smallness not obscuring an object, while the rotation of them on the stage enables angular measurements to be made. The same delicate morsels are used for telescopes ; and lately in America we hear this arachnidal commodity has been in great demand, and countries as far distant as China have been searched for the treasure. Ultimately Uncle Sam turned his attention to spider cocoons, but here it is found that the filaments are often in pieces, and this is not to be wondered at. In our schoolboy days we practised a method of obtaining the gossamer in quantity, and could for once teach Cousin Jonathan something !



VAUGHTON,

Gothic Works, BIRMINGHAM.

Trowels and Heraldic Jewelry.
Masonic Jewelers.

Medals, Badges, Challenge Shields, Cups, Presentation Keys, Mayors' Chains.

GOLF MEDALS. GUILD & SCHOOL BADGES.
CHECKS, TOKENS, LABELS, &c.
Designs submitted gratis.

Lists Free.

Lists Free.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

CHARLES J. HILL,

Russell House, COVENTRY.

PRIZE MEDALS
1862.
1867.
1882.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

ENGLISH WATCHES

GOLD AND SILVER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED
"TALBOTT & TALBOTT."

TRADE T & T MARK.

APPRO ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

O. BRAHAM,

Wholesale Optician & Manufacturer,

3, **SEKFORDE STREET,**
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Cases; Clinical and Brewers Thermometers; Self-Registering Thermometers; Aneroids, Thermometers; Barometers, Saccharometers, Hydrometers, &c.; Opera, Field and Sea Glasses; Microscopes, Telescopes, and Reading Glasses; Rain Gauges.

REPAIRS WITH DESPATCH.

W. KIRKHAM,

WHOLESALE JEWELLER,

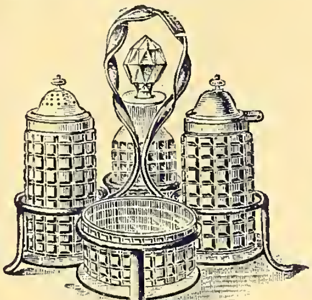
Watch Manufacturer and Importer,

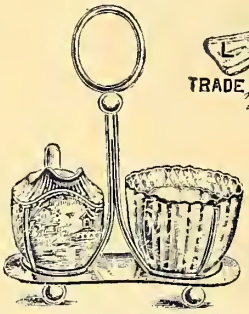
18, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

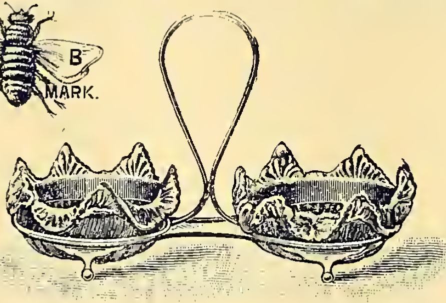
Best Prices given for Surplus Stock, Job Lots, &c.

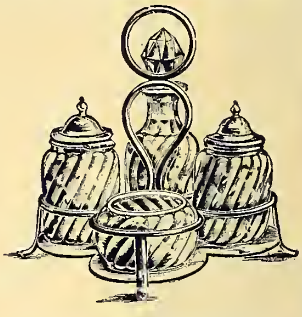
LIONEL BLANCKENSEE, Manufacturer of ELECTRO PLATE IN EVERY VARIETY.

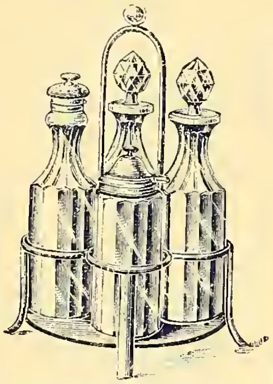
L B TRADE MARK.

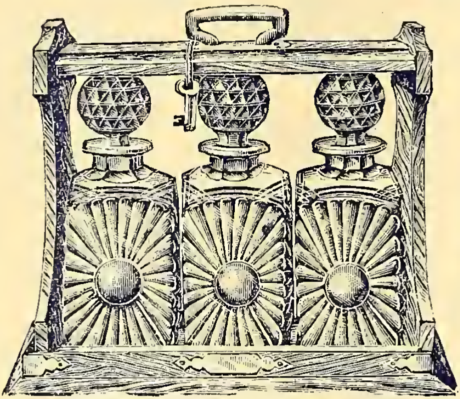

9578.—Plaid Glass Luncheon Cruet.

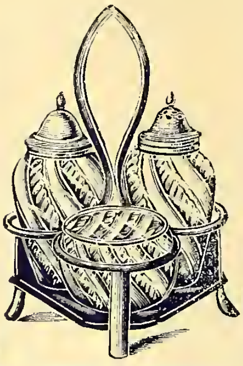

9719.—Sugar and Cream, Willow Pattern Design, Copeland China, all Colors.

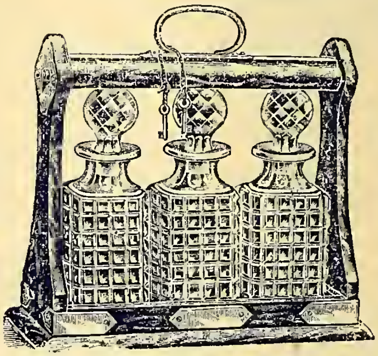

9028.—Double Jelly, Rich Ruby Glass, and in larger size.

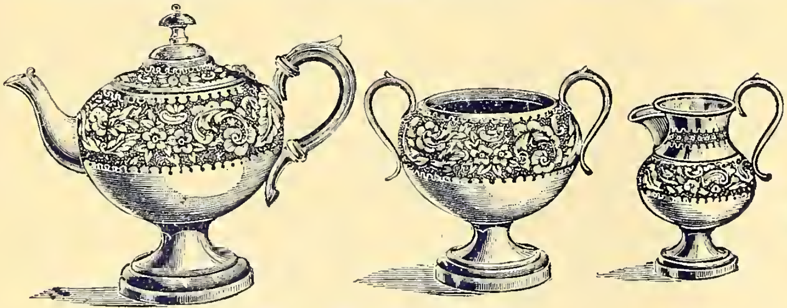

9385.—Twist Glass Luncheon Cruet.

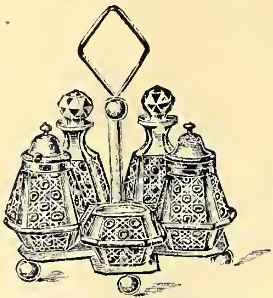

620.—Government Pattern Glass Cruet, and in 5 and 6 hole.

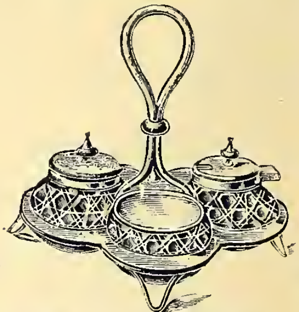

8544.—Oak Liquor Frame; also in one and two bottles.

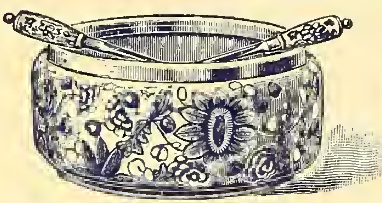

9723.—Breakfast, New Pressed Glass.

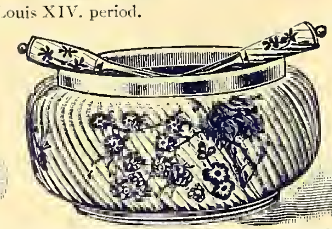

8780.—Oak Liquor Frame, American Glass (Sole Right)

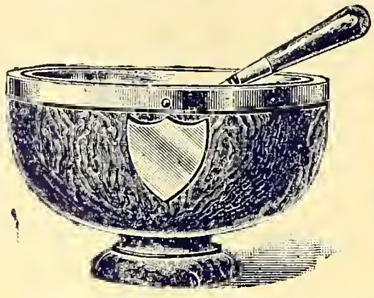

9864.—Tea Set. Louis XIV. period.

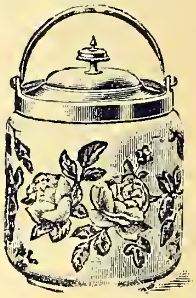

9875.—Fine Cut Glass, Carlton.

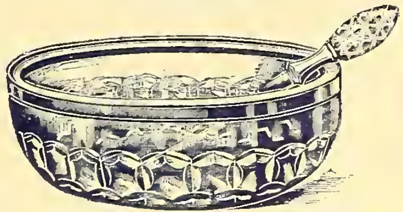

9869.—Cut Glass, New Hobnail.

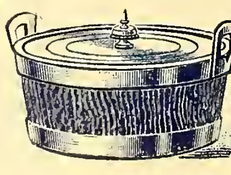

3696.—China Salad with helpers, Crown Derby Decoration.

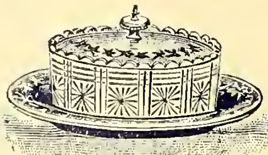

8756.—China Salad with helpers, Strawberry Leaves.

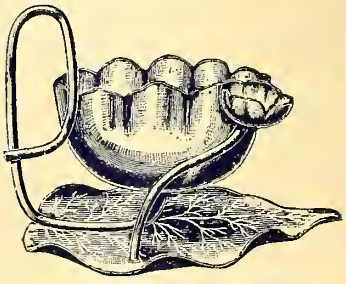

3782.—Oak Salad with helpers.

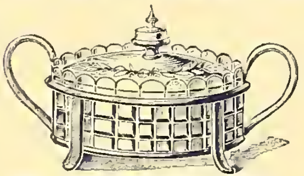

9774.—China Biscuit, English Hand-Painted.

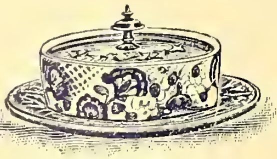

9402.—Salad Bowl with helpers, American Glass.

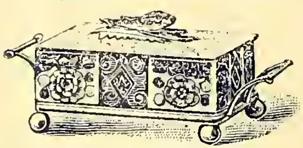

3427.—Oak Tub, Butter.


9486.—Butter Glass in two sizes


9368.—Lily Sugar Bowl, Gilt inside, and Sifter.


9876.—Plaid Glass Butter, Pressed Ivy Cover.


8539.—China Butter, Crown Derby Decoration.


3824.—China Sardine, Crown Derby Decoration.

Works and Showrooms, **18 and 19, NORTHWOOD ST., BIRMINGHAM,**
and at **118, HOLBORN (Near Hatton Garden), LONDON, E.C.**

[*Telegrams,*
"Progressive, Birmingham."]

OUR TRADE GAZETTE.

Bankruptcies.

Joll, Walter Frederick, Jeweler, 45, Picton-street, and 42a, Bridge-street, Bristol.—On March 1st the first meeting of the creditors of this bankrupt was held in the Bristol Bankruptcy Court. The summarised statement of the debtor's affairs was as follows:—Unsecured creditors, £1,126 8s. 5d.; creditors fully secured £596 12s. 6d.—the estimated value of these securities being £676, there was a surplus of £79 7s. 6d. His liability under bills he had drawn or accepted was £20, and the total amount ranking for dividend was £1,146 8s. 5d. Adding £20 8s. for preference claims, the total liabilities were £1,763 8s. 11d. Stock in trade was put down as worth £200; trade fittings, £20; furniture, £20—a total of £250. Good book debts, £12 17s. 3d.; doubtful and bad, £17 2s. 6d.—estimated to produce £7 10s. These amounts, with the surplus from securities, made £349 14s. 9d., or, less the preference claims, £20 8s., £329 6s. 9d. The deficiency was £817 1s. 8d. The alleged causes of failure were "Insufficient trade and heavy expenses." The Official Receiver's remarks on the case were as follows: "The debtor commenced his present business in December, 1891, with, it is stated, a capital of about £100. He was previously for about a year and a-half a jeweler's dealer, and, prior to that, for twenty years an assistant to a pawnbroker and jeweler in this city. The debtor has not charged himself in his deficiency account with the above-mentioned £100 capital, and his deficiency is, of course, greater to that extent. Apart from this, he has drawn from his business in about fourteen months for household and personal expenses £480—a sum far in excess of what he must have known he could afford, seeing (*a*) that he admits he was endeavoring to work up a business; (*b*) that he has made no profit; (*c*) that he was aware of his insolvent position six months ago. From the books and papers, the former of which have been fairly kept so far as they go, it would appear that the debtor has incurred trade debts to a large extent since he was aware of his insolvency, and in many cases within quite a recent period. Nearly the whole of the items in the deficiency account are mere estimates." Mr. C. B. Winson was appointed trustee, with Messrs. J. Law, Deakin, and Francis (Birmingham), A. Sydenham (Birmingham), and W. H. Cox (Bristol) as a committee of inspection. Among the principal creditors are:—

		£	s.	d.
Raphael, J., and Co.	London	25	8	11
Schaeffler and Co.	,,	39	5	6
Banks, J. M.	Birmingham	20	2	0
Deakin and Francis	,,	165	19	0
Gilbert, J., and Sons	,,	21	17	5
Mackenzie and Goode...	,,	24	0	6
Skinner, T., and Co.	,,	73	11	3
Sydenham, A.	,,	46	7	9
Andrews, J. W.	Bristol	520	0	0
Wingfield and Rowbottom	Sheffield	21	19	0
Cooper Bros., ...	,,	13	16	2
Fenton, Jos., and Son	,,	14	19	17

On March 10th the debtor was examined by the Official Receiver and ordered to file a proper cash account, the case being further adjourned to April 14th.

Brown, John (Parker and Brown, trading as), Silversmith, Garden-street, Sheffield.—A largely attended meeting of creditors was held on March 3rd at the offices of the Official Receiver. The Official Receiver stated that two statements of account had been returned by the debtor—one which he had termed a partnership account, and the other a separate or personal account. The partnership account showed that the unsecured creditors amounted to £1,584 10s. 11d., and of the creditors who were only partly secured it was expected that £620 14s. 11d. would rank for dividend; making a total of £2,205. The total assets were estimated at £799 10s. 8d., but there was £8 5s. 2d. for preferential creditors, leaving the net assets, estimated, £791 5s. 3d. There was therefore a deficiency or £1,414 0s. 5d. The debtor commenced business in 1874 in partnership with John Richard Parker, and had had a capital of £160. Parker died in December last, and there was no doubt that at that time the estate was insolvent. The bankrupt consulted his solicitor about his affairs in the month of January, and a meeting of the creditors was called. That meeting was adjourned, and then a creditors' petition was filed, the bankrupt afterwards consenting to an adjudication. His books of account appeared to have been well kept, but there was no capital account. Debtor had never taken stock or taken means to ascertain his position. He had been mixed up with a building society, which claimed £916 in excess of what the debtor anticipated. The debtor had stated that after paying for some years it appeared to him that the more he paid the more he had to pay. Brown accounts for his deficiency by bad debts, a number of losses, and the claim of the building society. In the separate account the debtor had returned that he only owed £2 11s. 9d. He had £35 worth of furniture, £4 13s. due to him for good debts, and he estimated that on a mortgage on some property valued at £300 he would have a balance due to him of £98 19s. 9d. If that was so, there would be a surplus of £135, which, of course, would go to the creditors of the partnership account. Mr. Walter Sissons was appointed trustee, at a remuneration to be fixed by the committee of inspection, the rate of payment not to exceed 5 per cent. for realisation and 5 per cent. for distribution. Messrs. George Henry Hutchinson, J. Bevan, and A. Chapman were appointed the committee of inspection. The bankrupt came up for his public examination six days later before the County-court judge. In compliance with the Official Receiver's request the examination was adjourned till April 13th.

Allen, Robert, Watchmaker, 39, Union-street, Dowlais.—A receiving order was made in February. At a meeting of the creditors on March 6th, at the offices of the Official Receiver at Merthyr, the statement of affairs showed gross liabilities, £291 8s.; expected to rank, £240 18s.; net assets available for distribution, £52 10s.; deficiency, £188 8s. The examination of the debtor took place on March 15th.

Hall, Henry George, Watchmaker, Wimborne Minster. A receiving order was made March 4th, and the first meeting held on the 20th. The first examination of the debtor will take place on the 19th inst. at the Town Hall, Poole.

Parry, William Henry, Working Watchmaker, East Dereham.—The liabilities in this case are £99 10s. 6d.; deficiency, £75 8s. 1d. At the examination held at Norwich debtor stated, in reply to the Official Receiver, that he first commenced business in 1886 at East Dereham, in partnership with a man named Haylock. In 1890 the partnership was dissolved, debtor continuing the business, which consisted for the most part of repairs. His business had been so insignificant that he had not kept books. Of his total liabilities £60 were due to one firm, who ultimately served him with a writ, and he had no alternative but to file his petition. His insolvency was due to insufficient trade and debtor's illness, which had prevented him working. Examination closed.

Judda, Ferdinand, Wholesale Optician, 15, Ampthill-square, Hampstead-road, and 62, Holborn-viaduct.—The following are some of the creditors:—Dehorter, A., London, £20; Pearce, S., London, £35; Racknow, H., London, £14 3s.; Usher, W., and Co., Swansea, £24. The remaining creditors are foreign, the largest amount being £112.

Lowenstein, Adolph, Agent for Continental Manufacturers and Importers of Clocks, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.—The first meeting of creditors was held on March 6th at the London Bankruptcy Court. The summary of accounts filed by the debtor showed liabilities amounting to £308 17s. 9d., assets nothing. The debtor having no offer of composition to submit, the estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Tait, John, Coldstream.—The liabilities in this case are £303, and the assets £8 19s. At the meeting there was no offer of composition, and the trustee said that he had advised the debtor to try and raise some money among his friends with the view of paying a composition, and he thought that might be done.

Deeds of Assignment.

Taylor, James, Frame-maker and Watch Importer, 40, Goswell-road, and Finsbury Park.—A deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed on March 6th, and which provides for the payment of a composition of 5s. in the £, in two equal instalments at three and six months respectively; secured by an assignment and the promissory notes of the debtor and another, who has offered to sign if and only in the event of the said composition being accepted by the whole of the creditors. The trustee is Mr. Herbert A. Plumb, accountant, 90, Cannon-street, E.C. The unsecured creditors are returned at £1,273; fully secured creditors, £1,085; and the assets are returned at £215. The principal creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Hener and Co.	Bienne	42	0	0
Coleman, Angel	London	16	0	0
Baer, Bernard	,,	22	0	0
Castleberg, A.	,,	48	0	0
Clarke Bros.	,,	19	0	0
Copestakes, Hughes, Crampton and Co.	,,	84	0	0
Hildetheimer and Co.	,,	29	0	0
Kubitz and Imberg	,,	23	0	0
Lohman, C.	,,	57	0	0
Michael Bros.	,,	22	0	0
Nordmann, Jules	,,	30	0	0
Taylor, George	,,	610	0	0
Victoria Printing Co.	,,	21	0	0
Weer, W. T., and Co.	,,	112	0	0

Knight, L. E., and Co. (Lewis Edwin Knight, trading as), Jeweler, etc., 21, Northgate, and at 23, Oakroyd-terrace, Manningham, Bradford. The unsecured liabilites in this case are £3,552 11s. 11d. Secured creditors, £1,057 9s. 6d. Estimated net assets £2,498 6s. 5d. At a meeting of creditors the debtors' offer of 15s. in the £ by the following instalments, viz.: 2s. 6d. in the £ at two, four, and six months respectively, 3s. 9d. in the £ at nine months, and 3s. 9d. in the £ at twelve months from March 1st, 1893, the last instalment to be secured to the satisfaction of the creditors' nominees, was accepted. The debtor's brothers, Messrs. Knight of Leeds, have consented to be guarantee for the last instalment. The deed was registered on March 7th. The principal creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Fillheimer and Co.	London	520	12	4
Lazerus and Rosenfeld	,,	299	11	9
Fulda and David	,,	191	8	6
Roley, J.	,,	158	11	0
Lawenstenn Bros.	,,	81	8	1
Hirsch Bros.	,,	105	0	9
Newmarks, Louis	,,	90	5	0
Harburg, Henry, and Co.	,,	64	10	6
Michael Bros.	,,	62	14	10
Mesquita, S.	,,	55	17	0
Lang, Jonas, and Co.	,,	41	5	1
Hirsch, Pritchard, and Co.	,,	39	11	6
Kohnston, M.	Bavaria	271	0	6
Constantine and Floyd	Birmingham	220	16	3
McClelland Bros.	,,	92	9	9
Crompton, Robert	,,	33	2	9
Blunt, G.	,,	20	15	6
Lowry Bros.	,,	21	1	6
Levetus Bros.	,,	27	18	0
Nocile Gebrunder Ludenschied	Germany	26	19	1
Knight, T. H.	Leeds	45	10	0
Plant and Baggaley	Longton	22	3	8
Wright, L. J.	Manchester	425	14	0
McClory, —	Sheffield	123	4	6
Ashberry, Philip, and Sons	,,	75	6	2
Allcard and Co.	,,	45	17	0
Lee, George, and Co.	,,	24	9	6
Hammond and Co.	Stourbridge	25	18	2
Elcock, S.	,,	22	17	8
American German Clock Co.	Ullinger	32	5	0

Hall, George, Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, 55, Snow Hill, Birmingham. A composition of 12s. 6d. in the £, payable 3s. July 4th, 3s. 6d. November 4th, 1893, 3s. 6d. on March 4th, and 2s. 6d. on June 4th, 1894, secured by debtor's brother as guarantor, has been accepted. The deed was filed on March 17th. The unsecured liabilities are £3,577 1s. 10d., and the estimated net assets are £1,133 18s. 10d. Mr. Allen Edwards, C.A., is the trustee. List of creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
Adie and Lovekin	London	85	0	0
Appleby and Co.	,,	137	0	0
British United Clock Co.	,,	41	0	0
Bourgeois, A.	,,	114	0	0
Baxter, F.	,,	39	0	0
Baker, C., and Son	,,	27	0	0
Birchall, Corns, and Simmons	,,	34	0	0
Bayliss, C. H., and Co.	,,	45	0	0
Cox, W. F.	,,	35	0	0
Cook, J., and Son	,,	115	0	0
Devenport, W.	,,	37	0	0
Dehorter, —	,,	48	0	0
Evans, E. M., and Sons	,,	97	0	0
Forrester Bros.	,,	26	0	0
Green, Cadbury, and Co.	,,	40	0	0
Hoppe and Co.	,,	21	0	0
Horton, Thomas	,,	22	0	0
Hall, W. H.	,,	23	0	0
Levy, David	,,	229	0	0
Mayell Bros.	,,	40	0	0
Male and Jones	,,	75	0	0
Oliver, W.	,,	49	0	0
Pearce, H.	,,	57	0	0
Payton and Son	,,	114	0	0
Pierre, —	,,	136	0	0
Pearce and Thompson	,,	47	0	0
Hirsch, Pritchard, and Co.	,,	31	0	0
Rannussen, Webb, and Co.	,,	73	0	0
Robbins and Appleton	,,	369	0	0
Seal, William	,,	28	0	0
Scattergood and Greathead	,,	45	0	0
Vale, W., and Sons	,,	47	0	0
Walton, G. E., and Co.	,,	41	0	0
Wakefield Bros.	,,	50	0	0
Whitehouse, E.	,,	86	0	0
Birch and Co.	Coventry	94	0	0
Premier Cycle Co.	,,	43	0	0
Hawley and Son	,,	168	0	0
Schulkenburger, R.	Germany	27	0	0
Schyle and Sohn	,,	43	0	0
Kundent, F.	Handsworth	199	0	0
Ehrbardt, W.	Hockley	58	0	0
Haywood, J., and Co.	Sheffield	32	0	0
Bankers' Claims		66	0	0

Richardson, Tom Edwin, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 27, Aire-street, Goole. E. Taylor, Boothferry-road, Goole, I.A., has been appointed trustee, under deed of arrangement. The creditors are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Echveffer and Co.	London	36	3	0
Baume and Co.	,,	36	3	9
Silverstone, Isaac, and Co.	Birmingham	31	13	6
Cohen and Sons	,,	98	18	2
Holmes, William I.	,,	47	4	8
Newsome and Co.	Coventry	40	11	6
Hill, Charles J.	,,	53	18	0
Tomlinson, Charles	Goole	45	0	0
Clark, E. T.	,,	50	15	0
Hall, Leonard	Louth	30	7	6
Armstrong, F., Bros.	Manchester	22	11	0
Myers, Joseph	,,	24	15	0
Hirsch, Pritchard, and Co.	Paris	23	5	0
Hehdon's—(Exors. of)	Rawcliffe Bridge	650	0	0
Bankers' Claims		68	4	11

Scott, Robert, Jun., Optician, 5, Woodhouse-lane, and 16, Elford-grove, Roundhay-road, Leeds. Under deed of arrangement, filed March 10th, Mr. John F. Dyson is appointed trustee. The unsecured liabitities are £375 16s. 5d., and estimated net assets, £184.

Pearson, R. A., 3, Adelaide-place, Clydebank. An offer of 3s. per £, payable by three equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months, has been made. The liabilities are £233, and the estimated deficiency £230.

McCoy, Michael, Watchmaker, 21, Clanbrassil-street, Dundalk. An assignment has been made to pay debts in full, by eight yearly instalments of 2s. 6d. in the £, first instalment to be paid in the month of August next, and remaining instalments to be paid in every month of August in each year thereafter, until said debts be fully paid off. Secured creditors, £30. Unsecured liabilities, £104 17s. 1½d. Estimated net assets, £39.

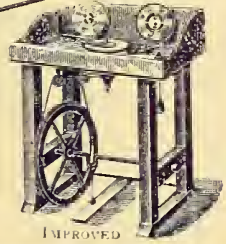
White, Robert Henry, Optician, Park-row, Leeds. This debtor has consulted his creditors, of whom the principal are :—

		£	s.	d.
London and Paris Optic Co.	London	68	0	0
Pastrelli and Popkins	,,	60	0	0
Hans and Isaac	,,	37	0	0
Wells and Lyon	,,	30	10	11
Darton and Co.	,,	50	12	6
Simmons and Frederick	,,	33	0	0
Purdon and Stokes	Birmingham	51	0	0
Paul, J.	Knaresborough	25	0	0
Webster, H.	Leeds	38	3	0
Gard, W. R.	,,	34	0	0
Harrison, J.	Wakefield	40	0	0

The total unsecured debts are £720, cash creditors £595, ditto secured by guarantor £860, fully secured £765, partly secured £500. The debtor's personal share of the assets of his partnership business is estimated at £800.

Harman, R. and Co., and The Co-operative Jewelers' Association (Thomas Richmond Thealric Harman, trading as), Jewelers' Factor, 78, Vyse-street, Birmingham, and 10, Upper Hagley-road, Edgbaston. A deed of assignment has been filed. The unsecured liabilities, are £1,743 10s. 8d., and the estimated net assets, £104 7s. 4d. List of principal creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
Harman, F.	London	54	0	0
Appleby, A., and Co.	Birmingham	19	13	0



E. GRAY & SON,

Manufacturers & Importers

OF

TOOLS AND MATERIALS

FOR JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, AND SILVERSMITHS.

Wire Drawing Machine, with 3 Speeds.

Illustrated and
Descriptive Catalogue for 1892
Post Free to the Trade on Application.

46 & 47, CLERKENWELL GREEN, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Materials, London." ESTABLISHED 1822.

Improved Treadle Lapidary's Machine.

TO THE TRADE.

C. LEAKE,

Maker to the trade of every description

Hollow & Solid Alberts,

Curb Chains for Bracelets and Brooches,
Fancy Alberts and Padlocks.

9, Horton's Buildings, Branston Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

THE BEST JOBBING HOUSE.

LIGHT & WITCOMB,

8, AUGUSTA STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

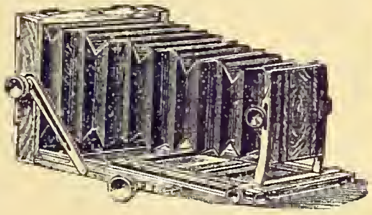
Manufacturing Jewellers & Patentees.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR
Gold and Silver Brooches, Medals, Club Badges, &c.

Over a Million of our Patent "Adjustable" Coin Mounts have been sold; suitable for English and Foreign Coins, Tokens, &c.

THE BEST STOCK OF 9ct. SET, AND OTHER PINS IN BIRMINGHAM.

ESTIMATES BY RETURN OF POST.
WHOLESALE & SHIPPING ONLY.



J. & H. TAYLOR,

Late JOHN TAYLOR. *Established 1878.*

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS FOR THE TRADE AND SHIPPERS ONLY.

OPERA GLASSES, FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, BAROMETERS. (Special Fancy Patterns at Low Figures.) Thermometers Photograph Cameras, Lenses and Stands. Spectacle Cases, Eyeglass Cases, Eyeglass Cords, Lenses of every description, plain and tinted. Pebble Spectacles. Oculists' Prescriptions carefully worked Repairs (same day as received).

Spectacles and Folders in every Pattern known to the trade, from cheapest to the very best, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Solid Nickel, and Tortoiseshell. Specialities in Non-Rusting Folders and Spectacles for Export Trade. All the Latest Patterns in Cork Nose and Easy-Wearing Folders.
Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS (Our own Make). Specialite.—High Class Workmanship and Finish, at Moderate Prices. Lenses, Stands, and all Accessories. Complete Outfits supplied. Photographs of our Specialities furnished to Buyers on application.

Manufactory at 54, Tenby Street North, Birmingham.

SILVASTOR

(PATENT).

For preventing Tarnish on
Silver and Electro-plated Goods

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED.

Proprietor: Mr. T. HOLDEN, 17, Hargreaves St., Burnley.

Every Description of

MATERIAL

— AND —

TOOLS

FOR WATCHMAKERS

Wholesale Dealers in Silk, Steel, and Nickelled Alberts.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCH GLASSES' KEYS AND MAINSPRINGS.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.
10, Great Hampton St., Birmingham.

		£	s.	d.
Booth, E T., and Sons	Birmingham	32	12	0
Brittan, B. H., and Sons	,,	49	5	3
Child, S.	,,	27	11	9
Cosby, W. J.	,,	59	3	0
English Watch Case Co.	,,	63	0	0
Hawkins, G. E.	,,	47	2	2
Knight, J.	,,	56	14	7
Lister and Wright	,,	20	15	0
Neale, L. E.	,,	20	13	9
Parkes, A. E.	,,	30	10	0
Reading and Sons	,,	24	14	0
Scattergood and Greathead	,,	44	13	6
Thomas, Dr.	,,	217	2	6
Westwood and Sons	,,	24	9	9
Fletcher, Miss	Newcastle	203	15	0
BANKERS CLAIMS	... ...	328	8	9

Dissolutions of Partnership.

PHILLIPS, JOEL AND SON, Jewelers and Silversmiths, 14, Petherton-road, LONDON. December 9th, 1892. Debts by Joel Phillips, at 131, Mildmay-road, Canonbury.

READING AND LEE, Manufacturing Jewelers, 45A, Frederick-street, BIRMINGHAM. February 14th. Debts by George Edward Reading, who continues.

KIRKHAM AND WORSTER, Dealers in Jewelry, 18, Clerkenwell-road. February 23rd. Debts by William Kirkham.

LYDDON BROTHERS, Pawnbrokers, Silversmith, and Jewelers, 46 and 47, Old Market-street, BRISTOL. March 7th.

BRISTOL GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, BRISTOL GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE AND MANUFACTURING CO., AND TAYLOR, LANGFORD AND CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Jewelers, and Clock and Watchmakers, College Green, BRISTOL. January 1st. Debts by George Langford, who continues under the same styles.

ASHER, LAZARUS, Jeweler, 13, Irwell-street, Strangeways, MANCHESTER.—A deed of arrangement has been filed, with Maurice A. Michaels, Swan-street, Manchester, jeweler, as trustee. Composition of 5s. in the £, payable by two equal instalments at three and six months, secured by assignment upon trust until default, and also by a surety. Unsecured liabilities, £255 1s.; estimated net assets, £190 5s. 6d. List of creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
Cook, William	Birmingham	77	15	6
Ahronsberg Bros.	,,	14	10	0
Hawley, William Henry	Coventry	118	15	6
Michaels, A.	Manchester	34	0	0
Jacobs, S., and Co.	,,	10	0	0

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

[The Charge for the Insertion of a Telegraphic Address in this list is 3s. 6d. for a year or any portion thereof. Cash to accompany order.]

Appleby and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Appleby, Vyse-street. Birmingham.**

Armstrong, Adam L.—**Armstrong, Clockmaker, Landport.**

Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4 St. Mary's-street, Manchester—**Armstrong, St. Mary's, Manchester.**

Backes and Strauss, 64, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.—**Brooches, London.**

Barker, F., and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.—**Altazimuth, London.**

Baume and Co., 21, Hatton-garden, London—**Baume Watch, London.**

Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, E.C.—**Yttrium, London.**

Berndorf Metal Works, 25, Frederick-street, and Regent-street, Birmingham—**Berndorf, Birmingham.**

Botwright and Grey, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell—**Botwright, Clerkenwell.**

Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham—**Bragoria, Birmingham.**

Carley, Geo., and Co., 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.—**Carley, London.**

Carter & Co., 89, Vyse Street, Birmingham—**Retract, Birmingham.**

Chapman, Son, and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London, E.C.—**Tantalus, London.**

Clémence, Frères, 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.—**Les Bois, London.**

Comyns, Wm., and Sons, 41, 43, 45, and 47, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.—**Grandeur, London.**

Cooper, H. J., and Co., (Ltd.), 22, Thavies Inn, W.C.—**Hencoop, London.**

Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham—**Fenwick, Augusta-street, Birmingham.**

Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Fischer, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**

Fletcher, R., and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester—**Tissue, Stoneclough.**

Ford and Wright, 116 and 118, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Briolette, London.**

Garstin, A., and Co., 1 to 11, Queen-square, Aldersgate-street—**Garstin, London.**

Ginder Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Setters, Birmingham.**

Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Gleeson, Clerkenwell.**

Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham—**Quality, Birmingham.**

Gray, E., and Son, London—**Materials, London.**

Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden—**Pyrogenic, London.**

Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.—**Greenberg, Birmingham.**

Grimshaw and Baxter, 33 and 35, Goswell-road, London, E.C.—**Grimbax, London.**

Hammond, Creake, and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield—**Creake, Sheffield.**

Harrold, Chas., and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**

Harvey, G. W., and Co., Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Harvey, Frederick-street, Birmingham.**

Hill, C. J., Russell House, Coventry—**Hill, Russell House, Coventry.**

Hope, 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Hopeful, Birmingham.**

Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.—**Jeannot, London.**

Johnstone, G. H., and Co., 38, Northampton-street, Birmingham **Sleevelinks, Birmingham.**

Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.—**Jowato, London National Telephone, 6599.**

Jones, T. Walter, 48 50, Hylton-street, Birmingham—**Studs, Birmingham.**

Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Wheatsheaf, London; Standard, Birmingham.**

King and Sons, 222 and 224, Goswell-road, E.C.—**Ormolu, London.**

Kirkham, W., 18, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Kirkham, Clerkenwell-road.**

Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John's-square, E.C.—**Lamb, St. John's-square, London.**

London and Paris Optic and Clock Co., 7, Jewin-street, London, E.C—**Lunettier, London.**

Mander, H., and Co., 75, Spon End, Coventry—**Mander, Spon End, Coventry.**

Newsome and Co., The Butts, Coventry—**Newsome Butts, Coventry.**

Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, E.C.—**Oliver, King-square, London.**

Pendleton, W., and Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Fingering, Birmingham.**

Phelps Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham—**Phelps Bros., Birmingham.**

Pringle, R. and Co., 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road, London—**Wilderness, London.**

Reading, N. C., and Co., 180, Warstone-lane, Birmingham—**Albo, Birmingham.**

Robbins and Appleton, American Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., U.S.A.—**Robbins, London.**

Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus—**Export, London.**

Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Scott, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**

Smith and Sons, Hearsall Works, Coventry—**Smith, Hearsall Works, Coventry.**

Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.—**Stauffers, London.**

Stokes and Ireland, 83 and 84, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham—**Stokes and Ireland, Birmingham.**

Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Sturtevant, London.**

Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham — **Sydenham, Birmingham.**

Thwaites, Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.—**Thwaites, St. John Street-road, London.**

Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, London—**Usco, London.**

Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham—**Vaughton, Gothic Works, Birmingham.**

Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London, E.C.—**Ivy, London.**

Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, E.C.—**Festal, London.**

Westwood, Chas., and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**

White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry—**Retort, Coventry.**

Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, E.C.—**Whitton, Clerkenwell.**

Wholesale Traders' Association (Ltd.), 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham—**Poppleton, Birmingham; Poppleton, Huddersfield.**

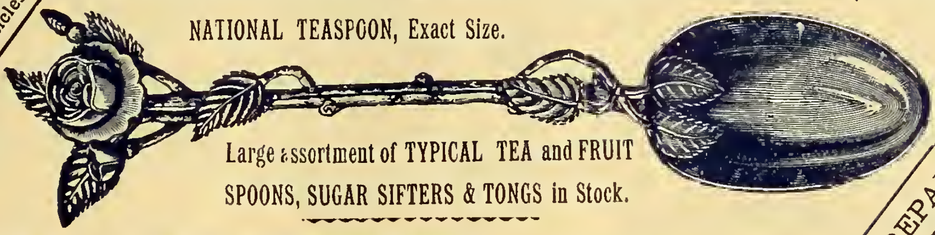
Wilkins, John, and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.—**Wilkins, 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.**

SPECIALITIES:
ea Sets, Muffineers,
Mustard Pots, Salts, Match
Boxes, Card Cases, Cigar and
Cigarette Cases, Fancy Candlesticks
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Trinket Boxes,
Dessert and Fish Knives and Forks,
Cream Ewers and Sugar Bowls,
Waiters, Cups, &c.
Tortoiseshell and Glass Articles Mounted.

STOKES & IRELAND, LTD., 83 & 84, GT. HAMPTON ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Silversmiths, Flask Makers, & Spinners.

NATIONAL TEASPOON, Exact Size.



Large assortment of TYPICAL TEA and FRUIT
SPOONS, SUGAR SIFTERS & TONGS in Stock.

TYPICAL SPOONS, &c., for any Town or County made to order.
VERY LARGE APPRO. STOCK.

A. G. IRELAND, } MANAGING
T. SCHWARCK, } DIRECTORS.

REPAIRS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION A
SPECIALITY.

OLD SILVER
BOUGHT.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

W. SAWDON,
MANUFACTURER OF WHITBY JET JEWELRY,
Specialities: Artistic Work, Best Quality, Repairs, Goods sent on approval.
17, Bridge Street, WHITBY.
One Quality—the Best! One Price—the Lowest!

Manufacturing Opticians.

SPECIALITY:
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

T. ASTON & SON,
Makers of Gold and Silver Eye-Glass Chains

MER ER
STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

NOTICE TO THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
LATEST SILVER
PASTE GOODS?
GET PARTICULARS AT ONCE.

LOVERIDGE & CO.,
66, Spencer St., Birmingham.

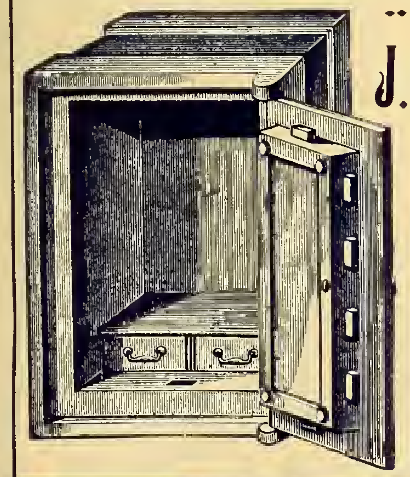
TO THE TRADE ONLY.

The LONDON & PARIS OPTIC & CLOCK Co.

24, EDMUND PLACE, } Aldersgate St.,
AND
7, JEWIN STREET, } LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of the
'ROYALTY' Cameras & Lenses.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1892.

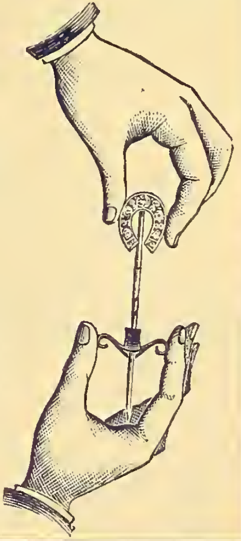
Safes for Jewelers, &c.



J. & H. BROOKES
CAPE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM.

ALSO
Bedstead
AND
Bicycle Makers.

ALFRED APPLEBY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Pendants,
Sprays, and Fancy Diamond Goods.



APPLEBY'S PATENT SAFETY FASTENING FOR SCARF PINS,
Or other like articles of jewellery, to protect them from being lost or stolen whilst in wear.

SOLD RETAIL AT 6d. EACH.

The Advantages claimed for this "PATENT GRIP" are, that it may be applied to any pin without alteration to same, no thread or nick being required in stem to fix the grip; the greater the pull on pin the tighter the grip which holds the pin securely.

124, VYSE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
London Agents: WALES & McCULLOCH,
6 Cheapside, E.C.

Now Ready, with Frontispiece, Demy 8vo, 140 pages. Price 2s. (post free.)

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKING IN 1889.

Being an Account and Comparison of the Exhibits in the Horological Section of the French International Exhibition, by J. TRIPPLIN, F.R.A.S., Watch Manufacturer, *Vice-President, British Horological Institute; Juror, International Exhibition, 1889; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, &c.*; 31, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.—Introduction—Horological Literature—Schools of Horology—Chronometer Makers—Watch Manufacturers—Turret Clock Manufacturers—Clock Manufacturers—Tools for Watch and Clock Makers—Inventors—Shopkeepers—Watch-case Makers—Timers—Engravers—Gilders—Platform Escapement Makers—Escapement Material Makers—Watch Jewel Makers—Balance-Spring Makers—Mainspring Makers—Pinion Makers—Wheel and Wheel Cutter Makers—Hand Makers—Dial Makers—Screw Makers—File Manufacturers—Morocco Watch-case Makers—Watch Importers—Musical Boxes—Optional Hall Marking at Geneva—Conclusion.

TRADE NOTICE.

A. COOPER,
Manufacturing Jeweler,
GEM AND FANCY RING MAKER,
AND DIAMOND MOUNTER,
119, WARSTONE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRS.
Brooches, Ear-Rings, &c., &c., mounted in Gold, Silver, or Plating.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

JOHN SMITH & SONS,
Church Clock Makers,
MIDLAND CLOCK WORKS,
DERBY.

Makers of the New Great Clock for St. Paul's Cathedral.

Alexander Edwards & Co.,
17, SPON STREET, (Late of 88-9 Craven St.) COVENTRY.

Watch Repairs for the Trade a Speciality
WATCH TOOLS AND MATERIALS.
All LATEST LATHES & IMPROVED ARTICLES.

Agent for Lutz Springs, Basely's Gold Hands, Montgomeries, Hones, Fletcher's Grass Bleached Tissue. Lists Free.

AGENT FOR THE ARROW SAFETIES, CHEAPEST AND BEST.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ALBERT E. RICHARDS,
3, KEY HILL DRIVE,
HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturer of
GILT ✦ AND ✦ PLATED ✦ JEWELERY.

SPECIALITIES IN
Links, Scarf Pins, & Paste Goods.

The Latest Designs in Sleeve Links always in stock.
MERCHANTS ONLY DEALT WITH.

COMPLETE
ELECTRO-PLATING PLANT
FOR WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.
Prices from £3 to £4,000. Estimates Free.

O. BEREND & Co.,
Electrical Engineers,
61, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THORPE & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Watch and Clockmakers' Tools and Materials,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, etc.
Every Description of Watch & Jewelery Repairs,
STAFFS, PINIONS, CYLINDERS, etc., RETURNED SAME DAY.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
31, KING STREET, OLDHAM.
Cheapest House in the Trade for Reliable Goods and Sound Workmanship.

GEM-RINGS
IN EVERY
STYLE OF
SETTING.
MOUNTING
HALF-HOOPS, CLUSTERS, &c.,
and according to any specified design
H. CARTER,
45, AUGUSTA ST., BIRMINGHAM

AVOID IMITATIONS.
TRIUMPH
LATHE.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.

The Charges for the Insertion of Announcements in this Directory for a Year or any portion thereof are: SMALL TYPE, 2/6 PER ENTRY *(One Line).* LARGE TYPE, 7/6 PER ENTRY. Cash to accompany Order. *The Year commences with the January Number. New Headings opened as required; no extra charge.*

ALUMINIUM GOODS.

Aluminium Fabric Co., 83, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

ALUMINIUM SOLDER.

Briggs, W. A., East Dock-street, Dundee.

ART METAL GOODS.

Hall, John, & Co., Show-rooms, Princes' Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

ARTISTIC SILVER SUNDRIES.

Pringle, Robert, and Co., actual Makers (not merely Factors), at their Steam Works, 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road. Children's Cans, Salt Cells and Spoons, Serviette Rings, Apostle and Coffee Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Mustard Pots and Spoons; Muffineers, Cream Jugs, Sugar Basins, Tea Spoons, Medals, and Alberts, duty free. Old Gold and Silver bought in any quantity for melting at the highest market price. Silver Goods sent out on approbation.

BAROMETERS.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London. Wholesale Manufacturers of Pocket and Charm Compasses, Aneroid Barometers, Sun Dials, etc. Illustrated Trade Catalogue free on application. (See advertisement.)

BOXES AND CASES.

Kettle, F. G., 11, Kingsgate-street, London, W.C.
Swingewood, Albert, 81, Caroline-street, Birmingham.

BULLION DEALERS.

Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

Plucknett, C. L., & Co., 29, Poland-street London, W.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

Box, F. B., 64, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Poppleton, G. G., C.A., 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

CHAINS.

Leake, C., 9. Horton's Buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.

Reading, N. C., and Co., 186, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

CHRONOMETERS.

Oram, George, and Son, 19, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, all kinds of first-class Keyless Lever Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, and Regulators always in stock.

CLOCKS.

Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4, St. Mary-street, Manchester.
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford.
Haycock, W., Church-street, Ashbourne.
Smith, John, and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

CLOCK REPAIRS.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.

COIN MOUNTS.

Light and Witcomb, 8, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

COMPASSES.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. (See advertisement.)

CUTLERY.

Vale, William, and Sons, Unett Works, 83, Unett-street, Birmingham.

CYCLES.

Coventry Cycle Manufacturing Co., Grove Works, Coventry.
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry.
Reform Cycle Co., Coventry.

DIAL PAINTING AND WRITING.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.
Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, London.

DIAMONDS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct.
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

DIAMOND CUTTING, &c.

Ford and Wright, 116, Clerkenwell-road, London.

DIE CUTTING.

Grueber, H., 37, Snow Hill, E.C.

ELECTRO-PLATE GOODS.

Blanckensee, Lionel, 57, Buckingham-street, Birmingham.

ELECTRO PLATING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Smith, T., and Co., 10, Percival-street, Goswell-road, London.
Sturlevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.

ENGRAVING.

Lancaster and Carstairs, 47, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Mitchell and Cooper, Heraldic, Monogram, Inscription, and General Engravers to the Trade, 58, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London. Articles engraved while customers wait.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Schlein, N., VII/I Neubaugasse 72, Vienna.

GERMAN SILVER GOODS.

Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham.

GEMS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

GEM RINGS.

Carter, H., 4, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

GILDING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Sturtevant, J. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell.

GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Hope, S., 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Pendleton, W., & Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING.

Day, Edward, 28, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Harrold, Charles, and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.
The Sheffield Smelting Company, Limited, Sheffield, *Sell* Gold and Silver (refined and alloyed). *Buy* all materials containing Gold and Silver.
Westwood, Charles, and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham.

GOLDSMITHS, MANUFACTURING

Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham, and 15, Thavies Inn, London, Goldsmiths, Jewelers, Diamond Mounters, Art Silversmiths. *By Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.* Royal and other Orders and Insignia, Mayoral Chains, Maces, Corporate Seals, Caskets, Keys, Swords, Masonic Jewelers.
Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, MANUFACTURING.

Appleby, Alfred, and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Carter, H., 45, Augusta-street, Birmingham
Cooper, A., 179, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Cox, W. F., 14, Hull-street. Birmingham.
Ginder, Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jenkins, A. E., 36, Regent-parade, Birmingham,
Johnson, Walker, & Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jones, T. Walter, 48-50, Hylton-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Bros., and Co., Curzon-street, Derby.
Pendleton, W., & Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Phelps, Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Saunders and Shepherd. Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.
Siegele and Bennett, 11, Charterhouse-street, London.
Starling, J. H., 7, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Wail, T., 90, Vittoria-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS' MATERIALS.

Gray, E., and Sons, 46 and 47, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, WHOLESALE.

Carter and Co., 89, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, H. J., and Co., Limited, 22, Thavies Inn, London.
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Kirkham and Worster, 18, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London.
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, London, E.C.

LEATHER GOODS.

Garstin, A., and Co., 1, Queen-square, London.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Joseph, Pitsford-street, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham.

MOUNTING.

Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C

MUSICAL BOXES.

Paillard, C., and Co., 62, Holborn Viaduct London.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.

Barnett, A. P., 50, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Chapman, Son, and Co. 2, Charterhouse-buildings London, E.C.

OILS.

Moebius, H., & Son, Hanover, Germany.

OPTICIANS, WHOLESALE.

Aston, T., and Son, 90, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Botwright and Grey, 13, Spencer-street, E.C.
Braham, O., 3, Sekforde-street, London.
London and Paris Optic and Clock Company, 7, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Taylor, J. and H., 49, Tenby-street N., Birmingham.

PASTE GOODS.

Loveridge and Co., 66, Spencer-street, Birmingham

POLISHES.

Holden, T. (Silvastor), 7, Hargreaves-street, Burnley.
P.P.P. Polishing Medium.

PEDOMETERS.

Joannot, P. A., 5, Alpes, Geneva.

REPAIRS

Ahronsberg Bros., 37-39, Albion-street, Birmingham.
Leake, C., 9, Horton's-buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.

SILVERSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Hammond Creake and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.
Linegar, John, 68 and 70, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Pringle, Robert, and Co., 40, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Stokes and Ireland, 83, Great Hampton-street Birmingham.
Wilkinson, Henry, and Co., Sheffield.

TOOLS.

Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, London, E.C
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street Oldham.
Triumph Lathe.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

TISSUE.

Fletcher, Robert, and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, 68, Fleet-street, London.
pplin, J., 31, Holborn Viaduct, London.

THIMBLES.

The Gripper.

WATCH-CASES.

Causer, Thos., 1, Stanley-terrace, Coventry.
Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, London, E.C.
Pike, R. J., Gold and Silver Watch-Cases, Cromwell House, Earlsdon, Coventry. Engine Turning, Springing, Polishing, and Engraving.

WATCH KEYS.

Parkes, S., and Sons, 7, Bach-street, Birmingham.
Baker, John, 4, King-street, Dover.
Millward, W., Milton-street, near Summer-lane, Birmingham.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

American Waltham Watch Company, London, E.C. (Robbins and Appleton.)
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton Garden, London.
Carley, G., and Co., 30, Ely-place, London.
Freres, Clemence, 30, Ely-place, London.
Hill, Charles J., Russell House, Coventry.
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Kullberg, V., 105, Liverpool-road, N.
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John-square, London,
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry. E.C.
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry.
Richardson, James, Carlton House, Holyhead-road, Coventry.
Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva.
Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.
Vacheron and Constantin, Geneva.
White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

WATCH MATERIALS.

Brown, W. H., 15, Great Hampton-street. Birmingham.
Grimshaw and Baxter, 33, Goswell-road, London.
Gray, E., and Sons, 46, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Haswell, R., and Sons, 49 and 50, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell.
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Williams, E., and Co., 10, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.

WATCH REPAIRS.

Bloxham, W., 183, Hockley-street, Birmingham.
Dunlop, C. J., 62, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Edwards, A., and Co., 17, Spon-street, Coventry.
Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Hayward, G., Watchmaker and Repairer to the Trade, New pieces by post. Complicated and Faulty Watches put in good order. G. Hayward, 90, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
Williams, C., 19A, Smallbrook-street, Birmingham.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

A. SYDENHAM'S LATEST LIST of Jewelry, Watches, and Chains is NOW READY. This List is so well known all over the Colonies and in Great Britain that it is only necessary to call **Particular Attention** to the Special **New Feature** in this Edition. The Prices are now all printed in Private Marks, so that in case the List should by any possible chance get into the hands of a private person, no one could understand the prices unless they knew the word—. This Private Word will only be supplied to legitimate Retail Jewelers.

FURTHER NOTICE!

A. SYDENHAM'S LIST will now be Printed for the use of his **Regular Customers,** at a very Low Charge, consisting of 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, or 52 pages. All goods will be priced with retail prices, and the Customer's Name and Address, &c., will be on each page.

A. SYDENHAM, Wholesale and Manufacturing Jeweler and Watch Factor, **26, Frederick Street, Birmingham.**

C. J. PLUCKNETT & Co.
29, Poland Street, London, W.,
REFINERS, BULLION DEALERS, &c., &c.

Casting in Gold, Silver, and Metal Daily.
Best Work only. Silver a Speciality.
MELTING AND FLATTING FOR JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, DENTISTS, &c., &c.
Gold & Silver Platinum, Dental Alloy, Aluminium.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

ART METAL

An Attraction to any Window.

CLOCKS, Ink Stands, Ash Trays, Vases, &c.

They command a Quick and Constant SALE.

Telephone No. 943.
Telegraphic Address: "REALITY."

JOHN HALL & CO.,
SHOW ROOMS { Princes Chambers, Corporation Street, } BIRMINGHAM.
WORKS: 158, Hockley Hill,

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

[To be cut out and forwarded to the Publishers, HEYWOOD & Co., Ltd., 68, Fleet Street, E.C., together with the amount of Subscription (5s. Home or Abroad, Post free).]

Add my name to your List of Subscribers, and forward me "THE WATCHMAKER" until further notice, for which I enclose Five Shillings, being Twelve Months' Subscription in advance.

Name..

Address..

....

Date..............................

Trade Mark.

MOEBIUS WATCH OILS.

Trade Mark.

Prepared from Refined Neat's-foot Oil.

Prize Medals.

HANOVER - - 1859.
HANOVER - - 1878.
CHAUX-DE-FONDS 1881.
HANOVER - - 1881.
PORTO ALEGRE - 1881.
NEW ZEALAND - 1882.

THE CELEBRATED
Watch Oils
OF
H. MOEBIUS & SON, Hanover,
Are to be had of all Watch Material Dealers.

Prize Medals.

VIENNA - - - 1882.
AMSTERDAM - 1883.
NIZZA - - - 1884.
CALCUTTA - - 1884.
TURIN - - - 1884.
LONDON - - - 1884.
ANTWERP - - 1885.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

H. MOEBIUS & SON, Hanover (Germany).

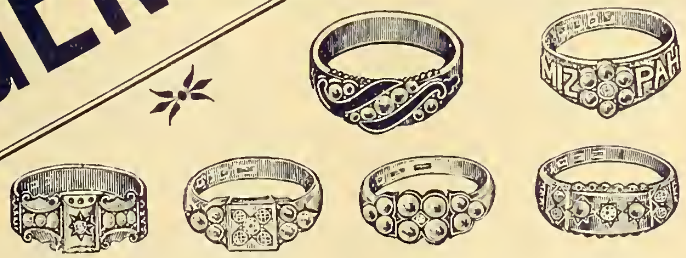
IN NEW and STANDARD DESIGNS

TRADE
P. & S.
MARK.

DIAMOND, SAPPHIRE, PEARL, & RUBY RINGS.

LADIES' GEM RINGS

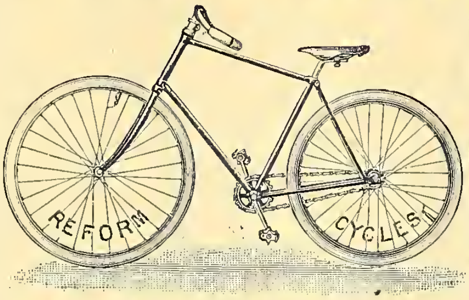
COMBINATION PINS AND STUDS



W. PENDLETON AND SONS,

19, Northampton St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

REFORM CYCLES.



AGENTS WANTED.

REFORM CYCLE Co., COVENTRY

W. H. BROWN,
15, GT. HAMPTON STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Watchmaker and Material Dealer
IN EVERY DETAIL FOR THE TRADE.
PRICE LIST POST FREE.

ALBERT SWINGEWOOD,
Manufacturer of Every Description of
JEWELLERY CASES
AND
GLASS SHOW CASES,
81, Caroline St., and 45, Frederick St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Agents for Birmingham for the WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH.
FRANK MOTT,
General Stationer, Bookbinding, and Newsagency.
Wholesale Paper Dealer. Dealer in Fancy Goods.
57, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHED 1782.
S. Parkes and Sons,
WATCH KEY MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE MAKERS OF THE
Combination Swivel & Watch Key, Patent, and "Universal" Keys to wind any watch.
7, Bath Street, BIRMINGHAM.

B. H. JOSEPH & CO.,
Manufacturing Jewellers & Diamond Mounters,
20, FREDERICK STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Please Note Alteration of Address.

WILLIAM HAYCOCK,
Clock Manufacturer, Clock Brass, and Clock Bell Founder.
The trade supplied with brass-work, forge-work, and pinions; also with small public clocks and timepieces; 8-day, grandfather, and spring clocks and timepieces movements only, or fitted in cases to order.
CHURCH STREET, ASHBOURNE.
Old Grandfather Clock to Chime.
Scientific Instruments or Machines made to order.

C. J. DUNLOP,
62, Great Hampton St., BIRMINGHAM,
WATCHMAKER & REPAIRER,
Dealer in all kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Tools, Materials, &c.
Trade Repairs quickly attended to at moderate charges.
Jewel Holes Fitted, Staffs, Pinions, Watch Dials, English Clock Dials restored.
N.B.—PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THWAITES BROTHERS,
Church, House, Transparent, Telegraph Steam-gauge, and General
Dial Painters and Writers,
25, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.
Gold Medal, International Exhibition; also Society of Arts Prizes for Clock Dials.
Gold and Silver Dials Painted and Named.

WILLIAM VALE & SONS,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the
AUTOMATIC FORK,
Suitable for Pickles, Fish, Bread, Pastry, &c., &c.
Unett Works, 83, Unett Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

THOMAS WALL,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BEST GILT JEWELLERY,
BEST MOURNING JEWELLERY,
PAINTED & ENAMEL GOODS.
Specialites in all the above constantly produced.
VITTORIA STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Wholesale Only.

The "Gripper" Thimble.
REGISTERED.
Special Features.
The only Thimble made which grips the needle and prevents it slipping off into the finger.
Will Wear longer than two or three of any other pattern.
Shape of holes causes all pressure on strongest part.
Made of Solid Silver, and obtainable of any Wholesale House.

The Most Effective } POLISHING
The Most Economical } MEDIUM.
OF ALL TOOL & MATERIAL DEALERS.

ADAM L. ARMSTRONG
45, Stamshaw Road, PORTSMOUTH.
CLOCK REPAIRS
A SPECIALITY.
Antique Clock Repairs
Personally attended to.
NEW PARTS BY RETURN OF POST.
Dials made to order Lacquered or Silvered.
GONGS, BELLS, &c.
Pinion Wire Blanks, &c., always in stock or special to order.
ESTIMATES FREE.

JOSEPH MOORE,
Die Engraver and Medallist,
Manufacturer of
CROSSES, BADGES, &C., FOR ATHLETIC, RIFLE SWIMMING, AND OTHER PRIZES.
PITSFORD ST., VYSE ST., BIRMINGHAM.

"THE PERFECTION OF NEATNESS."
London-made **Jewellery Boxes** at Birmingham Price.
All Nested in Six—Oblong or Square.
From 3s. per Gross, nested: 16 qualities.
A Sample Nest, showing all qualities,
Post Free on receipt of Trade Card & Six Penny Stamps.
F. G. KETTLE, Jewellers' Box Manufacturer,
Price List Post Free.
9, NEW OXFORD STREET,
And 11, Kingsgate Street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
WILLIAM MILLWARD
MANUFACTURER OF
Gilt Watch Keys and Patent Key to Wind any Watch,
MILTON STREET,
Near Summer Lane, BIRMINGHAM.

Sheffield & Birmingham Plating Works
T. SMITH & CO.,
(Established 1850.) *Price List on application.*
10, Percival St., Goswell Rd., London.
French Zinc and other clock cases restored or gilt, colours equal to Paris. Timepiece dials dead gilt or matted, and dead silvered, and French silvered. Watch dials gilt, bleached and painted, 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. per dozen. Electro-plating and Gilding of every description.
Post Office Orders to be made payable Chief Office, Goswell Road.
Cheques to be crossed "London and County Bank"

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith
IS
PER ANNUM. 5/- FREE BY POST.
Every Member of the Trade should read this Journal.

J. G. OLIVER,
Silver Watch Case Maker.
English Movements Re-cased as Crystals.
JOBBING IN ALL BRANCHES.
6, KING SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Albo Silver Regd.

THE WHITEST ALLOY INVENTED

THE CRITICS ON ALBO SILVER.

"The alloy registered under the name of 'Albo Silver' is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains and Jewellery; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & CO.,
186, 187,
Warstone Lane,
Birmingham

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Standard Silver and Gold Plated Chain Makers.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered

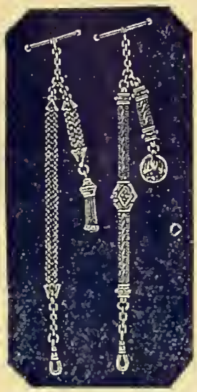
Albo Silver

(The Whitest Alloy Invented).

Gents' and Ladies' Alberts.
MIDGETS, QUEEN'S, COMPASSES.
Seals & Lockets, Vesta Boxes, &c.

Also in Regd. W.B. *22ct. Gold Cased.*

N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.



THE MIDGET.
None Genuine unless stamped N. C. R. Co.

Albo Silver Regd.

AS DURABLE IN WEAR AS FINE SILVER

THE CRITICS ON ALBO-SILVER.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'Albo Silver' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewellery, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes, &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their factor goods bearing these marks and labels."

VOLUME XVII.
OF THE
Watchmaker, Jeweler & Silversmith,
Bound in Cloth, Gilt, can be had, Price 9s.
68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
W. F. COX,
JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH.
Manufacturer of Silver Seals, Compass and other Pendants, Charms Pins, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Gold Plate, Silver and Gilt Lockets, Gold and Silver Medals, Badges, &c.
14, HALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

H. T. GLEESON
Established **Sixty** Years.
Gem & Signet Ring Mounter
TO THE TRADE.

18-ct. Hall Marked Ring Shanks kept in stock—can be finished on short notice.

JEWELLER, GENERAL MOUNTER, &C.

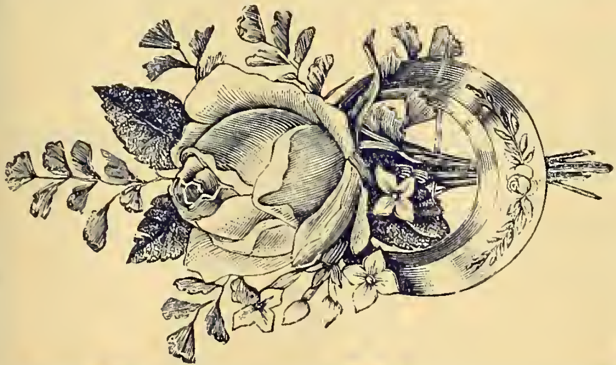
18-ct. & 15-ct.
ALBERTS
In stock, or made to order.
REPAIRING, GILDING, COLOURING, PLATING, &c.
Old Jewellery and Precious Stones Purchased.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

50, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

H. GRUEBER,
PRACTICAL
DIE CUTTER, SEAL ENGRAVER & MEDALLIST.
Speciality:
Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Dies, Spoon & Fork Dies, &c., &c.
37, SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

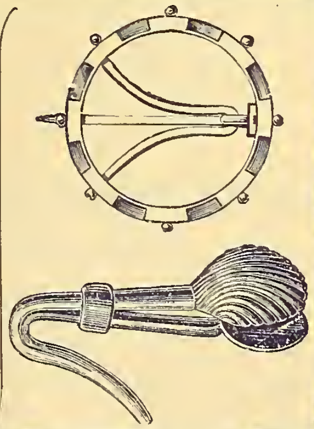
THOS. CAUSER,
1, STANLEY TERRACE, Old Allesby Road,
COVENTRY,
Manufacturer of all descriptions of
SILVER WATCH CASES.
ENGLISH MOVEMENTS RECASED
Trade T*C Mark.
Special attention given to Repairs.

Manufacturers of the Patent Coin Mount.



F. VENOUR & SON
97, Spencer St., Birmingham,
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths.

SPECIALITIES.
Badges, Medals, Flower Holders,
Serviette Holders,
Scent Bottles, Links and Studs.
Special attention paid to Repairs & Jobbing.



PLEASE DO NOT TROUBLE TO READ THIS

UNLESS YOU CAN BE CONVINCED THAT

A. SYDENHAM'S is the House

For GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS, * *

* * **And JEWELLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

Full Price List and all information from 26, FREDERICK ST., BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of every Description of

Watch & Clockmakers' & Jewellers' FILES, TOOLS, & MATERIALS.

Watch & Clock Glasses, Hands, Keys, *&c. of superior quality at lowest prices.*

Complete Electroplating & Gilding Outfit for 20s.

WATCHES & CLOCKS

Of every description supplied at *Lowest possible prices*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

HENRY WOOLF,

From 94, Smallbrook Street, to 17, WORCESTER ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Send your Repairs.

Pivoting, Jewelling, Staffs, Cylinders, Verges, Pinions, &c.

Replaced and returned with despatch and reasonable charges.

First class Workmen upon the premises.

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING, &c.

Jewellery of every description Repaired, Altered, Matched, and Mounted as new.

W. BLOXHAM,

Watchmaker and Repairer,
80 & 81, UNETT St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

WATCH REPAIRS.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired.

SPECIALITIES:
PIVOTING AND JEWELLING.

All kinds of Jewellery Repaired.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO THE

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PHELPS BROS.,

Manufacturing Jewellers and Silversmiths.

GET PARTICULARS OF OUR LATEST NOVELTIES.

Manufacturers of 15 ct. and 9 ct. H. M. Brooches, Ear-Rings, Scarf Slides, Pins, &c.,

For all Home and Colonial Markets.

Speciality: BRIGHT LAPPED-WIRE ORNAMENTATION.

50, SPENCER STREET, **BIRMINGHAM.**

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The system of selling everything at a small profit and of a **THOROUGHLY RELIABLE** quality is strictly maintained at the

J. H. GOERING,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MACHINE CASE WORKS

JEWELLERS' AND OTHER CASES,
For Home and Export,
20, HYLTON ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Special Quotations for Quantities.

Every Description of CASES (in ordinary sizes) KEPT IN STOCK.

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN

WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Geneva,
SWITZERLAND.
London Agency, 60, Chandos Street, Strand.

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN

A. E. JENKINS,

MANUFACTURER OF

9ct., 15ct., (AND) SILVER GENT'S LOCKETS

Compasses AND *SILVER NOVELTIES, &c.*

36, Regent Parade, BIRMINGHAM

MILL 682.

Grass-Bleached Silver Tissue.

Warranted not to tarnish Silver or Plated Goods.

EACH REAM BEARS MILL LABEL

682

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ROBERT FLETCHER & SON, Stoneclough.

MR. FREDK. B. BOX,

Member of the Horological Society,

Agent for the Disposal of Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Businesses.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—No charge whatever unless a sale is effected, and no charge to Purchasers.

Valuations made on moderate Terms.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Offices:
64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Mr. Box *is instructed to sell the following businesses:—*

1. **Watch and Clockmaker's, one of** the leading businesses in Scotland. In same family for three generations; good jobbing trade; some valuable contracts. No goodwill. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £3,500. Easy terms to a responsible purchaser.
2. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** Cathedral City, North of England. Shop situate in the best street and in best position; eight-roomed house. Rent on lease, £75. Average returns, £1,400. No goodwill. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £1,500. Easy terms of payment.
3. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** University Town, established 15 years. Rent (for two shops) £105. House attached. Returns last year, £1,500. Good sale trade. At valuation about £1,400. Purchase arranged with £1,000.
4. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** good suburb (Kent) 10 miles from London, population 20,000. Rent on lease, £100; let off £40. Returns last year, £1,200. About £1,000 required. An exceptional opening.
5. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** W.C. District. Rent £80. Lease, 11 years unexpired. Part of house let off to pay the rent, leaving 5 rooms and kitchen for occupation. Established 1862. Average returns, £15 a week. Jobbing about £350. Lease, goodwill, and fixtures, £300. Stock at valuation, about £300, or will exchange suburban or country business to value.
6. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** best part of Bristol. Returns over £2,000. Handsome modern front, well fitted. Lease, 7, 14, or 21 years. Good class trade, mostly cash. Stock about £2,000 at valuation.
7. **Fancy Jewelry Business in Main** Road in the City. Rent £150. Returns £30 a week. Stock and fixtures at low valuation, about £250.
8. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** flourishing Market Town, population, 10,000. Thirty miles from London. In same hands 14 years. Rent £45, lease 15 years unexpired; good shop and commodious house. Returns, £1,000 proof; net profits, £300. Ill health sole cause of sale. About £900 required. Purchase arranged with £600.
9. **Small Jobbing Business in a Vil**lage (population 8,000) in Kent. Rent £35. Six-roomed house; one room let off for £12. Established 16 years. A good jobbing connection. Windings £22 a year. All for £150.
10. **Small Jobbing Business in Gloucester.** Rent £20; returns £6 to £7 a week. Stock (worth over £100), fixtures, and goodwill, all for £150.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BUSINESS TRANSFER AND PARTNERSHIP AGENCY.

On account of the repeated use of the Association for the above purposes, it has been thought advisable to form a distinct department for negotiating sales and purchases of businesses, introducing partners, capital, etc. Registers have therefore been opened, and those desirous of effecting any of the above-mentioned objects should at once communicate in confidence to the General Manager, G. G. POPPLETON, The Wholesale Jewelry and Fancy Trades' Association, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

The following businesses at the present time are for Disposal:—

A WELL-KNOWN WATCHMAKER'S AND JEWELER'S BUSINESS occupying the very best position in Reading, with good connection and doing an increasing turnover. Takings average over £20 weekly. Rent under lease only £110. Price for fixtures and twelve years' lease, £320. Stock about £500 at valuation. Proprietor retiring sole cause of disposal.

WATCHMAKER'S Business in Dorsetshire for immediate disposal as a going concern. Stock at cost £500. Fixtures and fittings £50. Repairing trade about £2 10s. per week. Good opportunity for practical man.—Further particulars on application to G. G. Poppleton, care of Business Agency Department, The Wholesale Traders' Association, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

ADDRESS—
G. G. POPPLETON, C.A.,
Business Agency Department,
The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association,
26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

PREPAID COLUMN.

Situation or Sale and Exchange Advertisements inserted under this heading are charged 6d. per line *(of seven words) if order is accompanied with remittance, otherwise they will be charged* 1s. per line. *Business Announcements are charged at* 1s. per line.

ORDERS (WITH COPY) MUST REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE 25th OF EACH MONTH.

BUSINESSES.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A high-class and old-established WATCHMAKING and JEWELER'S BUSINESS; best position in large town in the North.—Full particulars on application to Box 266, care of "WATCHMAKER," 68, Fleet-street, London. W 266

To Jewelers, Watchmakers, and Silversmiths.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—OLD-ESTABLISHED FREEHOLD JEWELER'S AND WATCHMAKER'S SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE; admirably situate in one of the principal thoroughfares of the important town of Great Yarmouth, in which, for upwards of a century, a lucrative trade has been conducted by Mr. Hunt and his predecessors.

Immediate possession may be had and the stock-in-trade taken at a valuation, thus securing the goodwill of the trade.

Samuel Aldred will sell by Auction at the Star Hotel, Yarmouth, on Thursday, April 6th, the above, in consequence of the death of Mr. Hunt.

Particulars of the Auctioneer, Great Yarmouth. W 267

WATCHMAKER'S and JEWELER'S, in thriving market town in Herefordshire, established and in same hands many years. Premises situate in leading thoroughfare. Large shop, good window, and commodious house. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £350.—For further particulars, apply, G. G. Poppleton, C.A., Corporation-street, Birmingham.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY Business for disposal in Huddersfield. Established 17 years. Vendor retiring. Stock, comprising watches, clocks, jewelry, and materials. Fittings, etc., only £160. House and shop rent £18 12s. — Address, J. Beaumont, 29, Northgate, Huddersfield. W 268

TO JEWELERS. — Wanted, a good-class genuine Watchmaker's and Jeweler's Business in the North or Midlands. Must bear strictest investigation. Full particulars to W. J., 58, Florin-street, Pendleton, Manchester. W 269

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WATCH JOBBER, age 40; wages £2; will take Situation; town, country.—J. White, 40, Ifley-road, Hammersmith.

WATCH and CLOCK JOBBER requires Situation; front shop preferred.—H. C., 249, Fulham-road, S.W.

WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY JOBBER—Wanted by young man three days week; references.—N., 54, Praed-street, W.

WATCH and CLOCK JOBBER wants three or four days a week; age 30; good references.—G. G., 12, Portland-street, Soho.

ELECTRO GILDER and PLATER requires Situation.—T. Ashdown, 9, Watcombe-terrace, Ponder's-end, Middlesex.

METAL JEWELRY.—Lad, used to hard soldering.—16, Wells-mews, Wells-street, Oxford-street, W.

WATCH and CLOCK JOBBER, married, thoroughly practical man; 14 years' experience; requires a permanent situation; good reference.—Address, Garrard, Walton-road, East Molesey.

WATCH and CLOCK JOBBER.—Situation wanted, or assist at counter; age 23.—4, Victoria-villas, Twickenham, S.W.

WATCH MAKERS.—Situation wanted by young man as general watch and clock jobber.—Address, Read, care of Bingly, Jeweler, Worksop, Notts.

WATCH JOBBER wants Re-engagement; experienced and practical man.—38, Well-road, Heeley, Sheffield.

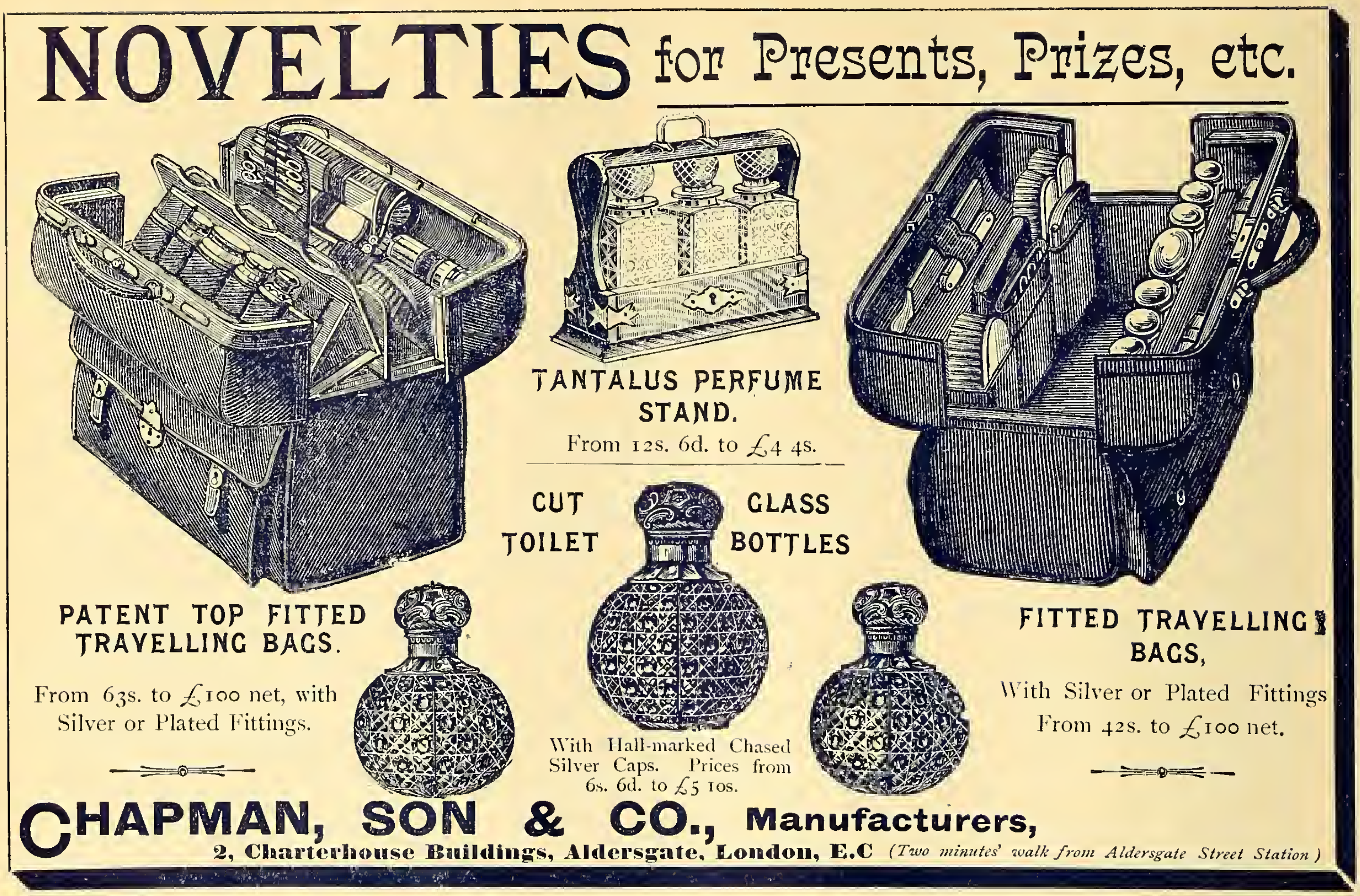
MAN (Young) wants Situation as clock and jewelry jobber.—J. A., 4, Aylesford-street, Pimlico.

PIPE MOUNTING.—Good band maker requires Situation; good references.—G. W. E., 64, Grundy-street, Poplar.

PIPE MOUNTING.—Young man seeks Engagement as first hand; thoroughly experienced in every branch.—A. S. A., 1, Thornbank-villas, Albert-road, Ilford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

£20.—Tobacconists commencing. Illustrated Guide (3d.), "How to open respectably, £20 to £1,000." TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO., 186, Euston-road, London. A prospectus on the Jewelry and Stationery Trades free. Established 1866. Hy. Myers, Manager.



NOVELTIES for Presents, Prizes, etc.

TANTALUS PERFUME STAND.
From 12s. 6d. to £4 4s.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES

With Hall-marked Chased Silver Caps. Prices from 6s. 6d. to £5 10s.

PATENT TOP FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.
From 63s. to £100 net, with Silver or Plated Fittings.

FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS,
With Silver or Plated Fittings From 42s. to £100 net.

CHAPMAN, SON & CO., Manufacturers,
2, Charterhouse Buildings, Aldersgate, London, E.C *(Two minutes' walk from Aldersgate Street Station)*

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

PAGE
Ahronsberg, Bros., Birmingham .. 212
Aluminium Fabric Company, Birmingham .. 201
Aston, T., and Sons, Birmingham .. 229
Armstrong, T., and Bros., Manchester .. i
Armstrong, A. L., Portsmouth .. 234
Appleby, A., and Co., Birmingham .. 229
Backes and Strauss, London .. i and ii
Barker, F., and Son, London .. 216
Baume and Co., London .. iii
Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham and Sheffield .. 220
Berend, O., and Co., London .. 230
Blanckensee, L., Birmingham .. 224
Bloxham, W., Birmingham .. 236
Botwright and Grey, London .. i and 194
Box, F. B., London .. 237
Braham, O., London .. 223
Brown, W. H., Birmingham .. 234
Brooks, J. and H. .. 229
Carter and Co., Birmingham .. 206
Carley, Geo., and Co., London .. iv
Carter, H., Birmingham .. 230
Causer, Thos., Coventry .. 235
Chapman, Son, and Co., London .. i and 238
Clemence Freres, London .. iv
Cooper, A., Birmingham .. 230
Cooper, H. J., and Co., London .. 197
Cox, W. F., Birmingham .. 236
Day, Edward, Birmingham .. 216
Dunlop, C. J., Birmingham .. 234
Edwards, Alexander, and Co., Coventry .. 230
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford .. 194
Fenwick, A., Birmingham .. 190
Fletcher and Son, Stoneclough .. 236
Ford and Wright, London .. 212
Garstin, A. and Co., London .. 220
Ginder, Bros., Birmingham .. 190
Gleeson, H. T., London .. 235
Goering, T. H. .. 236
Goode, John, and Sons Birmingham .. 190
Gray, E., and Son, London .. 227
Grimshaw and Baxter, London .. 189
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., Birmingham .. ii

PAGE
Gray, W. M., and Co., London .. 197
Gripper Thimble .. 234
Grueber, H., London .. 235
Hall, John, & Co., Birmingham .. 232
Hammond Creake and Co., Sheffield .. 195
Harrold, C., and Co., Birmingham .. 220
Haswell, R., and Sons, London .. 193
Haycock, W., Ashbourne .. 234
Hill, C. J., Coventry .. 223
Hirst, A. and S., Oldham .. 215
Holden, T., Burnley .. 227
Hope, Birmingham .. 209
Horton and Allday, Birmingham .. 1 and 205
Jeannot, Paul, London .. 205
Jenkins, A. E., Birmingham .. 236
Joannot, P. A., Geneva .. 220
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, London .. 193
Jones, T. Walter, Birmingham .. 206
Joseph, B. H., and Co., Birmingham .. 234
Kettle, F. G., London .. 234
King and Sons, London .. 202
Kirkham, W., London .. 223
Kullberg, V., London .. 111
Lamb, H. T., London .. 216
Lancaster and Carstairs, Birmingham .. 215
Leake, C., Birmingham .. 227
London & Paris Optic & Clock Co., London .. 229
Loveridge and Co., Birmingham .. 229
Light and Witcomb, Birmingham .. 227
Millward, W., Birmingham .. 234
Moebius & Son, Hanover .. 233
Moore Bros. and Co., Derby .. 212
Moore, Joseph, Birmingham .. 234
Mott, F., Birmingham .. 234
Newsome and Co., Coventry .. 220
Oliver, J. G., London .. 234
P P P Polishing Medium .. 234
Paillard, C., and Co., London .. i
Parkes, S., and Sons, Birmingham .. 234
Pendleton, W. & Sons, Birmingham .. 233
Pringle, Robert, and Co., London .. 219
Phelps Bros. Birmingham .. 236
Plucknett, C. L., & Co., London .. 232

PAGE
Poppleton, G. G., Birmingham .. 237
Reading, N. C., and Co., Birmingham .. 235
Reform Cycle Company, Coventry .. 234
Richards, Albert E., Birmingham .. 230
Richardson, James, Coventry .. 194
Robbins and Appleton, London .. 193
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry .. iv
Round, B. J., Birmingham .. 220
Saunders and Shepherd, London .. i and iii
Sawdon, W. .. 229
Schlein, N., Vienna .. 216
Scott, Adolph, Birmingham .. 219
Siegele and Bennett, London .. i
Smith, J., and Sons, Derby .. 230
Smith, T., and Co., London .. 234
Starling, J. H., Birmingham .. 190
Stauffer, Son, and Co., London .. i and 189
Stokes and Ireland, Birmingham .. 229
Sturtevant, T. T., London .. 190
Swingewood, A., Birmingham .. 234
Sydenham, A., Birmingham .. 232 and 236
Taylor, J. and H., Birmingham .. 227
Thwaites Bros., London .. 234
Thorpe and Co., Oldham .. 230
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva .. 210 and 211
Tripplin, J., London .. 230
Triumph Lathe .. 230
Usher and Cole, London .. 216
Vale, W., and Sons, Birmingham .. 234
Vaughton, Birmingham .. 223
Vacheron and Constantin, London .. 236
Venour, F. and Son, Birmingham .. 235
Wall, T., Birmingham .. 234
Walter, W. H., London .. 215
Weill and Co., London .. 212
Westwood, C., and Sons, Birmingham .. iii
White, Joseph, and Son, Coventry .. ii
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, London .. 219
Wilkins, J., and Co., London .. 189
Williams, E., and Co., Birmingham .. 227
Williams, C. .. 216
Woolf, H., Birmingham .. 236

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDITED BY W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] *[Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 11.] MAY 1, 1893. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free. Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

(1) Retail or selling prices to the public.

(2) The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.

(3) The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by the trade.

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A Special Representative of this Journal will visit the great Exhibition at Chicago, and full Illustrated Reports of the Sections interesting to our readers will be given.

British Exhibitors are requested to furnish us, at the earliest date, with detailed particulars of their exhibits.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices: BIRMINGHAM, PRINCES CHAMBERS, CORPORATION STREET.
And at all the other Principal Business Centres.
Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.). Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, & DESIGNS.—Arrangements have been made with an expert whereby subscribers to this journal can receive information respecting these free of charge. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Editor of THE WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND SILVERSMITH, Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Department, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and must in every case contain stamped and directed envelope for reply.

ENTRE NOUS
HARPOCRATES.

BY THE EDITOR.

IMPORTANT PROSECUTION UNDER THE M.M.A.

A VERY important case was decided as we were preparing our last issue for the press. Some miners wished to present to their sub-manager a gold English lever, and accordingly went to the shop of D. D. Pierce, Wrexham, and there were shown a gold watch, which they maintain was ticketed "Gold English Lever, £12 12s." The number and particulars of this were taken back and subsequently the purchase of the watch was decided upon. It was to be engraved, and in due course was paid for, the receipt being given for a gold English lever. After the presentation the watch was found to be Swiss, pure and simple, and not English. The London Watchmakers' Trade Association was informed of the matter, and the present prosecution instigated. The defendant was charged with (*a*) selling a watch to which a false trade description was applied by means of an invoice, and (*b*) of having in his possession and exposing for sale or purposes of trade a watch to which he applied by means of a ticket the false trade description of "Gold English Lever." By a clever cross-examination, and care on the part of the witnesses who bought the watch not to be too sure about anything, they would not swear positively that a ticket produced was or was not the one employed for the watch. Such being the case, the solicitor for the defence protested that there was no case, despite the invoice. The defendant denied that on the day in question he had a ticket in his possession containing the words "Gold English keyless lever watch." He had watches of the English lever type, but there were none labelled for sale. On August 15th there was a wrong ticket in the window, and the effect was that a good keyless watch was in mistake ticketed "Gold English Lever." He did not make any difference in labelling gold English levers and gold keyless watches—he labelled promiscuously a keyless watch "lever" and a lever "keyless," without considering that he was doing wrong, Of course he did not label a Swiss watch English. After the men had left the shop he discovered that there had been a mistake of the assistant in selling the wrong watch to them — he had sold an inferior article, which by some means or other had become ticketed with the label belonging to an English lever. (Here, however, he apparently admits that the watch was ticketed "Gold English Lever.") When he discovered this he had the watch changed, and gave directions for a better class watch to be sent to be engraved, but owing to a second error of the assistant the original timekeeper of secondary quality was sent quite unknown to him, and he first heard of this mistake when he received the summons. He thought he had a right to place upon the dial of the watch the words "Pierce's Gold Keyless Watch," because he had bought the watch. He did not think such an inscription would give the impression that the watch was of English make. He placed his name upon watches because he sold them, not because he manufactured them. The solicitor for the prosecution, on the other hand, pointed out that even this was a contravention of the M.M.A. The other part of the case was unexplainable by any set of coincidences such as were offered on the other part, which, although within the realms of possibility, were highly improbable. We might say, however, that we have frequently been asked if a vendor can put his name upon a French clock, or a Swiss watch, so that it is just possible Pierce might have been ignorant in the matter. Still there was the written invoice, from which none could appeal. The experts, Messrs. T. P. Hewett and Samuel Yeomans, were called to show the nationality and inferiority of the watch, stating that it was one of the very kind that is made to deceive the public. The Bench gave the benefit of the doubt in the case of the ticket, but in that of the invoice imposed a fine of £10 and all costs and fees of both cases. The hearing lasted nine hours, and the ruling is regarded as a very important one.

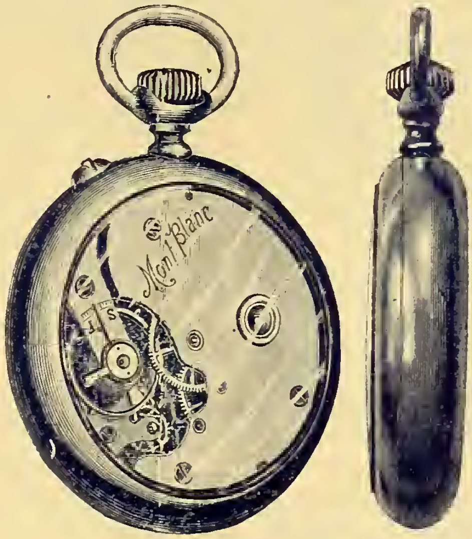
AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT POINT.

ONE of the most important points connected with the trade and the giving of references has been tried at the Birmingham County-court in which the well-known manufacturer, Mr. Charles J. Hill, sued Messrs. Poppleton and Appleby, trading as the Wholesale Traders' Protection Association, Corporation-street, Birmingham, to recover £43 18s. damages for breach of contract or for loss sustained through the negligence of the defendants. The point raised was, considering the fact that the plaintiff paid an annual sum to the defendants for being supplied with information concerning the financial position of people who desired to buy goods on credit, whether the defendants were responsible for advice given. This is a very important point, and one which all those who make it a business to give references will do well to consider. There are numerous institutions and firms who profess to give such information, and more than once we have ourselves been made victims of their inefficiency. With Messrs. Poppleton and Appleby on the other hand, their practice has lain so much amongst the trade that nothing but exceptional circumstances could have led to the above issues. It appears that on November last Mr. Hill received an order from a concern trading as the Colonial Trading Co., 104, Leadenhall-street, and telegraphed to Messrs. Poppleton for information regarding the trustworthiness of the company, and the defendants telegraphed a reply that they were quite safe, whereupon he sent some goods ordered and wrote to the defendants for full particulars. Defendants replied that the company was "a highly respectable one, old-established, and altogether first-class; that it was a limited company with large offices, and Mr. B. Brown was secretary." Upon receipt of that information Mr. Hill forwarded £43 19s. worth more watches. Being unable to obtain payment, however, for any goods he had supplied, he made independent inquiries, and discovered that the company had rented a back room at 104, Leadenhall-street, the rent of which was £20 a year. They had about £1 worth of furniture in the place, and had not occupied it for quite twelve months. Mr. Hill only sued for the value of the goods supplied after the receipt of defendants' written communication. Messrs. Poppleton pleaded that they had made due and proper inquiry, and had not been guilty of negligence. There was a substantial limited company trading as the Colonial Company, at 16, Leadenhall-street, and their agents in London, on receipt of plaintiff's telegram, enquired into the stability of that company. On receipt of the letter giving the number their agent went to 104, Leadenhall-street, but could find no such name on the door as the Colonial Trading Company. Their agent thought that a mistake had been made in the enquiry, and that the persons to be inquired about were the Colonial Company (Limited), of 16, Leadenhall-street. The Judge, however, considered there had been a breach of contract to make inquiry about the Colonial Trading Company, of 104, Leadenhall-street, and that as a consequence the plaintiff had incurred damage to the amount of the claims, but he granted stay of execution pending appeal which, it was stated, would be made. We are sure that everyone will see the necessity of exactness in making inquiries of this sort. At the same time these rotten mushroom "companies" ought not to be permitted to spring up so as to be able to trade upon the reputation of solid business concerns. No "company" should be allowed to exist without being at least registered, and had this been the law the above unfortunate circumstance would never have arisen.

WATCHMEN WATCH WATCHMAN.

"AFTER a storm comes a calm," says the familiar adage, and let us hope that such will be the experience around the jewelers' quarter of the Jewel Boro'. For some time robbery has been succeeding robbery, and, what is still worse, fire has often followed hard on the heels of theft. The general feeling of insecurity occasioned the engagement of a special ex-detective as night watchman, and his vigilance was chiefly rewarded by the discovery of a fire or two. However, all were not as satisfied with the integrity and ability of Ex-Policeman Jones as could have been wished, and many of his supporters considered they could best dispense with his services altogether. Recently from one of those angelic communications, "information received," the police became aware that Jones was about to "crack a crib," in company with others, and accordingly they secreted themselves amongst the neighboring tombstones, and waited for the arrival of their man. Nor did they wait in vain; he soon appeared in company with two others, one of whom departed for something, but Jones and the other man named Bell remained behind and commenced operations. After the first smash the police ran in and took Jones and another man into custody, whereupon Bell informed them they had come too soon, the other man had gone away for a fourth man, and that Jones had supplied the money for the tools. Upon Jones were found skeleton keys, and keys fitting offices which had been the subject of mysterious robberies. The tools consisted of jemmies, a sledge hammer, lead deadener, and other safe-breakers' instruments. It will be remembered that about a year ago the premises of Mr. Scott, in Vyse-street, were mysteriously entered, and all that was left behind of the burglar was half a coat button; now it so happened that this half button curiously matched an other half on Jones' coat. Another shop was also entered of the doors of which Jones had a set of keys. These were curious coincidences, sufficient indeed, to make suspicion full upon him. An ingenious defence was set up to try to clear him, but the Recorder commented strongly upon the grossness of the crime and sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and Bell to six months' hard labor.

STAUFFER, SON & CO.'S
✥ NEW ✥
BOY'S WATCH



Cheap,
Accurate,
Strong.

Machine-made,
Lever Escapement,
Dustproof Case.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

13, Charterhouse Street, Holborn, LONDON, E.C.;
CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.

GRIMSHAW & BAXTER,
33 & 35, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CLOCKS, WATCHES, TOOLS, AND WATCH GLASSES.
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS' INDENTS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS (TRADE ONLY).

AWARDS:

Geneva - - -	1880.
Melbourne - -	1881.
Inventions - -	1885.
Paris - - -	1889.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
EZRA KELLEY'S CHRONOMETER WATCH & CLOCK OILS.
WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DIALS, &c.,

Repaired, parts made, and renovated equal to new; all work done in the same process as in Paris. Repairs in general, Bronzing, Gilding, Plating, Brassing, and Lacquering in all its branches. Estimates submitted for Town and Country Stock Work. Carriage Clocks polished and matt gilt.

Every Description of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE Replated or Gilt as New. Price Lists free on Application.

STATUARY AND INSCRIPTIONS RENOVATED BY CONTRACT.—Church Lights, Gasaliers, Electric and Lamp Fitting Brackets, Book Rests, Communion Plate, &c., re-lacquered, gilt, or plated. Experienced men sent for removing and fixing same. Composition Bronzes can be made by our Colours to look equal to real Works of Art. The New French Florentine, Barbédienne, Egyptian Green, Vert Antique, and Empire Bronzes. Specialities.

Buhl Work Repaired and Restored equal to New. Established London and Paris, 1873.

JOHN WILKINS & Co.,
11, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD, CLERKENWELL.
Steam Polishing, Plating & Gilding Works:—2 & 4, Gloucester Street (in the rear).

Manufacturers of Bright & Coloured **GOLD CHAINS,** for Home and Shipping Trades

CURB BRACELETS AND BROOCHES.

Seals, Pendants, and Medals,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Telegraphic Address: "QUALITY, BIRMINGHAM."

JOHN GOODE AND SONS

Alberts.

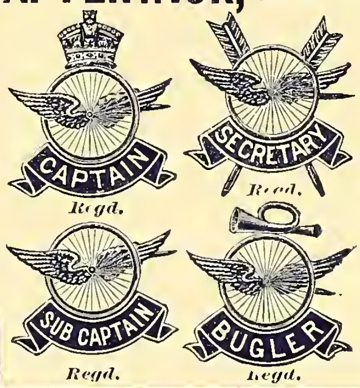
NECKLETS & LADIES' ALBERTS
OF NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HALL-MARKED KEEPER RINGS
N EVERY VARIETY & QUANTITY. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES & PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

REGENT PLACE, BIRMINGHAM.

London Address: 60, HATTON GARDEN.

A. FENWICK, MANUFACTURER OF MEDALS & BADGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



DIE AND SEAL ENGRAVING.
Rings, &c., for Sealing.

CARAT & INITIAL PUNCHES,
Cheques, Labels, &c.

A. FENWICK,
(Twenty-one Years with Mr. J. Moore,)
16, AUGUSTA ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

ST JOHN'S GATE

St. John's Works,
92, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
London, E.C.

T. T. STURTEVANT,
GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATER, ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURER.

SEND FOR
PRICE LIST FOR
Re-plating Spoons, Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Dishes and Covers, Cruet Stands, &c., &c.

PHILIP COHEN,
Chapel Fields, COVENTRY;
— AND AT —
26 & 27, BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS,
Holborn Circus,
LONDON, E.C.

Established 1846.

ENGLISH WATCHES
Keyless Watches, with or without Kew "A" Certificate.

Gold AND Silver ENGLISH **Lever Watches** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Special Attention given to APPRO. ORDERS.

PRIZE MEDAL

MASONIC WORK. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS,
BADGES, BRACELETS,
LINKS, PINS.

J. H. STARLING,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
7, Augusta Street, Birmingham.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE
EQUAL TO NEW ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
REPAIRS:—SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Prices will be found the Lowest for Quality & Style.
DESIGNS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL ON PRESENTATION OF BUSINESS CARD.

MARKETS.

Diamonds.

London, April 28th.—We have all been driving off business as long as possible with the vain hope of a reduction in prices, but it is now so certain that there is no possibility of such a thing occuring, that those who would not buy if they could help it are feeling obliged to do so now, with the result of more business being done. Several good lines have been done with Americans, who have been buying pretty freely. Prices are still almost prohibitory and rises in the immediate future are spoken of as certain.

Paris.—There has been a decided better state of business in our diamond market, especially towards the latter end of the month. We have been visited by a fair quantity of Americans and our own home trade, probably encouraged by the weather, has been looking up. Still, prices are very tight, but the possibility of reduction being so great and the probability of even greater rises has encouraged a little buying.

Amsterdam, April 24th.—During the past month our trade in polished goods has been in a very bad state indeed. Unfortunately, the Russians, upon whom we depend to so large an extent for the sale of middle class stuff, have entirely failed. This is a sad loss to us, as although we appreciate the work and sale of best goods, there is nevertheless a large quantity of men dependent upon the cutting of the cheaper kinds of goods. The finer class of goods, too, have a chance all the year round, but this class has only its seasons, and when one of the seasons passes by without doing business we have to wait till the next. The next purchase of the Russians will be in June, so that things look rather bad for next month.

Silver.

Upon the whole silver has been fairly steady during the whole of the month, remaining for the most part at 38d. Now and then a slight alteration in the Indian Exchange causing an alteration in its price, which, however, was only a sixteenth at a time; 37 14-15 being the minimum price and 38 2-16 the maximum, and upon going to press it is 38 1-16.

Tin.

Tin has been moving about a bit, gradually rising in the early part, but falling towards the end; once it reached £94 15s., but twelve months' offers were £88; the closing price was £93 5s.

Copper.

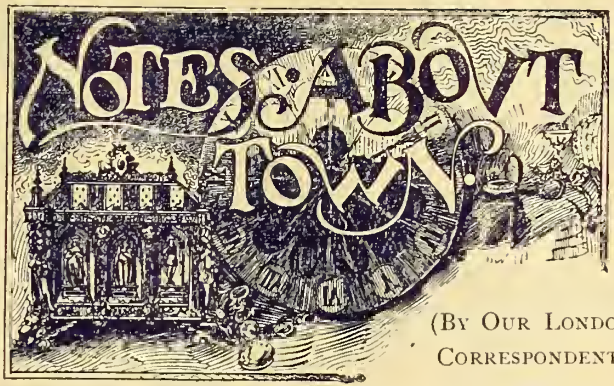
The red metal has slightly dwindled all through the month from £45 5s.to £44 7s. 6d.; now and then there has been a slight recovery.

Mercury.

The mobile metal opened at £6 10s., where it remained for nearly a fortnight; it then rose to £6 15s., where it has since remained.

Board of Trade returns for March.

Imported.—Clocks, £43,505, against £44,727 previous March; watches, £66,896, against £74,468 previous March. The quantity of silver plate, and plated and gilt wares was £150 in excess of that of the previous March, being £26,457, against £26,308. The exports of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States during the past quarter increased £5,000; it is still only three-fifths of the amount it was before the passing of the McKinley tariff.



(By Our London Correspondent.)

Chrysoprase here, chrysoprase there, chrysoprase everywhere. And yet not in such quantity as it ought to be, although the demand for this stone has called up an undreamed of supply. Two years ago it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have obtained even pounds of it throughout the whole of the stone and mineralogical trades. Now one hears of drawers full of it. Needless to say that much that is sold for chrysoprase has no claim whatever to the name!

One sees in fancy shops, ladies' outfitters, and so on, articles of jewelry which suggest numerous questions. First one wonders if all these respectable amateur jewelry pedlars whose windows abound with "real gold" twenty-five shilling brooches, pay the gold licence. It would be easy for Excise Officers to ascertain this, and, if they do not, they should be proceeded against, even rather more readily than their neighbors, who are unable to present such an imposing front to the world. Then, again, their marking up stuff as "real chrysoprase," "real cat's-eye," when it is nothing of the sort, ought to be punishable. It is a public fraud and a great trade injustice, but it appears that so long as the interests of the trade are anybody's business,they are no one's, and will continue to be so until we get a Trade Society to look after such things.

Apropos of the chrysoprase, it is very seldom that a popular gem lends a hue to the fabrics; yet this green is spreading far and wide, Windows full of gent's scarves of chrysoprase green are to be seen. Although these may not be considered to be articles of jewelry, they nevertheless are necessary adjuncts to them, especially when worn with gold rings set with the popular stone.

Efforts are being made to revive the jewel flower-holder, and for this purpose the sickle-brooch, a seven-year-old favorite, is being called into requisition. There are also one or two claimants for the first place whose novelty will probably secure for them some share of popularity. The idea of flower-brooches is really a very good one, and the original introducers had a spendid run on them some years ago. It is quite time an effort was made in this direction in something which, while maintaining the original object, is nevertheless sufficiently new to command a run.

The brilliant display of white metal and jewels which greeted the eye of passers by along Cornhill is now a thing of the past, and a notice has been posted to the effect that the business of the Goldsmiths' Alliance has been transferred to the Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths' Co., Regent-street.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb have made extensive additions to their establishment at the corner of the Poultry by the acquisition of the whole of the first floor of the premises. This story will now be used as a suite of show-rooms.

Curb and other inflexible bracelets are a speciality with some houses, many of the patterns being those which heretofore have been confined to rigid forms. A chrysoprase heart, surrounded by pearls or enamel, is a favorite. A new method of casing these is found in twisting them in the form of an "S," in a rectangular case, say three by four inches.

Gold chain purses are to be seen in almost every window, and many are very pretty. Sometimes they have a medallion in the centre, stamped or engraved with an Arabesque pattern or a pierced Louis XVI. shield. The tops are made of various patterns, sometimes plain, at others quite elaborate, but always mat or wet colored.

Miniature brooches are shown without being disfigured with the garret-productions of Paris. They are low-fronted, or curved only in one place. The "fronts" are cut crystal, and the surrounding diamonds are grain-set.

Cameos of moonstone and chrysoprase are well to the front in new and beautiful figures. Although these usually have a background, a new variety of a very novel character has made its appearance, in which the whole of the background is pierced away, in a similar manner to that employed in the piercing of coins.

Alluminium is fastly ousting the yellow metal, both gilt and nickeled, in the manufacture of opera-glasses. The objection to the curious blue hue so conspicuous in most manufactured articles where any extensive part is left mat, is met in this case by nearly the whole of the metal being polished, when the characteristic shade is far less pronounced.

Despite this and many other tempting introductions to please the fancy and meet real needs, the optical trade in London is complaining sadly of slackness of trade.

There is a quantity of "onyx" clocks now before the public. Some are of very fantastic design, others very beautiful. A good deal of light green serpentine and williamsite is employed for this purpose. A large leaf of the latter, eight or nine inches in diameter, is laid upon a book-shaped slab of "onyx," and a clock reposes in the centre. Around this may be a wreath, the leaves of which are variously composed of serpentine pink-rhodonite or thulite, or perhaps conch-shell. These same materials are largely employed for inkstands, candlesticks, blotting-book covers, and such like things.

One of the daintiest things that has appeared in muffinniers is one now to be seen in the form of plovers' eggs, when, by simple enamel and oxydising, the colors are reproduced in a most natural manner. There is a great drawback to these opaque egg-shaped articles, in that one does not know what their contents may be. This difficulty is easily overcome, however, by enamelling the word "pepper" or "salt" on the muffinnier.

A very taking silver or E.P. tobacco box has for its lid knob a miniature briar-wood amber-tipped pipe, which apparently lies carelessly upon the lid.

A Cheapside optician appreciates the spirit of the age in its desire for knowledge, and has appropriated a large part of his window for an optical museum, in which the numerous defects of vision are enumerated on tickets, and the instruments for correcting them exhibited. No doubt this is a splendid "ad," and just what is wanted, being calculated to inspire the public with confidence in the honor and ability of the proprietor. But when a pair of optical aids are labelled as the "Spectacles of Mother Shipton," it must suggest to people the possibility of things resting upon imagination rather than scientific principles. Assuredly Mother Shipton ought to be made more of an historic reality, before we can talk of her spectacles. We shall soon expect to hear of some silversmith exhibiting the mirror of Venus or some other article of her toilet.

An article, which is probably unique, can now be seen advertised in a leading silversmith's window in the form of silver mounted and silver encased "betting books." In the latter instance they are made to imitate a cigarette case, and the clandestine agent of the turf can carry about with him an instrument which has wrecked houses and employers' tills disguised as an inoffensive holder of morning whiffs.

The goddess Electricity is extending her empire in every direction, and in some neighborhoods she has entirely banished gas. New and useful applications of the light and power are developing on all sides. An effective use is made now of the small incandescent lamps by many silversmiths and jewelers who place them inside the ordinary silver and E.P. lamps of the stock in the place of the lamp chimney. They thus serve the triple purpose of illuminating the window, giving it a nice appearance, and exhibiting and setting off the lamp.

After the successful issue of Messrs. Saunders and Shepperd's test case, souvenir spoons appeared in the windows of the trade like frogs after a shower. Some of the subjects are certainly well chosen. One did not realise that we had so many things so thoroughly Londonian, but we find there are subjects beside the Griffin, the Abbey, and the Cathedral, and just as suitable for souvenir spoons.

The Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, of Regent-street, have recently had on show their exhibit intended for the American World's Fair at Chicago. As might be anticipated, it is a very creditable and imposing collection, and chosen with special reference to the peculiar taste of the Americans. Still I should be quite content to have our abilities judged by our American cousins by the excellence of the goods displayed.

The superb emerald necklace of the Princess Marie of Parma, recently married to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has added to the interest taken lately by society in the neglected green gem.

The structural repairs and alterations in the showrooms recently taken by Lionel Blanckensee, of North-street Birmingham, in High Holborn, opposite Meeking's, are now completed, and as much stock packed into the premises as it will hold. He has some of the most astonishing low priced lines, especially in mounted goods.

Festivities in the Trade.—On Saturday evening, March 4th, the annual dinner of the principal employés of the firm of J. W. Benson was held at the St. James's Restaurant, Mr. Liddell, Old Bond-street, occupying the chair, and Mr. Gould, Ludgate-hill, the vice-chair. The repast was sumptuous, well-served, and appreciated, and the wines were as good in quality as diverse in kind. All kinds of good things were said of the individual members of the firm and the toast to their health drank with musical honors. Some excellent vocal and instrumental music, by members of the staff, occupied the rest of the evening, which all agreed was one of the most pleasant in their lives.

The Goldsmiths' Company have sent a donation of £25 to the Watch and Clockmakers' Pension Society. In his letter enclosing the cheque, Sir Prideaux, the clerk, says the cheque is sent to meet present necessities, and adds: "The company have not altered their views with reference to the present position of the society, which they trust will receive the very serious consideration of your committee. They (the company) are unwilling to withhold their help in what appears to them to be a crisis in the society's affairs; but whether that help will be renewned in the future must depend upon the steps that are taken to place the society upon a sound basis." The mischief is that the society has been more generous than those who were expected to give support.

International Exhibition, 1862

Jurors' Medal.

Established 50 Years.

R. HASWELL & SONS,

49 & 50, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell.

Special Attention
TO
Colonial
AND
Foreign Orders.

MATERIALS.
TOOLS.
WATCHES.

THE
"Triumph,"
"Boley's," "Martin"
AND
"Go-ahead" Lathes
With all accessories.

Established 50 Years.

Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

Highest Award, Silver Medal.

Agents for the Non-Magnetic Watch Company (Paillard's Patent) Compensation Balances & Springs.

General Illustrated Price List on application.

Non-Magnetic Compensated Watches, Bracelet Watches, and all varieties.

JOHNSON, WALKER AND TOLHURST,

MURIATIC ACID SUPPLIED TO CUSTOMERS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Dealers in Antique Plate, Gold and Silver Refiners,
Purchasers of Jewelers', Dentists' and other Sweeps,
80, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

EXTRA STRONG ACID BOTTLES, PRICE 1/6 EACH.

BULLION DEPARTMENT.

PRICES GIVEN FOR OLD GOLD.

Wedding Rings, 22 carat	76/-
Watch Cases, 22 ,,	70/-
,, 18 ,, Hall marked	60/-
,, 18 ,, (with forged bezels and bows)	50/- to 60/-
Hall marked, 15 ,,	50/-
Modern Coloured Gold	45/- 47/- to 50/-
Gold, 12 carat	40/-
Gold, 10 carat, 35/-; 9 carat	30/-
Mixed Jewelers' Gold, common	25/- to 27/6
Plated	7/6 to 12/-
Sterling Silver, Market price.	
Watch cases & Thimbles 6d. per oz. less than above.	
Silver Chains	2/- to 3/-
Gold Lace Burnt and Assayed.	

PRICES GIVEN FOR PARTING BARS BY ASSAY.

Best Bars, Fine Gold	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4
Common Bars, Fine Gold	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4
Silver Parting, Fine Gold, less 6 grs.	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4
Gold Assay at 3/6 per carat. Fine.	
Jewelers' Sweep & Photographic Waste purchased.	

All Parcels received in the morning are treated during the day, and cash or an offer is sent the same night the Parcel being held over for return post.

Messrs. JOHNSON, WALKER AND TOLHURST beg to inform the Trade that they have increased their number of Furnaces for Smelting, and have now much better facilities for reducing all kinds of Limmel, Residues, and Sweeps, and trust they will be favoured with future parcels, which shall receive immediate attention. *January, 1893.*

TERMS.
—:—
MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Jewelers, Silversmiths, Watch Manufacturers,
80, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRECIOUS STONES.
Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Cats' Eyes, &c., at per Carat
MOUNTED DIAMOND WORK,
Consisting of Gem Rings of every Variety, also Diamond Necklaces and Tiaras Diamond Bracelets, Diamond Pendants and Earrings, Diamond Studs and Pins and Gem Lockets. Diamond Gold Mounted Jewellery of Best Quality.

Goods are forwarded on approbation, subject to approved references, and Returns must be made within Seven Days unless otherwise arranged, and when sent for Nett Cash, remittance must accompany Returned Goods.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

GENERAL AGENTS TO THE COMPANY,

Waltham Buildings, London, E.C.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses
IN ALL METALS.
And for all kinds of OPTICAL GOODS buy from the Makers,
BOTWRIGHT & GREY
(Late A. H. BOTWRIGHT),
Manufacturing Opticians,
Wholesale and for Exportation only,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

REPAIRS *and* ODD ORDERS *received by post are executed and returned same day as received.*

A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK, OF WHICH WE INVITE THE INSPECTION OF HOME AND EXPORT BUYERS.

JAMES RICHARDSON
WHOLESALE
Watch Manufacturer,
CARLTON HOUSE,
HOLYHEAD ROAD,
COVENTRY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
J. W. REELEY & SONS
LONDON & LIVERPOOL

ESTABD. 1790
Specialities in $\frac{3}{4}$-Plate Centre Seconds Keyless and Non-Keyless, Escapement on Ends, and Brequet Spring.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

FATTORINI & SONS'
New Patent Early Bird 8 Day
ELECTRIC ALARUM.

The only 8 Day Electric Alarum in the World.
There is no fixing of wires, and It can be placed anywhere like an ordinary Clock. Will not stop ringing until you get up and turn off the switch.

Retail Price,
30/-
Dry Battery can be sent to any part of the World.

FATTORINI AND SONS

THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE HOUSE in the Country for High-class
WALTHAM WATCHES.
The Trade supplied at the Lowest
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Finest Vienna Regulators
The Best in the Trade, delivered Carriage Free from the factory direct.
New Designs in Marble, Onyx, & other Clocks.
27, KIRKGATE,
27, WESTGATE, **BRADFORD.**

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS' ASYLUM.

The annual meeting of the above society was held at the Horological Institute, Northampton-square, E.C., on the 17th ult., Mr. H. M. Gaydon presiding. The committee congratulated the donors and subscribers on an increase in the subscriptions, and called attention to the progress the institution has made since it was established forty years ago. The balance-sheet showed that the subscriptions for the past year amount to £276 5s., and grants from the Worshipful Companies of Goldsmiths' and Clockmakers' add respectively £300 and £51 to the income; in addition to which the funds received donations amounting to £21. The committee desire to express their gratitude,and earnestly hope for continued support. There are now twenty-one houses, with accommodation for seventeen married couples and six widows. There were three new inmates elected during last year, but the committee regret to inform the subscribers that two deaths have occurred since the new year. The committee regret to announce the death of Mr. Spring, a very old and active member of the committee, who assisted materially in the erection of the Workmen's Memorial House, which was successfully accomplished, and who, by his will, leaves a legacy of £19 19s.to the institution. Mrs. Spring has announced her intention of keeping up all her late husband's subscriptions, for which the committee offer their best thanks. The committee are anxious to erect a widows' house this year, which is much needed, and for that purpose they have a sum of £400 in hand, but an endowment fund of £1,000 is required, towards which a sum of nearly £100 has been promised by several ladies and other friends. The committee feel it their duty to convey to Mr. A. J. Lund their very grateful thanks for the spiritual instruction he has given the inmates during the past year.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had very great pleasure in announcing, as they would see by the report, that the asylumn was still in a prosperous condition. The committee,during the past year, had been doing their utmost to make the asylum as comfortable and cheerful as possible for the inmates; and he thought before long to be able to announce an increase in their buildings. It had been an open secret for the past three or four years that the committee had been busy raising funds for the building of a widows' house. It had been found that when the husband died the widow continued to occupy the house which should be properly occupied by a couple. Consequently, it was thought desirable to have a widows' house, and leave the married couples' quarters for such alone. He was pleased to be able to announce that at their last public dinner they raised a sufficient sum for building a house, and now they wanted funds to endow it. They were on the fair road to accomplishing this latter end. (Hear, hear.) The Clockmakers' Company of the City London had behaved very handsomely indeed by giving them £30 a year—equal to £1,000 if capitalised—(hear, hear)—which was sufficient for the endowment of the house for one widow. He was reminded that they desired to start two widows, and to do that they would want another £30 per annum. But he did not despair of getting this sum. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thos. Baxter seconded the report.

The balance-sheet, moved by the chairman and seconded by Mr. A. J. Clèmence, showed £276 5s. in subscriptions; £300 from the Goldsmiths' Company, and £50 from the Clockmakers' Company; £200 8s. in dividends; two donations of £10 10s. each respectively from Mr. J. A. Clemence and Mr. J. W. Benson. There was a balance due to the treasurer of £8 12s. 10d. The chairman added that they had an excellent treasurer in Mr. Philip Woodman, because he was always ready to advance money for the payment of the inmates when there was none in hand. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Baxter proposed, and Mr. Cole seconded, Mr. Philip Woodman as treasurer. Mr. Cole, amidst applause, congratulated Mr. Woodman upon his election as a Liveryman of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Mr. Clèmence proposed, and Mr. Walton seconded, the re-election of the retiring committeemen, viz., Messrs. T. Baxter, S. A. Brooks, L. Downe, and H. M. Gaydon, and also the election of Mr. W. B. Haswell in the place of Mr. Spring, deceased. He (the speaker) had had the pleasure of working with the outgoing committee, and found them most active and genial. They were all gentlemen of high standing, and took a lively interest in the Institution; whilst of Mr. Haswell, he could say that he was a gentleman in every way worthy of their esteem and confidence—(hear, hear)—whose family had taken great interest in the institution.

Mr. Barnsdale proposed, and Mr. John Woodman seconded, the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. J. J. Stockhall, M.L.S.B., J. Usher, J. Walton, and W. R. Cole.

On the motion of Mr. Cole, seconded by Mr. J. Woodman, an alteration was made in rule 13, whereby the inmates' means were to some extent improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Styles, of Pleasant-row, Essex-road, and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth M'Lennan, sixty-two years of age, widow of a watchmaker, who had subscribed £1 a year for twenty-five years, and also given a donation of £12 12s, were declared the successful candidates. Styles is seventy-five years of age, a watch finisher, and has lost the sight of one eye.

Mr. S. A. Brooks took occasion to make an appeal for funds; but the mention of certain subscribers was considered invidious, and he was called to order. Notwithstanding, however, he said it was only when the Press was present the committee had an opportunity of making their wants known. He asked for the assistance of all in the trade; and mentioned, by way of argument for funds, that there resided now in the asylum watch and clock makers who at one time kept their servants,but whom bad trade had brought to seek the shelter of the asylum.

Mr. Walton also urged subscribing early and regularly.

On the motion of Mr. Barnsdale, seconded by Mr. Clèmence, hearty thanks were voted to the chairman, and that gentleman in reply said their approbation was his reward. This closed the proceedings.

LANCASHIRE WATCH COMPANY, LTD.

The shareholders of the Lancashire Watch Company, Limited, held an extraordinary general meeting at the registered offices, Prescot, on the 13th ult., for the purpose of considering a recommendation of the directors that the capital of the company be increased by the creation of additional shares for carrying on the manufacture of watch cases at the Prescot works. Mr. W. D. Houghton, chairman of the directors, occupied the chair, and among those present were the Rev. Canon Mitchell, Captain H. R. d'A. Willis, Messrs. W. Saxton, W. Tyrer, J. Pennington, J. W. Raby, A. A. Menzies, J. M. Buck, T. P. Hewitt (managing director), James Hewitt (secretary), etc. The chairman said the directors believed that the time had arrived when the whole of the watch cases required by the company should be manufactured upon the premises. The carrying out of that work would of necessity entail a very large extra expenditure. It had been carefully estimated that in order to do the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner the sum of £55,000 would be needed. The directors were unanimously of the opinion that the proposed policy of creating additional shares should be carried out as quickly as possible. He proposed a resolution: "That the capital of the company be increased by the creation of 500 ordinary and 5.000 cumulative 6 per cent. per annum preference shares of £10 each, and that the present shareholders of the company have the option,on the creation of the said cumulative preference shares, of exchanging any of their ordinary shares for cumulative preference shares of a like amount which may remain unallotted."—Mr. T. P. Hewitt (managing director), in seconding the resolution, said it was highly important that the company should make their own cases, and he strongly recommended the policy, as it would be a profitable undertaking. The cases they required now were not only silver and gold cases, such as they had been used to make in this country by hand, but they also wanted metal cases such as they were getting from the Swiss, and oxidised and iron cases, which they had extreme difficulty in getting ready-made in this country at anything like an economical rate. He thought the mechanical difficulties could easily be surmounted by the erection of additional works.—The Rev. Canon Mitchell supported the resolution, which, after some discussion, in the course of which hopes were expressed that the present shareholders would find all the capital required by taking up the additional shares, was carried unanimously.—The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Decimal Weights and Measures. — Throughout the kingdom in the various chambers of commerce agitations are being made on behalf of the abolition of our heterogeneous and perplexing system of weights and measures, and supplanting them with a rational unit with uniform sub-divisions. The New Decimal Association is doing good work in calling the attention of the public to the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer says he must wait for public pressure. Over 420,000,000 of people now use the metric system, and our business abroad is much hampered by our not expressing our weights and measures in terms of this system.

OUR SPECIAL PLATE.

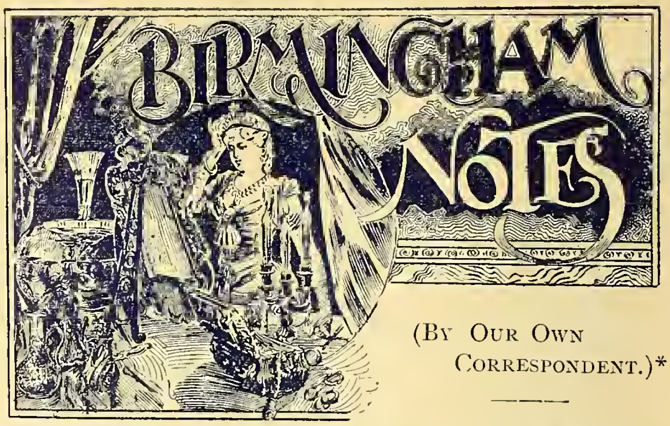
1. Flambeaux crescent, in diamonds, or ruby and diamonds.
2. The new apron union pin, employed to fasten up bibs of dress aprons. The brooches can be of pearls or other gems, and the chain of gold.
3. Miniature brooch, in gold and enamels.
4. Lucky-shoe brooch, in enamel, and is suspended from a spray of orange blossoms of diamonds or pearls.
5. Burlesque fox and hounds brooch, in gold or enamels.
6. Carved wet color belcher ring.
7. Necklace in colored gems and enamels.
8. Pin. Head of French clown in moonstone, with enamel frilled collar.
9. Pin. Lady's head in chalcedonyx. The colors should be chosen so that the face is white, and the hat and tippet of another color.
10. Brooch in chrysoprase and enamels.
11. Miniature brooch with grain set diamond border. These are employed for highly finished paintings on ivory, with set scenes as shown in design.
12. Chrysoprase and clear gem and enamel brooch.
13. Carved wet color belcher ring.
14. Enamel necklet with colored gems and chrysoprase or pearl drops.
15. Pin. A satyr's head in microcline.
16. Pin. Jupiter's head in labradorite.

Sir John Bennett, Limited.

NOTWITHSTANDING the strenuous and commendable efforts put forth by the directors of this business, it has not passed the year unscathed. At the fourth ordinary general meeting, held on the 20th ult., at Kennan's Hotel, under the presidency of H. W. Lofthouse, G. Russell, the secretary, had to report that the great depression, the lack of confidence in the business world, and the stoppage of business during alteration of premises had caused them to do less well than they had expected. They had made a profit of £1,728, and with the balance carried forward there was £2,194 standing to profit and loss account. The directors were debarred from recommending a dividend, as the share capital was not equivalent to the available assets. There were only two courses open—(1) To let the profits accumulate until the available assets were equal to the share capital; or (2) to give the Board power to proceed with the scheme for the reduction of capital. The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.—Mr. P. C. Brachi seconded the resolution, which, after some discussion, was adopted.—On the motion of Sir. Joseph Weston, seconded by Mr. Clèmence, a resolution to the effect "that the directors should take immediate steps to carry out a scheme for the reduction of capital was carried, so that each 'A' share will be reduced to £3 fully paid, each fully-paid 'B' share to £3 fully paid, and each £3 paid 'B' share to £1 16s. paid, with a liability of £2; and that, on the reduced capital, dividends be payable as follows: A preference to the 'A' shares of 8 per cent., then the 'B' shares to be entitled to a dividend up to 8 per cent.; any surplus remaining to be divided so that an equal dividend be paid on both 'A' and 'B' shares." The chairman stated that the board would lose no time in giving effect to the wish of the meeting. The retiring directors (Mr. E. L. Moore and Mr. G. Hendry) were then re-elected. Messrs. Gane, Jackson, and Jefferys (the auditors) were also reappointed, after which the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and his colleagues.

Advertisers, Note!—Mr. William Good, of Gisborn, New Zealand, writes us (Jan. 26th, 1893):—"I have imported a good deal of stock from England since I subscribed to the WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND SILVERSMITH, which I find very interesting and useful. I wonder that more of the English manufacturers do not push trade in this part of the world."

In Optical Language.—In reporting the dinner of the graduates of the Spencer Optical Institute our esteemed American contemporary, the *Jewelers' Circular*, says, "Hyperopia was conspicuous by its absence. A few were accused of progressive myopia towards the finish of the banquet, which was not improved by glasses,"



(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)*

THE month of April, 1893, opened fairly well for the Birmingham jewelers. Following as it did immediately after the Easter holidays it seems to have had the advantage of a slight re-action from the dulness of the second half of March. Several of the wholesale people here took the opportunity, when home for the holidays, of replenishing their stocks, and on the whole a large amount of stuff changed hands. This put the trade into a good humor and hopes ran high that a good month would be experienced. Unfortunately, however, the sequel did not turn out quite so well. Towards the middle of the second week all signs of briskness had vanished, and from then to the end of the month a dead level of dulness reigned. This was very disappointing; and many were the speculations as to the cause of the sudden change. Rightly or wrongly the Birmingham jewelers, with but few exceptions, attribute this depression to the unsettled position of the political world, and many are loud in their expressions of animosity towards the Home Rule Bill.

BUT while this uncertainty may have had some effect in stopping trade, it is obvious that other causes have operated in the same direction. The unsatisfactory state of commerce, not only throughout this country but throughout the world, is only too apparent, and while the staple industries are crippled there is no hope whatever for the jewelers. We are at any rate, without one usual cause of grumbling, and that is the weather. It is almost disappointing not to be able to lay any blame upon this same much-enduring climate.

THE chief sensation of the month has been the capture and conviction of Jones, the watchman, of robbery. From personal conversation I have known for years that great mutual jealousy and dislike has operated between Jones and the regular police, but I had always been inclined to attribute it to extra-professional jealousy on the part of the police, and until the actual capture of Jones red-handed I had not the slightest idea that anything was wrong.

MESSRS. ALABASTER AND WILSON, in moving to new and larger premises in Legge-lane, have hit upon a novel plan for fixing the removal on the memory of their customers. On the notice of removal they have printed a small map of the streets, showing the direct route from New-street Railway Station to their new address. The idea is a really good one, as besides serving as a reminder, it would enable their country friends, visiting Birmingham on business, to find their way without difficulty or loss of time to Messrs. Alabaster's place.

THE sweating of gold coins, and passing them afterwards at a reduced weight, seems to be again getting prevalent. Years ago, in the early days of electro-plating, it was a very favorite pastime, but of late years it has been neglected. I am happy to say that it does not now appear to be a vice of

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

W. M. GRAY & Co.

DIAMOND & PEARL NECKLETS,
PEARLS & HALF PEARLS,
TURQUOISE,
SAPPHIRES,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
OPALS
&c.,
&c.,
&c.

DIAMONDS

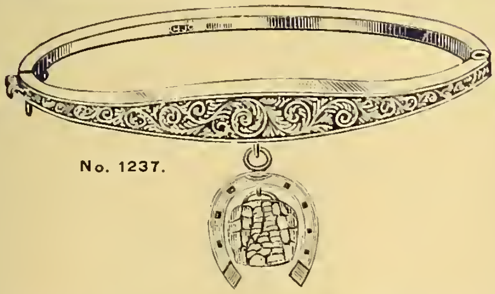
Telegraphic Address,
"PYROGENIC," London.

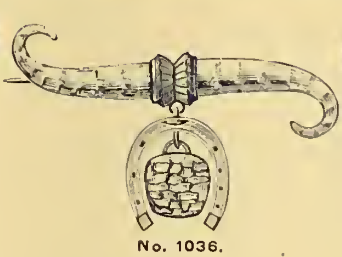
ALL KINDS OF
PRECIOUS STONES
RE-CUT AND CUT TO MATCH.

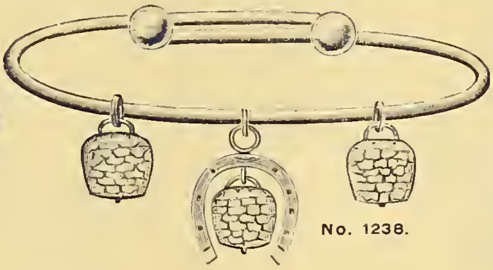
SPECIMEN GEMS PURCHASED.

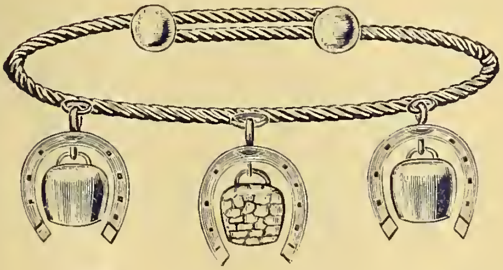
7, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Our New Registered Lucky 'Shoe-Bell'


No. 1237.


No. 1036.


No. 1238.

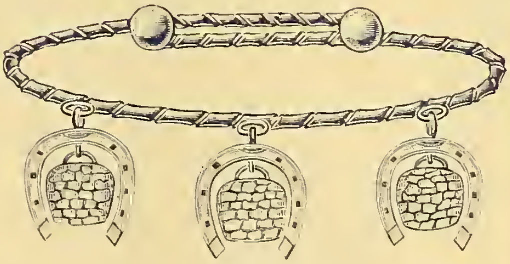

No. 1239.

This combines the Lucky Horse-Shoe and Real Alpine Bell.

Hundreds of different designs in Necklets, Bangles, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, & Scarf Pins.

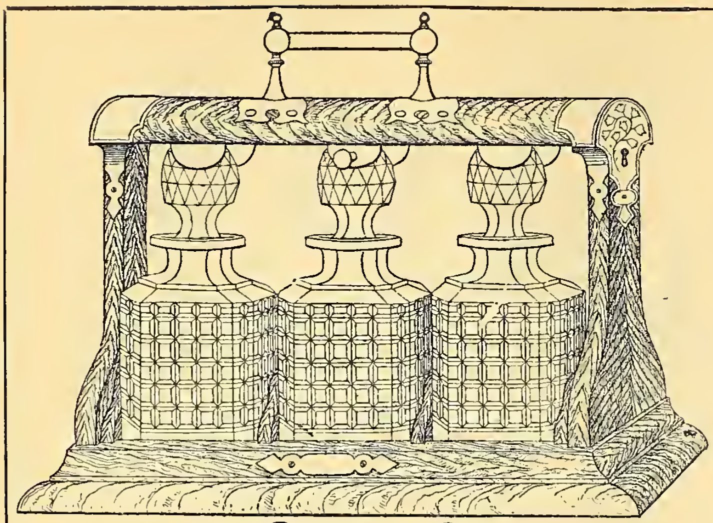
PRICE LISTS FREE.

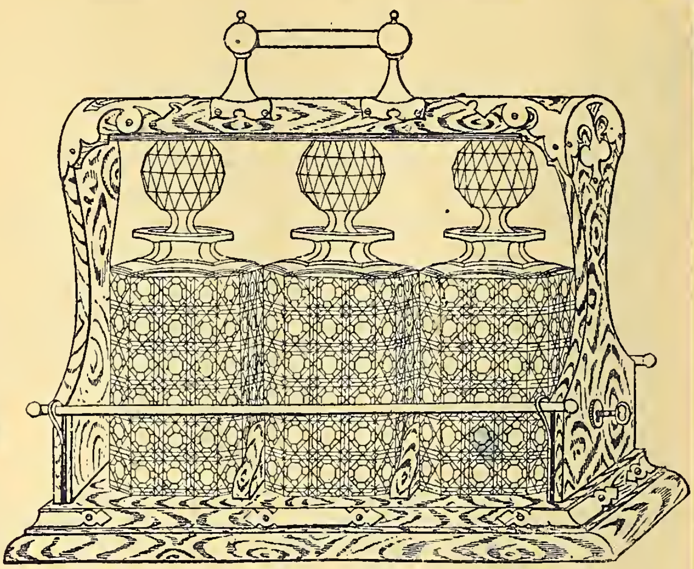
SILVER,
9ct. & 15ct. GOLD.

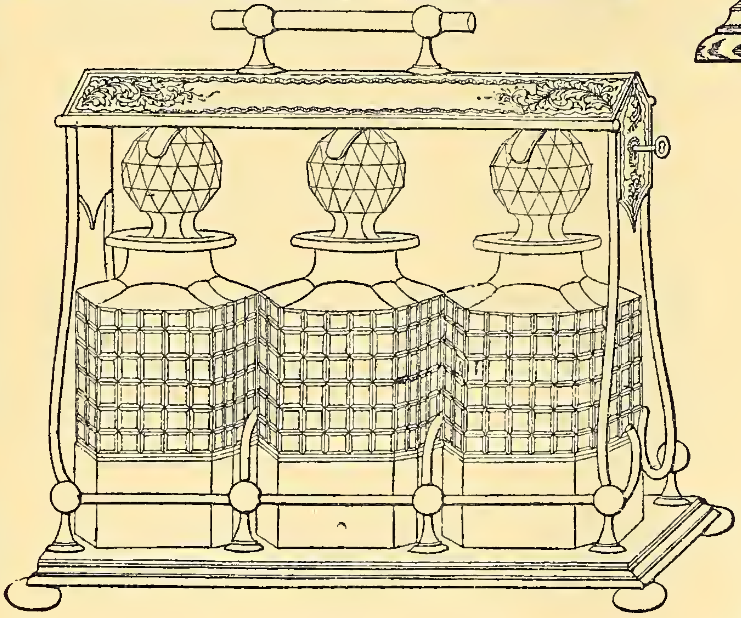

No. 1240.

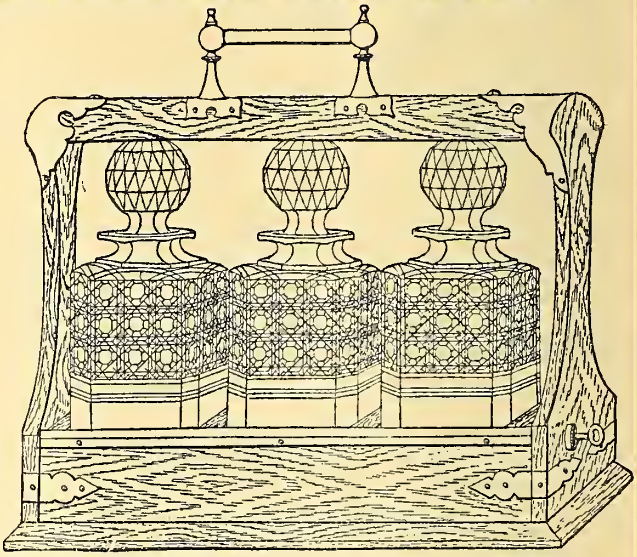
Prices and Parcels for Selections can be had by return.
SEND REFERENCES IF UNKNOWN.

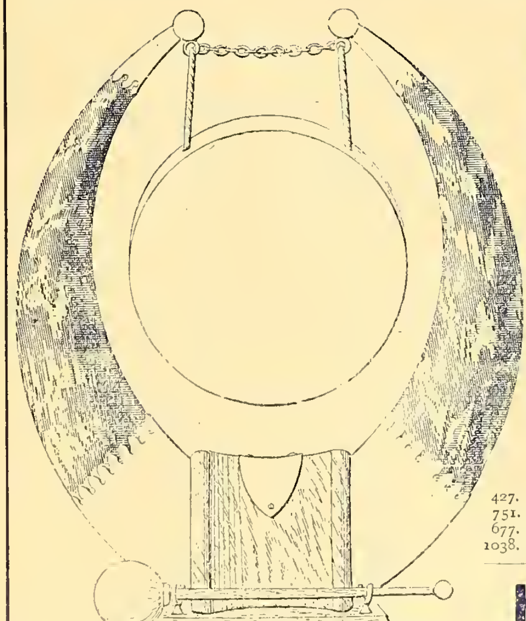
H. J. COOPER & CO., LTD., 22, THAVIES INN,
HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic Address:—"HENCOOP, LONDON."

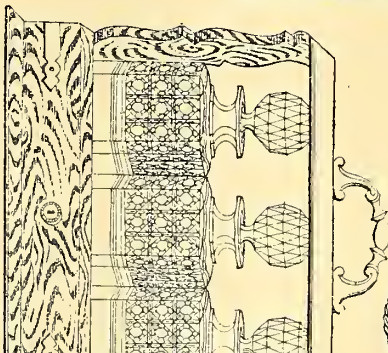


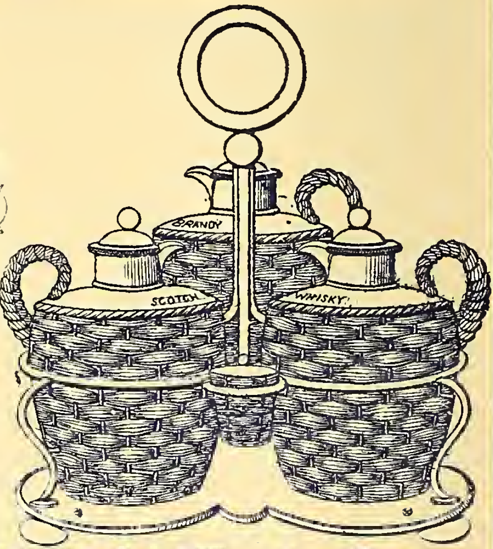












427. Liquor Frame.
751. Liquor Frame.
677. Liquor. All E.P.
1038. Liquor Frame.
748. Cape Horn Gong, 5, 7, & 9 inch.
Liquor, E.P. Top Bar.
831. Regd. Ivanhoe, Liquor

HAMMOND CREAKE & Co.,

The Largest Manufacturers extant of Sterling Silver and A1 E.P.N.S. mounted-oak goods suitable for Prizes and Presentations. The Trade only supplied, and goods sent for approval. Always a large finished stock in hand, enabling us to guarantee them from shrinking and warping. All goods are mounted with A1 Electro-plate, not Nickelled Mounts, which, when once tarnished, cannot be cleaned. Old articles repaired, replated, and made equal to new.

TERMS, DISCOUNTS, AND CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address—
"CREAKE, SHEFFIELD."

ST. MARY'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD.

the trade, but simply to be the work of a clique of clever swindlers. A few detections and convictions will speedily tend to lessen the danger.

A change has taken place in the firm of Messrs. Carter and Pettefer, of Warstone-lane. Mr. Carter has retired, and Mr. Davis (late of the firm of D. L. Davis Bros., of Vyse-street) has taken his place. Mr. Davis had really retired from business, but his health seemed to suffer, and under the doctor's advice he has again entered the arena. The firm will continue under the style of John Carter and Sons, and they have within the last week issued a new edition of their catalogue, and a price list of bars, swivels, and sundries.

Another dissolution is that of the old firm of Reading and Sons, of Spencer-street. One brother continues at the old address, under the old style, while Mr. F. F. Reading commences afresh at 16, Vyse-street.

I have not heard anything further of the Blanckensee appeal case against the recent decision in Appleby v. Blanckensee, so I suppose the idea of appealing is abandoned. From what I hear it seems that the case was a sort of test case; other matters for various amounts forming a large total were hanging upon the decision of that one.

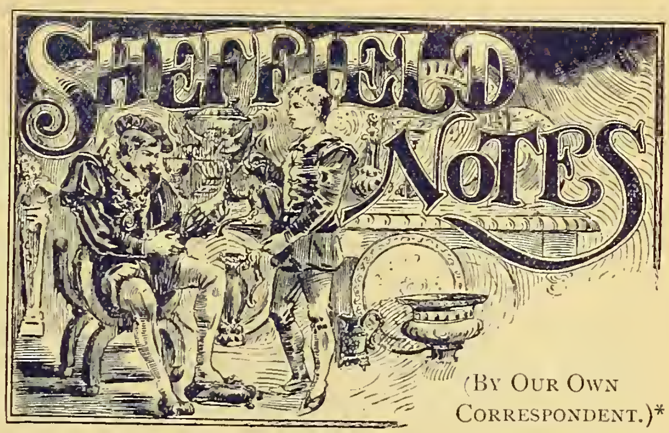
The sale of the renowned "Spitzer" collection is just now occupying the attention of the Art world. It contains many fine examples of art metal work, in silver, gold, copper, iron, etc., and it forms a most glorious training-ground for the ambitious art worker. I understand that Mr. Whitworth Wallis, of the Birmingham Art Gallery, has been over with the view of selecting specimens for purchase for our City collection. Should these be secured they will be of great use to our student workers. I shall have pleasure in giving you a description, later on, of the specimens secured for our collection.

By-the-way, it is a pity that our present collection is not made more use of by our working men. Our City can boast an excellent and well chosen assortment of art metal works, and much good would be gained by our young men if they would but study it. Unfortunately they seem to have no idea of doing so, and the advantages to themselves to be obtained by putting their mind into their work, and trying to improve it in workmanship and style, have no attractions for them. And yet this is the one means, not only of securing the supremacy of our work, but of preventing its decadence. I wish our young working men would grasp the idea of the dignity of labor and of the improvements possible by study.

I have two "new starts" to notify this month. The first is that of Mr. Sidney Smith, for many years traveller for Messrs. Allen and Martin here. Mr. Smith has commenced business in Vyse-street, and, I believe, he has made a very good start. He ought to do well, as he has a thorough knowledge of his trade, and also a good connection with the country. Mr. W. H. Weston, late traveller for Mr. W. J. Holmes, has also made a start in Northampton-street. He has not yet commenced travelling, having only just got his stock ready. Rather hard times these for young men to start, but there is this comfort for them: that if they can get on at all now, they will be all right when better times come.

I hear that a serious bad debt has just been made by an old-established Birmingham firm of jewelers. The amount is spoken of as £7,000, sufficient to seriously hamper any firm. The loss is the result of an ill-advised shipping venture.

I am pleased to note that Messrs. P. Bash and Co., of Vyse-street, have won their suit against their Penzance customer. It would have proved a very awkward precedent for the trade had the decision been given otherwise.



(By Our Own Correspondent.)*

The silver and electro-plate trades are decidedly quieter than they were last month. There is an evident tendency to put the best face on the general situation and this renders direct replies to queries respecting the state of trade of comparatively little value. One has to read between the lines a good deal in order to arrive at anything like a correct conclusion. It will probably be not far from the mark to assume that, taking the town as a whole, the quantity of silver and electro-plate ware being turned out is just about two-thirds of what it ought to be. Travellers are bringing home depressing accounts of the state of affairs in the country. Nevertheless, the impression prevails that next month's returns will show better results than last. This is probably founded on the fact that within the last few days orders have been received which give the order book a somewhat better appearance than it had in the corresponding period of last month. There certainly seems a lack of anxiety as to the future which may or may not be built upon a solid foundation of sound reasoning.

The deplenishing of Endcliffe Hall has a pathetic interest for all Sheffielders. The stately Renaissance mansion standing among its woods and gardens, in our most aristocratic suburb, has long been the pride of the town, Sir John Brown, the founder of the armour plate industry, from which has accrued so much of our wealth as a community, imparted all the thoroughness of his nature into the building of his house. Each stone was squared, polished, and fitted with the exactitude of the building of an antique Greek temple. The same idea of stability and artistic taste entered into the furnishing and fitting up of the interior. Paintings of commanding excellence and priceless value adorn its walls, and constitute the place a very temple of art. It is many years ago since the house was finished, and now Sir John Brown is an old man, childless, and so broken down in health as to be compelled permanently to reside in the South of England. He is also understood, owing to some unfortunate speculations abroad, to be comparatively poor. Hence Endcliffe Hall comes under the hammer. We still cling, however, to the hope that the crowning horror may be spared us—namely, the cutting up of the ground into allotments to suit the purposes of the jerry builder.

On the first day of the sale the highest figure realised was £105 for a magnificent clock, described in the catalogue as "a valuable clock, with open movement, in massive marble and fluted pedestal, with metal plaque on richly colored marble base, surmounted by an oxydised female figure, with urn and suspending starred ball pendulum." A Louis XIV. ormulu candelabra, female figure with Cupid on left, scroll branches fitted for eleven gas lights, glass sconces for candles, onyx base and ornaments, on a colored marble plinth and ebonised stand, 4ft. 9in. high, together with companion, with the figure of Cupid on the left, realised £63. The same price was obtained for a couple of nearly similar ornaments and also for a Louis XIV. bronze and gilt grand upright candelabra, with draped female figure with Cupid on the right, and branches for sixteen lights fitted for gas, standing 9ft. high. The companion went for £60 18s. A bid of £63 was taken for two revolving colored vases with ormolu handles, rosettes and festoons on square bases, and fitted with moderator lamps, chimneys and globes, standing 4ft. 3in. high. Another Louis XVI. candelabra, nearly like the others, but smaller, found a purchaser at £48.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of Arts Mr. R. A. Hadfield gave some interesting information as to the progress of technical education in Sheffield. During the last three years we have spent something like £14,000, and starting with ninety students we have now 191 day and 490 evening students. Several independent societies associated with different branches of industrial science have sprung from the school, which is in an exceedingly healthy state. The instruction given is practical as well as scientific, which in Mr. Hadfield's opinion greatly enhances its value. The rapidly increasing complexity of modern improvements is rendering the school more than ever a necessity, and it is satisfactory to know, therefore, that those responsible for its maintenance are fully alive to the situation.

THE agitation against the increased scale of charges which took effect on the different railway systems throughout the country on January 1st last, has borne some fruit. The revised rate has just been issued, and although it is too early to gauge accurately the feeling of manufacturers on the subject, it is some satisfaction to note that there is a considerable reduction all round on the rates which came into force on January 1st last. There still remains, however, a general increase of 5 per cent. on the rates current last year. This includes silver and electroplated goods, which were originally somewhat more favorably dealt with under the revised tariff. It is true that this increase does not take effect in the case of goods sent to London or Birmingham, but as those places are centres of the silver and electro-plate industry themselves, the exception does not mean as much as appears on the surface. The principal element of hope, however, in the situation is that railway companies have been shown to be open to conviction on a subject which, to all appearance, was their own to deal with as they thought fit.

Facts (?) about Gems.—Under this heading a contemporary gives forth a lot of wisdom, commencing with, "The coloring matter of the emerald is derived from the fossil remains of *animal life!*"

The Imperial Institute.—On the 10th of this month the Institute or Ideal Imperial Organisation is to be opened. What use it will be, what good it will do, and upon what lines it will be worked, remains to be seen. Nobody appears to know exactly what it is going to do, so that one is precluded from pointing out what one thinks it ought to be and do. Let us hope, at all events, that our trade, which represents so large a portion of the trade of the country, will be properly represented, and come in for its share of the advantages to be obtained through it. Elaborate preparations are being made for the opening ceremony, and the day will be a sort of semi-holiday. A magnificent gold and gemmed key is being made for the opening, which we describe elsewhere. The gold is about five and a half ounces, and the gems are from the various parts of the Empire.

Good Signs for Watchmakers.—There is no better a watchmaker's sign than a public clock, it is the best "ad" possible. It commands the gratuitous advertisment of all the local papers, and associates the name of the man with the wonderful thing we call time. Andrew Foster, watchmaker and jeweler of Morpeth, has recently placed outside his shop a two-faced illuminated timester which has elevated him immensely in the eyes of the public.

The Arcas Plating Company.—The statutory meeting of this company has been held, and from the report it appears that everything is going on satisfactory and that although great difficulty has been experienced over the securing of patent rights, especially abroad, things are prosperous. Splendid reports of the system have been made by the highest authorities in the land, and it appears to have a good future before it, if managed properly.

Transatlantic Jottings.

By our New York Correspondent.

THROUGHOUT the States there are big orders on hand of various descriptions, but probably most of these are in some way or other connected with the World's Fair, which certainly has proved the greatest impetus to trade ever known; one catering company alone gave an order for over a quarter of a million articles. In localities which are more unaffected by this spasmodic trade, things are by no means rosy, and one hears of sufficient complaints to remind us that were it not for the Exhibition we should be as bad—or perhaps worse off—than many other countries.

YOU will not be surprised to hear that the State geologist and his assistant have got into sad disgrace over the reputed finding of diamonds in Hall County. It is evident that the assistant was the dupe of the would-be boomers who salted the locality. But there are features in the case which show the geologist was of inferior calibre, otherwise he would not have been the victim of the fraud.

I HEAR that the fashionable gem chrysoprase has been found about twelve miles east of Visalia on the River Tule, Los Angelos, Cal. There still appears a little confusion in the trade on our side, and I fear also on yours as to what chrysoprase really is. The material found is said to be of apple green color. I should very much like to see an article on this stone by the editor of the WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, SILVERSMITH AND OPTICIAN, whose opinion is valued here in the best circles.

A NEW Onyx Company has been incorporated at Chicago with 200,000dol. capital. Other finds in various parts of the States have also been notified lately.

IT is proposed to amend the laws relating to pawnbrokers and auctioneers, more on the lines of the English Pawnbroker Acts. This will no doubt put a stop to many of the bogus auctions and dishonest pawning.

I HAVE frequently drawn the attention of your readers to the extensive operations of some of our optical houses. In the same connection I should like to quote some recently published figures of the American Optical Co., Southbridge. During last year they employed 804 hands, the pay roll amounting to 363,817dol. They manufactured 2,098,206 pairs of spectacles and eyeglasses, and of these nearly half a million pairs were gold.

THE widow of the late W. F. Tompkins, formerly manager of the Seth Thomas Clock Co., has recently died and bequeathed 150,000dol. to Chicago charities. About thirty years ago W. F. Tompkins went to Chicago and was for twenty years manager for the American Clock Co. By frugal habits he amassed the respectable estate which his widow now so laudibly leaves to the charities of the city of Chicago.

OVER 1,200 jewelers have organised a Jewelers' Security Alliance, and exhibit their certificate of association in their windows, to warn the would-be burglar that his attentions will be paid for with greater severity than usual; and that the association will spare no money to run down a crook.

THERE have been several preliminary contests for determining the handicapping in the great race of Deuber v. the Combine, in each of which, up to the present, the former has come out successful. As I told you before, the defendants thought they could deal a heavy blow by causing Deuber to furnish a bill of particulars, which would have

HAVE YOU SEEN THE ALUMINIUM CO.'S NOVELTIES

IN Trays, Baskets, Thermometers, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, Match Boxes, Match Cases, Purses, Scent Bottles, Thimbles, Penholders, Inkstands, Cruets, Brooches, Bracelets, Chains, Hair Pins, Flower Vases, Work Boxes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Paper Stands, Watch Stands, Butter Dishes, Paper Knives, Napkin Rings, Clocks, &c., &c.?

CHEAP. EVERLASTING WEAR. DOES NOT TARNISH. Is a PURE METAL. Suitable for endless purposes. Chaste and beautiful in appearance. Recommended for Export.

Cups, 431, 432, 433.

Scent Basket, 218.

442, 441, 103, 105.

Photo Frame, 319.

Butter Dish, 538.

Napkin Rings, 448.

Mirror, 326.

R 235. R 236. R 240

Champagne Set, 541.

Tray 171.

Flower Vases.

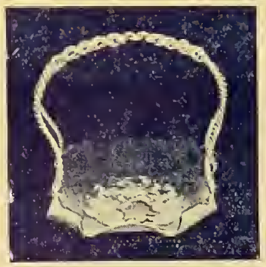
Liqueur Set, 540.

Watch Stand, 271.

Photo Frame, 276.

Crumb and Tray Brush, 377½.

Puff Stand, 536.



Basket, 206.

Tray, 172.

The Aluminium Fabric Company, Manufactory and Show-Rooms, **83, Vyse St., Birmingham.**

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED. AGENTS WANTED.

Albo Silver Regd.

THE WHITEST ALLOY INVENTED

THE CRITICS ON ALBO SILVER.

"The alloy registered under the name of 'Albo Silver' is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains and Jewellery; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & CO.,

186, 187,
Warstone Lane,
Birmingham

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Standard Silver and Gold Plated Chain Makers.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered

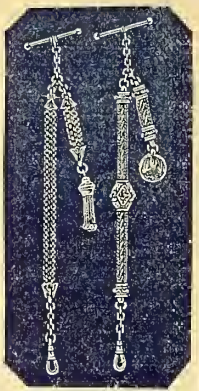
Albo Silver

(The Whitest Alloy Invented).

Gents' and Ladies' Alberts,
MIDCETS, QUEEN'S, COMPASSES.
Seals & Lockets, Vesta Boxes, &c.

Also in Regd. W.B. *22ct. Gold Cased.*

N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.



THE MIDGET.

None Genuine unless stamped N. C. R. Co.

Albo Silver Regd.

AS DURABLE IN WEAR AS FINE SILVER

THE CRITICS ON ALBO-SILVER.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'Albo Silver' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewellery, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes, &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their factor goods bearing these marks and labels."

Telegraphic Address:
ORMOLU, LONDON.

The House for Fashionable Novelties!

KING & SONS,

222 & 224, GOSWELL RD., LONDON, E.C.

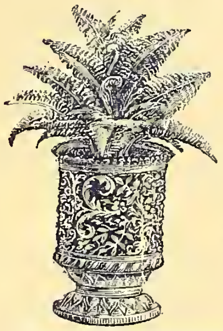
Manufacturing Silversmiths and Jewelers,

ART METAL AND FANCY LEATHER WORKERS,

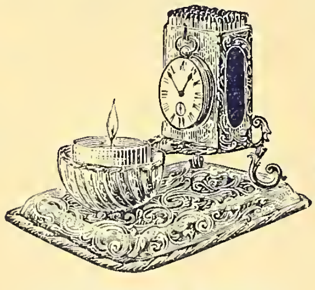
Originators and Makers of the Untarnishable Plated Filagree Photo-frames. Fancy Leather Goods with Silver H.M. and Untarnishable Plated Mounts. Specialities for Presents. Registered Novelties. Art Designers. Photo-frames. Mirrors. Brushes and Toilet Sets. Thermometers and Barometers. Clocks. Table Ornaments. Pin-Cushions, Watch-stands. Jewel Cases. Puff and Sweet Boxes. Reading Glasses. Button-hooks and Shoe-lifts. Paper-knives, Buckles, Clasps. Chatelaines and Fittings. Belts and Bags. Flower Vases, etc.

In Silver H.M. and Untarnishable Plate. Leather, with Fancy Mounts.

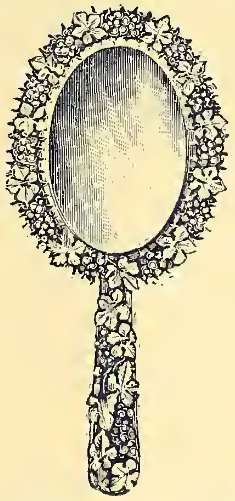
LOOK HERE every Month for our Illustrated Novelties.



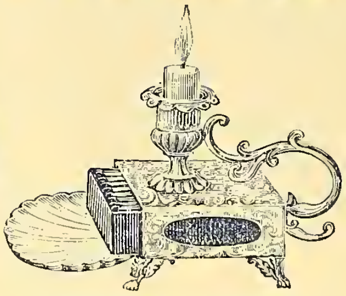
Fern Pots and Flower Vases; many designs in Silver and Plated.



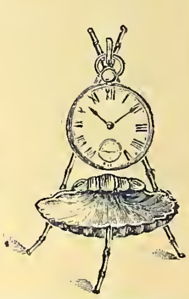
Registered Night-Light Combination. A useful and ornamental Novelty.



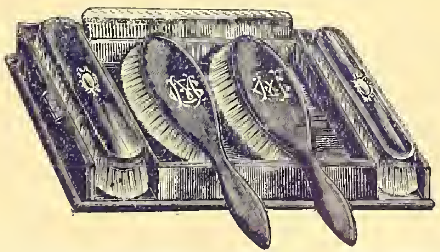
The Registered Vine Hand Mirror. Made in three sizes. Silver and Plated.



Registered Combination Candlestick, Matchbox, and Tray.

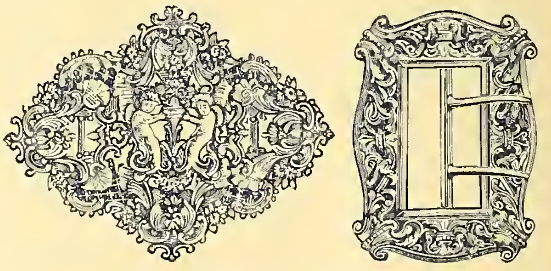


Watch Stands in variety.



Ebony Toilet Sets; plain or with Silver Mounts and Monograms.

A large variety of other designs in Stock. Hair Brushes and other Toilet Requisites.



Clasps, Buckles, and Belts. Hundreds of patterns to select from in Silver, H.M., Plated, Oxydised, &c.

PRICES OF ABOVE and ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS sent free on application.

KING & SONS, Manufacturers, 222 & 224, Goswell Rd., London, E.C.

proved a most difficult job. However, this is considered by the various judges as unnecessary, and so far Denber has the best of it.

The action against the Canadian Jobbers' Association, on the other hand, has fallen through. The judge decides that the association was formed for the mutual protection of its members, and with a view of economically and advantageously carrying on the business of those belonging thereto.

The Waltham Watch Co. are in earnest, and have already despatched large quantities of machinery, &c., intended for exhibition. This company recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Some time before the Universal Exposition of Paris, the Waterbury Watch Co. conceived the idea of constructing an unique specimen of the horologer's art for exhibition, but so elaborate were its details that the ingenious curiosity could not be anything like completed; indeed it has taken twelve years to produce. It is now finished, however, and some few outsiders have been privileged to see it, otherwise its construction has been kept a secret outside the factory.

It is 16ft. high, and its base 6ft. square; the dial is 3ft. in diameter and indicates all divisions of time from seconds to years and also the motion of the moon and tides. These, however, are not the marvellous parts of the clock, but the countless automata that are introduced. One scene, for instance, represents the train room of the Waterbury Co.'s factory, with all the machinery and figures in actual motion. Each figure is 6in. high, is a correct likeness and goes through all the operations with natural exactitude. But this is only one scene. Another represents the old and new systems of watchmaking, others contrast the old and the new in other branches of industry, the sewing machine, cotton, and electrical trades all being represented. The whole is run by an electro motor.

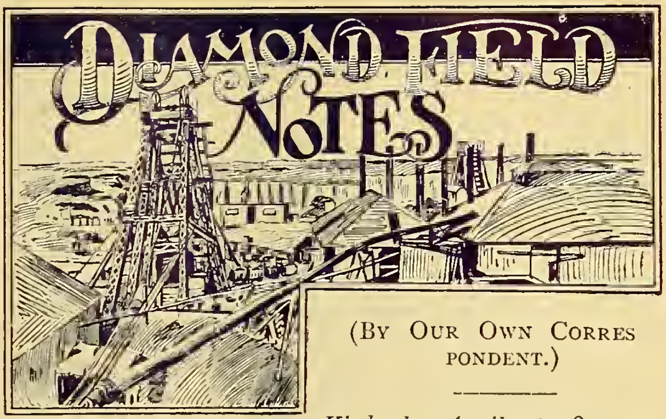
Exhibits are rushing in now on all sides, especially French and German. Of these exhibits I hope to give you full account later on. Already thousands of things have arrived of which I am taking notes, and with many of these I am particularly struck. I do not see much as yet from the Mother Country. The case for Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's rare metals is a very prominent one, and no doubt its contents will command great attention, now that the properties of what may be called the rare metals of the gems are being tried for horological work.

Large piles of sacks full of diamondiferous earth from South Africa, to the value of 200,000dol, have arrived from South Africa. The diamond products of other countries will also be represented.

Especial prominence will be given to gems and the precious metals, and there is no State in the Union that will not exhibit something in this line.

Perhaps, after all, the greatest amount of absolute genius and ingenuity will be shown by horologers as a class. I have already heard of numerous marvels of mechanism that they have produced. A Pittsburg watchmaker has made the smallest dynamo in the world, it being only a little over half an inch in diameter.

Watch case factories appear to be having a good time of it. An account recently appeared in an Elgin paper giving a very glowing account of the Illinois Watch Case Co., and the Wadsworth Watch Case Co. have recently expended 11,000dol. for land upon which they intend erecting a magnificent factory. The American Watch Case Co., of Toronto, is also about to erect a new four-storey factory at a cost of 18,000dol.



(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Kimberley, April 1st, 1893.

For the sake of your readers who are interested in the market prices of diamonds, and whose business would probably be greatly affected by the present high prices of rough, I am sorry to say that I have nothing to withdraw of all the predictions in which I have indulged lately. Your readers will, I hope, have noticed that although I am often entirely by myself in opinion, and indeed hold quite opposite views to many "well-informed" authorities, up to the present I have always been correct. This, however, only adds weight to the importance of what I say in regard to prices of diamonds, which I am sure will suffer no abatement in the near future, but rather the opposite. Advices from abroad state that stocks are low, and while dealers are grumbling fearfully at the prices they have to pay, they are aware of the fact that buy they must. Moreover, the monopoly organisation is now so perfect that one fails to see the possibility of a decline of prices. The latest rumor of the De Beers is the absorption of the London and South African Exploration Co., upon whose property several of the mines are situated. What the end of this colossal concern will be is impossible to predict. I, however, venture to think there are several little clouds no bigger than a man's hand—or in one case not larger than his arm—upon the horizon, which will produce great changes in the state of the De Beers atmosphere. But it must not be forgotten that in the Wessellin they have a magnificent and unequalled property, and however great and important are the finds and discoveries in other parts, there is little probability of eclipsing this great mine. The output of this splendid property has risen from fifteen carats to twenty-two carats per hundred loads, thus beating all the mines of the combine. Moreover, the cost of producing is only about 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. per load, against 7s. 6d. for deep underground working. I hear that successful efforts have been made to secure the output of the mine for the next twelve months by a syndicate.

The Jagersfontein mine is the pet of the hour. Such are its prospects and output that the prices of its shares have passed the De Beers themselves. The finds are not only increasing in quantity, but even in quality, which is saying a good deal when one remembers the pre-eminent position they have always maintained. Their output for the twelve months ending February 28th, which was 155,965 carats, realised £306,196, or practically £2 a carat for the whole year.

There is considerable excitement out here in several quarters; first, the Koffyfontein, as I sent you word, has now been all taken up again, partially by individual diggers, who have secured some 400 claims, and the 1,000 by a representative of a London syndicate. The workings at the present are all in the yellow, and average, to those that work them themselves, 6¼ per 100 loads, and realise £2 a carat. The new company, capitalised in "the garden," is about to sink an inclined shaft to 1,000ft. or 1,500ft., with trials at every 100ft. I have still the utmost confidence in the future of this mine.

THE second excitement is over Klerksdorp, where remarkable diamonds have recently been brought to light. This is the highest place up the river at which diamonds have been found. But what is strange about them is that they are all of a beautiful green color, varying from light to dark. In all some fifteen or eighteen have been found, one of which weighs eight carats, and four average one carat. But what is still more marvellous is, that they were first found in the stamp boxes of the gold workings and had survived the mighty crushing action of a five stamp battery. How many have gone to powder and been lost is best imagined from the fact that as soon as they were searched for after the discovery of the first one the numbers run up in about a week to over a dozen. Nor does the novelty cease here, for the matrix is nothing more than one of the remarkable gold bankets or plumpudding conglomerates of the Randt. The discovery has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the "practical" diggers, who are at a total loss to understand the case, and forthwith are prophesying that we must look to the banket in future for diamonds. To the geologist, however, it is simplicity itself, and is only a parallel to what occurs all over India, and indeed, in every part of the world, till recently, except in South Africa. When it is borne in mind that the banket is only a detrital formation derived from the destruction of older rocks, one would only expect to find it containing the harder remnants of older formations. The green diamonds in the banket are the result of accident where they are only associated products; their color, however points to the destruction of a pipe which was characterised (as was one or more of the old Indian mines) by the king of gems in his colored robes. This occurrence calls to mind the fact that at Pniel there was a similar conglomerate worked, before the discovery of the banket, which not only produced gold, but his majesty arrayed *en robe verte*.

EXCELLENT finds are reported from Warrenton, where in fourteen days forty diamonds were found weighing 141 carats, one over eighteen carats, and one fifty-five and a-half carats. At Klipdam a ninety and a-half and a ninety-two carat gem have been obtained in a fortnight. The latter is said to be one of the finest stones ever found, second only, perhaps, to the celebrated Porter Rhodes gem. Over 120 carats per month have been found in Pretoria. The Monasty is doing well; 3,982 carats realised £5,036. N E. Bultfontein produced nearly 10,000 carats last month. Christania also claims a place among the latter lucky producers.

Montana Gems.

DESPERATE attempts, says the *Financial Times*, are still being made to dispose of underwriters' shares in the Sapphire and Ruby Montana Company by means of written circulars scattered broadcast over the country. One of these documents sent out by H. Taylor and Co., stock and mining share dealers, of 25, Budge-row, has just fallen into our hands. It describes the concern as "a company with a first-class directorate, and which, we think, merits attention, for we are informed from a trustworthy source that ere long these shares will reach pounds." Taylor and Co. also say, "We are large buyers of the shares; our clients have been buying for some time past on our advice, and we have dealt in thousands." All this demonstrates a briskness of business showing Taylor and Co.'s experience unique, for sapphire and ruby of Montana are quite a drug in the market, which has completely failed to realise the prospect of their reaching pounds. We see a great deal is made in the circular of Mr. Streeter's high opinion of the value of the stones, and it is certainly time shareholders were favored with some further information tending to show whether recent events have confirmed that favorable judgment. While unknown touts should be shunned under all circumstances, sapphire and ruby of Montana shares will not be a good purchase in any quarter until more information about the work of the company is forthcoming. We have looked in vain, of late, for those periodical reports which were promised. This has naturally given the dissatisfied shareholders an opportunity to call out, which they have accepted.

TURRET CLOCKS.

MORRISTON.—Mr. Tom Williams, son of a former Mayor of Swansea, upon attaining his majority is about to present a handsome chime clock to the Public Hall of Morriston, where the extensive factory belonging to the family is located.

REDLAND.—Uriah Thomas, 7, Westfield Park, Redland, Bristol, has initiated a movement at the request of many of his townsmen to erect a four-faced illuminated clock at a cost (according to architect's estimate) of £250.

GLASGOW.—The want of a public timepiece in St. Enoch-square has been very much felt since the subway operations compelled the St. Enoch Church Clock to go on strike. It is the intention of the G. and S. W. R. directors to supply this want by erecting a four-faced turret clock at the foot of the public approach, in such a position and of such a height that it will be seen from all parts of the square, and from Argyle-street at the Buchanan-street crossing.

BELFAST.—The Belfast Chamber of Commerce recently petitioned the Post Office authorities on the subject of a public clock in Royal-avenue. Messrs. R. J. M'Connell and Co. have, however, shown in a very spirited manner that they are willing to add to the comfort of the inhabitants in this important manner themselves. Workmen are at present engaged in the erection of a handsome and substantial public clock in front of their offices, No. 37, Royal-avenue. This clock, as also the one of similar design recently erected at Mountpottinger for the same firm, is constructed by Mr. Sharman D. Neill, Donegall-place.

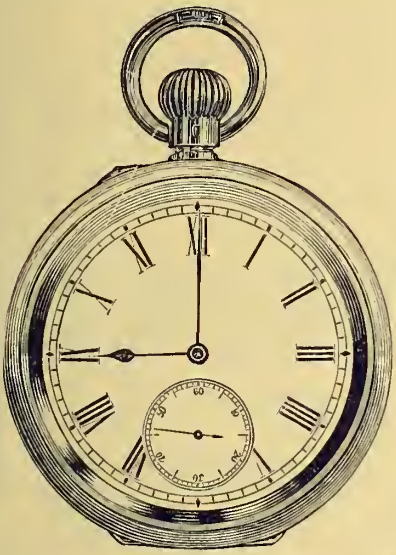
MELROSE.—Some time ago a number of admirers of the late Dr. Meikle, Melrose, instituted a subscription for the purpose of procuring and erecting a public memorial to his memory. Very quickly a considerable sum of money (about £100) was raised, and it was decided to erect a town clock in front of the Ormiston Institute. The order for the clock was placed in the hands of Messrs. James Ritchie and Son, Edinburgh, who has just completed the work. The clock, which has two large dials facing up and down the main street, is fitted with automatic lighting apparatus, and is supported by a powerful metal bracket over the entrance door, and bears the following inscription underneath a bronze medallion of the late doctor:—"John Meikle, physician and surgeon. Died January 19th, 1892. This clock is erected by grateful patients."

REDCLIFFE.—The Goldsmith Alliance and Manufacturing Company, of College-green, have been recently engaged in improving the fine clock in the tower of St. Mary, Redcliff, by adding Westminster or Cambridge chimes thereto. The peal of bells in this church is an exceptional one, and now that it has been made possible to utilise it in connection with the striking of the clock, it will be about the best set of chimes in the West of England. The quarters will be made to strike on the third, fourth, fifth, and eighth bells. The third and fourth bells were cast by T. Mears, of London, in 1823; the fifth was made by Rudhall, of Gloucester, in 1698; the eighth being made by Bilbie, of Chew Stoke, in 1763. At that time the Bilbies were celebrated bell-founders, and cast the seventh and tenth bells at this church, besides a number of other bells at churches in the locality. The eleventh, or tenor bell, was made by one of the family of bellfounders in Wiltshire and Somerset who cast the largest bell in the Cathedral in 1660. The bells being heavy have required weighty hammers to bring out the proper tone, and special hammers have been constructed proportionate to the weight of the bells to which they are attached, the heaviest for the tenor hour bell weighing 102lb.

PAUL JEANNOT,

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Barcelona, Berlin, Brussels, Besançon, Geneva,
Chaux-de-Fonds.



PAUL JEANNOT'S

Celebrated **'Kew Observatory'** Certificated

WATCHES.

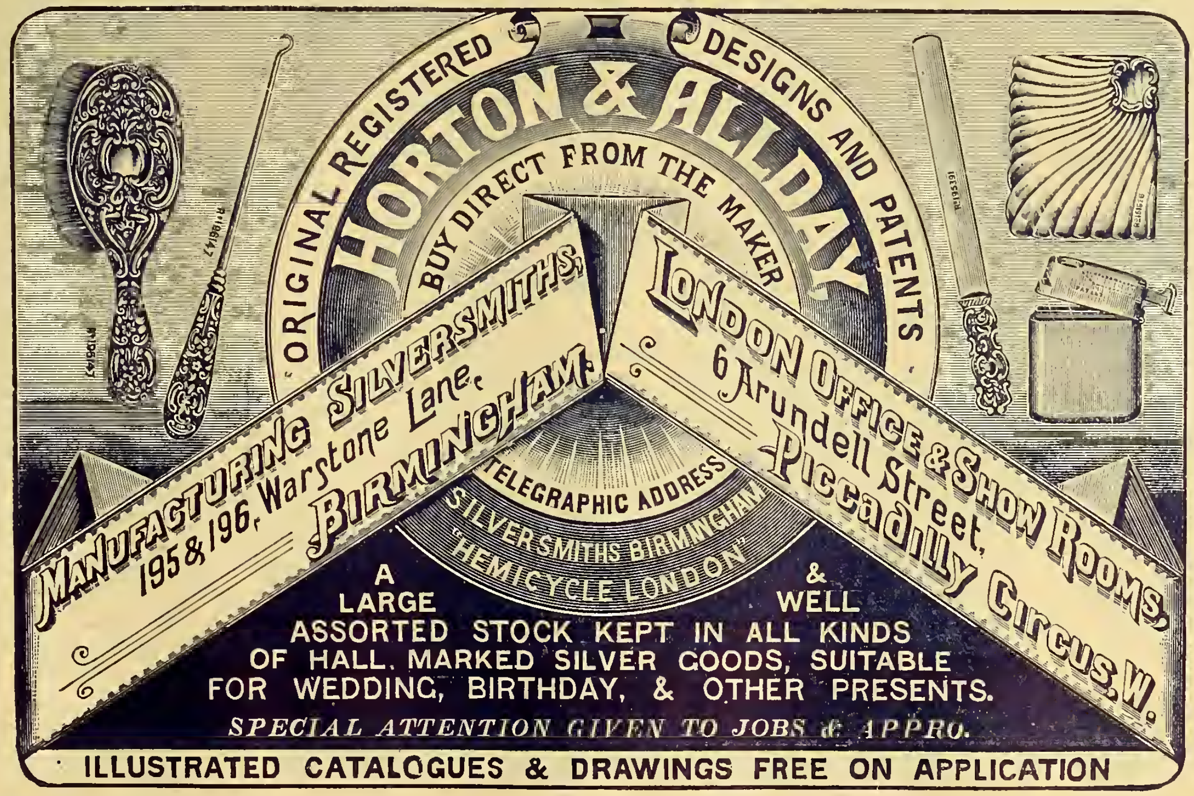
Double Roller Straight-Line Lever

Adjusted to all Climates, Temperatures, Isochronism and Positions.

ACKNOWLEDGED "UNSURPASSED."

SOLD AT ORDINARY PRICES.

LONDON OFFICE:
33, HOLBORN VIADUCT.
Telegraphic Address: "JEANNOT, LONDON



ORIGINAL REGISTERED DESIGNS AND PATENTS

HORTON & ALLDAY

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKER

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
195 & 196, Warstone Lane,
BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE & SHOW ROOMS,
6 Arundell Street,
Piccadilly Circus, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"SILVERSMITHS BIRMINGHAM"
"HEMICYCLE LONDON"

A LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK KEPT IN ALL KINDS OF HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, & OTHER PRESENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO JOBS & APPRO.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES & DRAWINGS FREE ON APPLICATION

Telegraphic Address: "Retract, Birmingham." *Bankers: London and Midland Banking Co.*

REPAIRS
REPAIRS
REPAIRS

REPAIRS
REPAIRS
REPAIRS

REPAIRS
REPAIRS
REPAIRS

CARTER AND CO.,

89, VYSE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Jewelers,

The A1 Jobbing House of Birmingham.

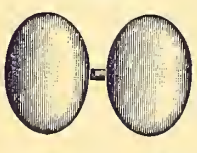
THE "ROBIN" JOBBING CALENDAR, Most complete list in the trade. Sent post free on application.

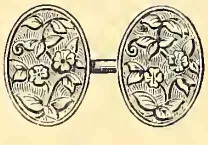
REPAIRS AND APPRO. have immediate attention.

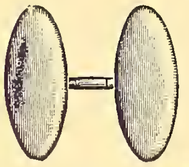
CARTER is the Man for JOBBING. Trial only Solicited.

THE
'Castle' Link.
PATENTED.

TRADE MARK
REGD.







THE "CASTLE" LINK

JONES'S PATENT.

Is Instantly Inserted or Removed. | Does not Crease the Cuff.
Is Entirely Self-Adjusting. | Does not Wear the Button Hole.
☛ Has no Springs or Complicated Parts to get out of Order. ☚

T. WALTER JONES, PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

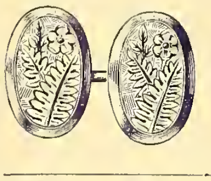
48-50, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

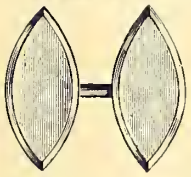
Telegraphic Address: "Studs, Birmingham." Only Wholesale Houses Supplied.

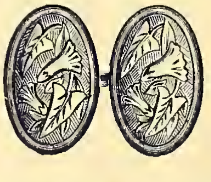
☛ **IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

The success which has attended the sale of the "Castle" Link has induced several makers to put up their goods upon cards closely resembling those on which the "Castle" Link has been sent out **FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.** It is important, therefore, for buyers to note that my Patent Links are put up on cards bearing my Trade Mark as above, and the words

"THE CASTLE LINK,"
JONES'S PATENT.



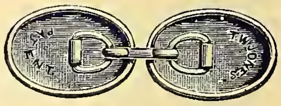


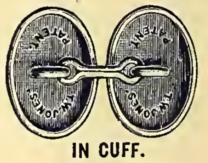


THE "CASTLE" LINK

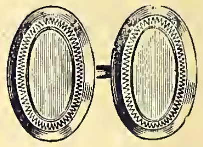
JONES'S PATENT.

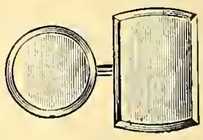
READY FOR INSERTING IN CUFF.

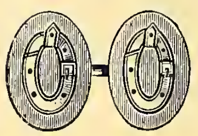




IN CUFF.
MADE IN
GOLD, SILVER,
GOLD PLATE, PEARL,
GOLD-CASED,
NICKEL SILVER, &c.

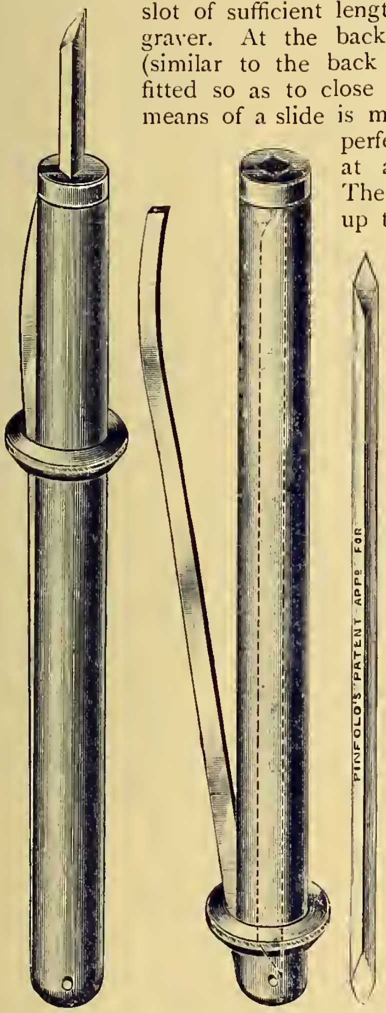






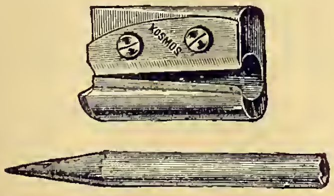
Things New or Noteworthy

New Concentric Graver Holder and Double Ended Graver.



A glance at the accompanying illustrations will suggest to our readers a number of advantages gained by this invention over the old style of graver and handle. The holder consists of a piece of wood with a longitudinal slot of sufficient length to admit a full length graver. At the back end a piece of steel (similar to the back of a pocket knife) is fitted so as to close on the graver and by means of a slide is made to grip and hold it perfectly rigid and concentric at any required distance. The graver can thus be used up to the last inch without the inconvenience of its being awkwardly long at first, or a mere stump of uncertain temper towards the end. Moreover, after use the slide can be drawn back when the graver falls inside the sheath formed by the holder and the cutting points are thereby preserved. The not by any means least interesting part of the tool, which forms the matter for a second patent, is the double-ended graver. An important advantage of this graver over the ordinary style is that it requires no tang for fixing into the handle, consequently it is made of a uniform hardness and temper throughout its entire length, this economises about an inch of material that in the old style of graver is required to be left soft, and it further admits of the graver being sharpened into a cutter of a different shape at either end; thus a set of three gravers would give six different cutting points, and so avoid the constant alteration of one to suit all requirements. There is no doubt that although the new concentric holder will take the ordinary gravers, the double-ended tool will soon become a favorite, and the nominal cost of the combination will make it eagerly sought after by all who take a pleasure in keeping their turning tools in good trim. The inventors and patentees are Messrs. A. & G. Pinfold, of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.

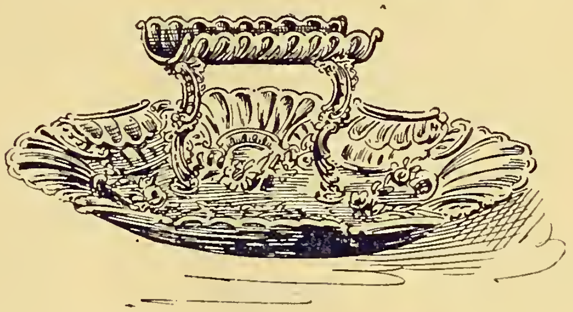
A Peg Wood Cutter.



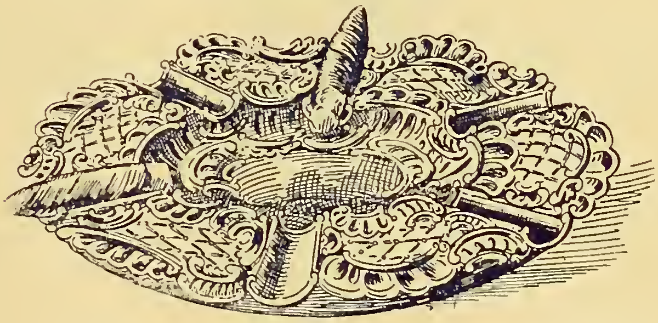
We have often wondered why a pegwood cutter has not been brought prominently before the trade. We have, indeed, seen workmen improvise a pencil sharpener for the purpose, but, not being specially made for peg sharpening, it produced a bad point at too acute an angle. The illustration is one of these tools made upon the pencil sharpener principle, to be known as the "Kosmo" pegwood cutter. It retails at sixpence. In its action it is absolutely true and far quicker and easier than the knife; moreover, a peg, when becoming defective, could easily be passed into the "Kosmo" without laying down the work, as would be necessary if resort had to be made to the knife.

New Cigar Ash Tray.

There are untold numbers of ash-trays to receive the refuse of the fragrant weed to be seen, but one has to hunt a long while for a receptacle for the cigar in the middle of a smoke, should it be necessary to lay it down.

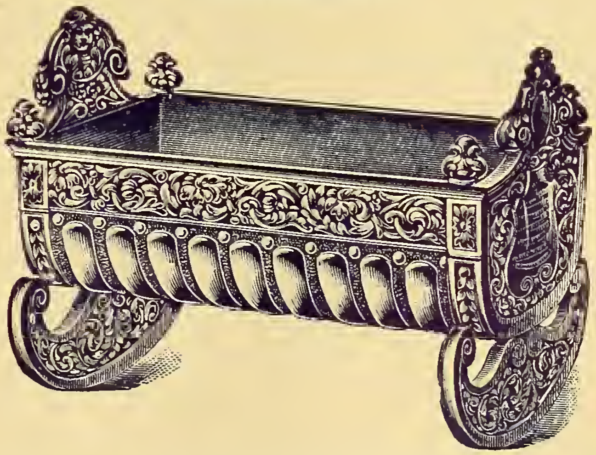


The above shows a way out of the difficulty with a silver ash tray and cigar holder, made on the now fashionable pierced ware. The cigar-holder is elevated, and can be employed for lifting the tray about.



Another of the same kind of article is shown above, with receptacles at the sides which form cradles for the burning cigar.

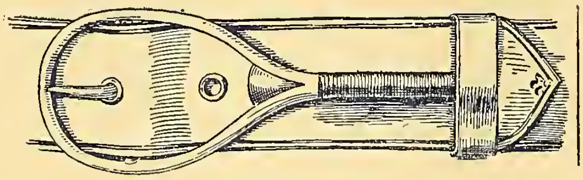
Silver Cradle.



The above shows an illustration of the silver cradle presented by the inhabitants of Kimberley and Beaconsfield, S.A., to Mr. James Lawence, their Mayor, which has recently been on view at Messrs. Mappin Bros., Cheapside. The whole production is a splendid example of the English silversmiths' craft, and will, no doubt, be highly appreciated in South Africa.

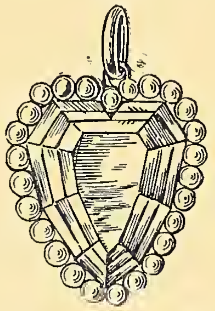
A New Buckle.

Now that ladies' blouses and belts are *en tout rage*, there is, and will be, a demand for buckles, of which a good many are appearing. Amongst these a favorite position has been secured by the above, which is in the form of a tennis-bat, and is made both in silver and electro-plate, usually burnished, or sometimes with a parcel gilt handle.



New Heart Pendant.

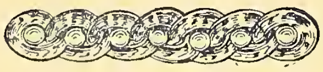
A charming little pendant can now be seen rather plentifully at the West End, of which we give an illustration.



The centre stone is usually a yellow sapphire topaz, or chrysoberyl, set quite transparent and bordered by a row of pearls. It forms a very taking little pendant. It is worn either upon a fine chain on velvet on the neck or from a bracelet. It is about half the size shown.

New Enamel and Pearl Curb Brooch.

Enamels of all sorts are very much in increased demand, not so much in flowers and the things that have been running the last two or three years, but in more geometrical forms. The favorites are the transparent enamels with figured backs, and of these none more so, perhaps, than those of cherry red hue.



The above cut shows a brooch of this description, which is finding a good sale. It is drawn about correct size. The pearls are pinned to a wire at the back, and the front of the curb is cherry red transparent enamel, through which may be seen the damasked gold.

A very handsome clock has just been made by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate Hill, for the tower at the Inkerman Barracks, Woking. The clock shows time on four dials, 6ft. 9in. in diameter, and strikes the hours upon a bell of 6cwt. Mr. Benson has also supplied a four-faced chimer to the New Co-operative Stores, Plymouth. The illuminated dials are 6ft. in diameter.

Lantern Pinion Watches.—American papers are now advertising watches "that will last for ever," filled with lantern pinions, time tested, and guaranteed at 1·50dol., say 6s. 3d.

Tickets and Ticket Writing.

By the Editor.

(*Continued from page 213.*)

COLORS.

The Various Kinds of Colors.—Colors are prepared in three ways: first, in tubes, in which case they are thinned by the addition of a little water until they flow freely; secondly, in hard cakes, which are soaked away by water until the resulting liquid is the required consistency, and in both these forms they are sold by artists' colormen ready for use; thirdly, they are prepared at home from the cheap ordinary dry color material obtainable at the color shops. This material always requires a further grinding, either with a cork upon a pallet or something that is stronger and has more crushing power, employing a little fresh gum-water in which to mix it. The very best picked white gum arabic should be employed and should be mixed fresh, before the gum has fermented, or any of its constituent qualities absorbed by bacilli. It should further be strained through a piece of fine net before mixing with the color, and all appearance of lumps, however small, should be removed; a little practice will show the quantity of gum required to produce the desired effect. Many wishing to obtain the highest degree of gloss possible employ as much gum as will allow the fluid to flow. It must be remembered, however, that the more gum employed the sooner does the work crack and become discolored.

Opaque and Transparent Colors.—The colors mixed at home are opaque, as are some of the prepared colors. But the majority of the latter are transparent, and with them can be obtained all the effects of light and shade. There are about a half dozen hues of which we advise the use in ticket-writing of a very comprehensive nature, and these not only meet the requirements of the small ticket of half-an-inch square but of the large poster of elaborate design. They are as follow:—

Scarlet Vermilion.
Crimson Lake.
Burnt Sienna.
Cadmium Yellow.
Emerald Green.
Ultramarine.

All these are prepared more or less transparent, and almost any kind of effect can be obtained with them.

The vermilion, burnt sienna, green, and ultramarine can be bought in powder and mixed with gum water, but they are always quite opaque and only fit for the commoner kinds of work.

If lighter tints are required they can easily be made by the addition of Chinese white. A series of tints and shades can be prepared by adding one part white in one case, two in another, and so on, and in this manner the effects of transparent washes of the better colors can be imitated. This is very useful in the shading of large work and in numerous other cases that we shall notice in passing.

GOLD AND OTHER METALLIC COLORS.

How Gold Colors are Prepared.—There are two methods by which gold is prepared for the use of the ticket-writer. In the first it is ground up into an impalpable powder and mixed with some kind of watery medium. In the second it is beaten out as thin as possible into leaves. Some prefer to prepare their own metal by powdering up gold leaves; but it is far easier, and certainly better, to use the gold ready prepared, as this necessitates neither knowledge nor skill in preparation, and when of good quality requires only the addition of a little water to make it into a gold paint which can be used as freely and readily as any pigment. Gold thus prepared is sold in mussel shells; by

OLD GOLD BOUGHT.

BANGLES, RINGS, TO ORDER.

TRADE
S.H.
MARK.

Established 1874.

TRADE
S.H.
MARK.

HOPE

THE

Gold Wedding Ring

Manufacturer,

126, VYSE STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—The Manufacturer of 9-ct. Hall-marked Wedding Rings.

Bankers :—National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Birmingham.

Registered Telegraphic Address, "HOPEFUL," BIRMINGHAM.

Telegraphic Address:
"PROMPTITUDE."

Telephone No.
4133.

Do you want a good House for Repairs?
Do you want a good House for Orders?
Do you want a House that you can rely on for Quality and Promptitude?

IF YOU DO,

Send your next Order, or your next Parcel of Repairs, to

THE
Jobbing House of Birmingham.

Do not procrastinate, but give a trial at once.

Note the Address—

AHRONSBERG BROS.,
3 7& 39, Albion St.,
37 & 39, Albion St.,
37 & 39, Albion St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

WEILL & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1863.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL BOXES.

SPECIALITIES:

"THE ASCOT"
REGISTERED CHRONOGRAPH MINUTE RECKONER.

"THE WINNER."
A Double-split Non-magnetic Chronograph,
Quadruple Dial and Minute Recorder, with
PATENT CONTINUOUS SPLIT ACTION.

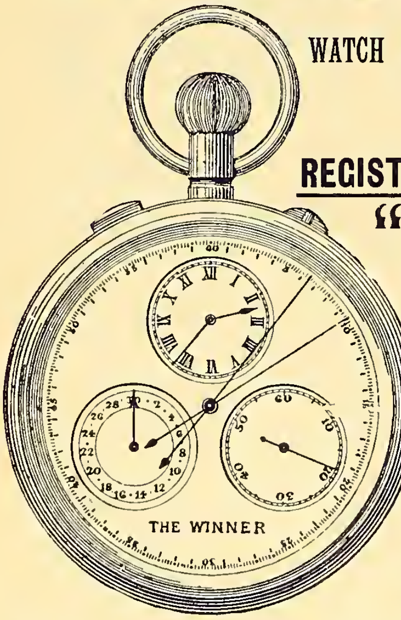
The Celebrated Machine-made
"BILLODES"
Gold, Silver, and Nickel.

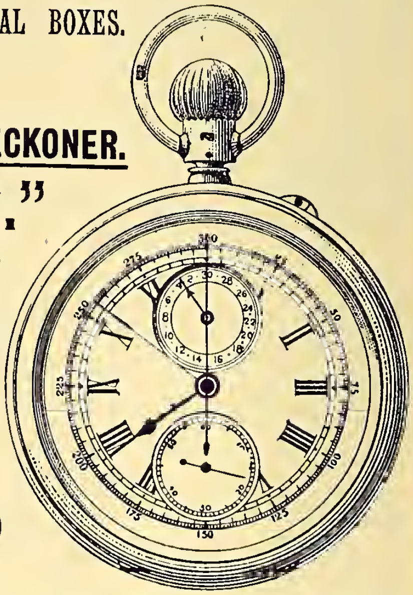
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
KIMBERLEY EXHIBITION, 1892.

Bracelet Watches, Split Chronographs, Non-Magnetic and Calendar Watches.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

3, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 40, RUE LEOPOLD-ROBERT, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.





STEAM DIAMOND MILLS.

FORD & WRIGHT,
DIAMOND CUTTERS AND POLISHERS.
GEM CUTTERS & LAPIDARIES IN ALL BRANCHES.
Diamond Mills, 116 and 118, Clerkenwell Road,
and 18 and 19, Clerkenwell Green, LONDON.
Telegraphic Address:—
"BRIOLETTE," LONDON.
ALL DIAMONDS AND OTHER GEMS CUT ON THE PREMISES.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

MOORE BROTHERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.
Makers of Every Description of Fine Paste Goods.
Shoe Buckles, Necklets, Brooches, Stars, Pendants, Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins, &c., in Modern and Antique Settings. Antique Buckles, &c., Repaired and Re-set.
CURZON STREET, DERBY.

the addition of a little water the whole can be reduced to the desired consistency, and applied to the pen or bow pen with a brush, the latter being kept specially for this purpose. Always take care to mix the whole of the metal at once, and get the liquid into an even, easy, flowing state, perfectly free from lumps or hard patches.

Colored Bronzes.—Bronzes of innumerable hues, blues, greens, yellows, and reds are prepared both moist and in powders by the heating of copper in various ways and to various degrees. In the liquid form they are employed in a similar manner to liquid gold. In the dry state they are powdered over the wet surface of the ticket.

Frost.—In Christmas tickets frost is frequently employed, This is usually powdered mica, and can be bought from dealers in artificial flowers ; it is employed in the same manner as dry bronze.

The Manipulation of Gold Leaf.—Gold leaf, on the other hand, requires some amount of skill in the handling, as owing to its excessive thinness and the ductility of the metal the slightest current of air is likely to waft it away or crunch it up into a useless mass. Beaten gold is preserved between the leaves of specially made books, and is sold at about 1s. 2d. the book of twenty-four leaves. It is prepared in several tints of lemon and orange, in the former the gold is alloyed with silver, in the latter with copper. It is, however, always considered to be standard quality. In opening a book of gold the back of the book should be laid flat upon the left hand with the edges turned in the direction to which the current of air is moving. The thumb of the right hand is placed upon the edge of the book, and the first finger upon the cover, say three-quarters of an inch from the edge The book is then bent from the thumb to the finger and the leaves allowed to pass slowly by the thumb until the gold is reached. Should an inrush of air crumple the leaf, it can be blown out flat again by a gentle puff, retaining the hold at the back and blowing towards the edge. With a little experience the difficulties soon disappear, and the delicate metal can be readily handled.

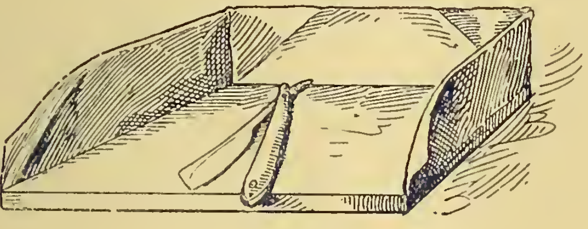


Fig. 13.

The Use of the Cushion.—To obviate any preventable loss of the precious metal, it is usual for gilders to employ a cushion upon which they cut up the gold leaf into the approximate size that will be required for the letter or area. Sometimes, for instance, it may be required to make a gold line, say, a foot long, and obviously it would be very expensive to use three leaves in the process. Still, this would be the case were not the gold cut into thin strips before application. It is for this purpose of cutting up that the cushion is employed. Fig. 13 shows this article which could be made by anyone from a piece of wood about 8″ × 6″ × ½″. It is covered with several thicknesses of paper, and the top by a thin sheet of wool, the whole being covered with parchment, and a parchment shield about three inches high (which can be folded down when not in use) stands round the sides and back. The gold leaf can be cut up with a razor.

The Use of the Tip.—It will soon become apparent that a filament of gold so delicate as to be wafted away by the breath must be manipulated with some special tool. The brush employed for this purpose is called the gilder's tip, and is made of a single row (as nearly as possible) of badger's hair between two cards. It costs about 3d. In use it is passed gently over the hair and this usually gives it sufficient adhesiveness to enable it to pick up a sheet of gold. By this means the gold can be lifted out of the book on to the cushion, or from the cushion to the ticket. Fig. 14 shows an ordinary gilder's tip.

To Dispense with Both Cushion and Tip.—Both cushion and tip and also all handling of the metal can be dispensed with if desirable, by first obtaining sheets of tissue paper the size of the gold book and rubbing them well on one side with beeswax, and then placing the waxed side over the leaves of gold. By a gentle pressure of the finger upon the tissue the gold will adhere to the waxed surface of the paper, which adds sufficient strength to the metal to allow it to be transported with the greatest of ease. When thus adhering to the waxed paper it can be cut with a razor or other very sharp instrument.

Silver Leaf.—Silver leaf or silver beaten out into leaves similar to gold can also be obtained, but its use in any form is not to be recommended, as owing to the vitiated state of the atmosphere of most large towns it soon turns black.

Dutch Metal.—The same remarks apply to copper, which when thus beaten is known as "Dutch metal." It is, of course, very low in price, but lasts a very short time and never looks well.

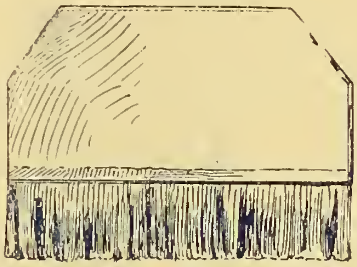


Fig. 14.

The Employment of Aluminum.—The use of the new metal aluminum is greatly to be preferred to the last two, as it is not affected by the atmosphere, and therefore does not turn black. It is prepared and used in the same manner as the precious yellow metal.

Methods of Laying on Gold Leaf.—There are numerous methods of laying on goldleaf. Some employ well beaten white-of-egg with which they write the part to be gilded, and then apply the gold leaf, giving a very slight pressure when considered necessary. As soon as the leaf is united to the paper by the drying of the albumen the tip can be passed backwards and forwards over the surface of the letter and the superfluous gold thus removed. Others prefer to employ a coat of color, which is rendered slightly tacky by the addition of a drop or two of glycerine. For this purpose cadmium yellow rather thin with a drop or two of glycerine is probably the best suited for most kinds of good work. Gold leaf will adhere to any gum mixed color if applied before the latter is dry.

The Laying on of Liquid Gold.—Great care is, of course, necessary in laying on gold paint to secure a nice even flow, especially if it is intended to be burnished, as that process always emphasises irregularities and causes them to stand up in bright pinnacles. The pen or brush should be made to traverse the letter in a continuous direction, which greatly adds to the evenness of the color, and renders the pen less likely to scratch. The pen should be fed with a brush by which its supply can be easily regulated and so secure evenness of distribution of the metal.

(*To be continued*).

In and Out of the Courts.

Theft of Tools at the Prescot Factory.

ALBERT LATCHFORD, a tool maker, in the employ of the Lancashire Watch Co., has long been suspected of taking away tools,in spite of the fact that these appliances are of no value outside the factory. Upon searching his lodgings the whole of the missing tools were found. It was argued for the defence that when the prisoner had used the tools he had carelessly put them in his pocket, and then finding them there when he got home, had thrown them with his own, with no felonious intent. He was, however, fined 40s. Another charge, one of stealing a forming tool, was preferred against John Bircher, who was discharged.

How to Nip Vice in the Bud.

THOMAS HOLMES and his son have recently been paying a visit to Manchester and offering cheap jewelry to the public, into the boxes of which they either dropped coins or pretended to do so. They have, however, been proceeded against under the Lottery Act, and fined £30, including costs. If this line of punishment had been adopted years ago, the country would not have been infested by these sharpers.

Tally-men Again.

A JEW named Potorens Cohen, of Manchester, recently sued a laborer named Cuthbertson, in the Wakefield County-court, for £2 10s., the value of a watch supplied. Defendant denied that he ordered the watch, and plaintiff admitted that defendant signed no agreement, and had paid nothing on account. Under these circumstances his Honor gave judgment for the defendant and allowed him 10s. costs.

The Reading Worthless Cheque Case.

HUNTLEY KITCHEN, 20, formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been sentenced to three months' hard labor for attempting to pass worthless cheques with Messrs. Bracher and Sydenham, of Reading, and others, as previously reported. Every means was employed to bring it in a case of overdrawal based upon precedent, but neither the Recorder or the jury could be induced to take that view.

Metal Robbers and Receivers.

THE trade and the Birmingham Jewelers' Association are to be congratulated upon running to ground Ethereld Smith,42,who was found to be possessed of sixty-seven pawn tickets relating to articles of gold many of which have already been recognised as stolen. One of his dupes having turned Queen's evidence, the cases were brought home to him. It appears that this rascal used to get workmen to steal the gold and supply them with filled solder for weighing in. He has been at the same nefarious trade and convicted before, but will be kept better employed for the next legal five years.

Shoplifting at Hull.

THE man Thomas English, an old jail bird with several aliases, has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for abstracting a ring valued at £50 from the establishment of Messrs. Kirkness Bros., Scarborough, on August last. The woman with whom he was seen at the time, and whom, it will be remembered, was in the shop at the time of the robbery, has been liberated.

Window Smashing Abounds.

R. C. MARSH, jeweler, of 17, New-street, Birmingham, has been made the victim of a wild anarchist, named Christopher Davis. It appears from evidence given that Davis was seen to throw a brick wrapped up in paper through the window, and abstract therefrom a tray of rings which were scattered on the ground. He was seized by a railway official and given into custody. At court he claimed to be an English Ravachol, and used the most violent language and threats, concluding with "Long live Ravachol, long live anarchy." He was given fifteen months' hard labor.

JUST after midnight some nights since a plate-glass window, 12ft. by 10ft., belonging to Duncan Smith and Company, Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton, was smashed and a quantity of articles of jewelry abstracted therefrom. Three men were found by the neighbors to be engaged in the burglarious work, but, being disturbed, decamped with about £30 of plunder. They have not yet been traced.

RECENTLY Thomas Baker, 51, said to have come from Birmingham, smashed the window of G. Christie, jeweler, Wallingford, Oxford, with a large flint stone, and abstracted a case of rings of the value of £30. The jeweler's son saw the prisoner smash the window and take the rings therefrom, whereupon he ran outside, and seized him, and, with help, held him till he was given into custody. When charged he said he did not remember anything of the affair, but that he was lately an inmate of Broadmoor Asylum. He was committed for trial.

Robbery by a Working Jeweler.

HARRY BLACKHAM, described as a working jeweler, was charged with having stolen a number of articles, including a gold watch, a gold guard, and a silver cream jug, valued at £20, from the shop of Mr. A. Davies, jeweler, Cateaton-street, Manchester. The prisoner, who lived at Stalybridge, was occasionally employed by the prosecutor, and it is supposed he purloined the articles during his visits to the shop. They were afterwards handed back to Mr. Davies by the prisoner's wife. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The Bench decided to inflict a sentence of one month's imprisonment only, as the father of the prisoner undertook to send him abroad.

Pawning Goods Entrusted to Repair.

AT the East Sussex Quarter Sessions Dudley Elliott, 38, watchmaker, pleaded guilty to stealing watches. He also admitted a previous conviction for felony at Aylesbury in the name of David Jno. Tyler. Prisoner obtained the watches for the purpose of repairing them, and made various excuses for not returning them, and eventually they were recovered from pawnbrokers. He said that though pleading guilty he did not make use of other people's property with any intention of defrauding them. He only made use of them for obtaining material he wanted, and hoped to return them in a day or two. Sentenced to twelve months' hard labor. The watches were ordered to be returned to the owners.

Obtaining a Silver Watch by False Pretences.

AT the Derbyshire Quarter Sessions Robert Evans, a groom was sentenced to one month's hard labor for obtaining from R. H. Saxton, jeweler, Buxton, a silver watch upon the pretence that it was for a Mrs. Varley.

Burglaries Abound.

RECENTLY, in the small hours of the morning, a robbery was effected at the shop of Mr. Crouch, jeweler, The Pavement, Clapham Common, the property abstracted consisting of rings, watches, and other valuables, estimated to be of the value of about £200. A watchman was employed to remain on the premises at night, but the thieves were evidently aware of this, and succeeded, without alarming him, in locking the door of the room in which he was asleep. Although electric alarms are fitted in the shop, the robbers circumvented this precaution by cutting the connecting wires. No clue to the perpetrators has yet been obtained. Being boat-race day, they probably took advantage of some change in the police arrangements in the district to carry out their plans.

BETWEEN Saturday, the 8th ult., and two o'clock the next morning the premises of William Jones, jeweler, Lillie Bridge-road, Fulham, were burglarised. Police-constable Sales, T Division, had his attention drawn to a man named Gorman,who was standing on the pavement near the shop. He watched, and saw him go up to the shutters and look through a hole. When the constable made his appearance he called out "Look up," and ran off. Another man named Finnessey then made his appearance through the gate, which had been left padlocked, with a jemmy in his hand. He also ran off, and threw the jemmy away into the road. The prisoners were pursued, and captured after a sharp chase in Kensington, some distance off, and have been committed for trial.

DURING the night of the 4th ult. the shop of Thomas Carr, watchmaker and jeweler, was broken into, and £150 worth of gold and silver watches, gold rings, etc., taken away. The burglars forced open the back door by means of a chisel, and an inner door was forced from its hinges.

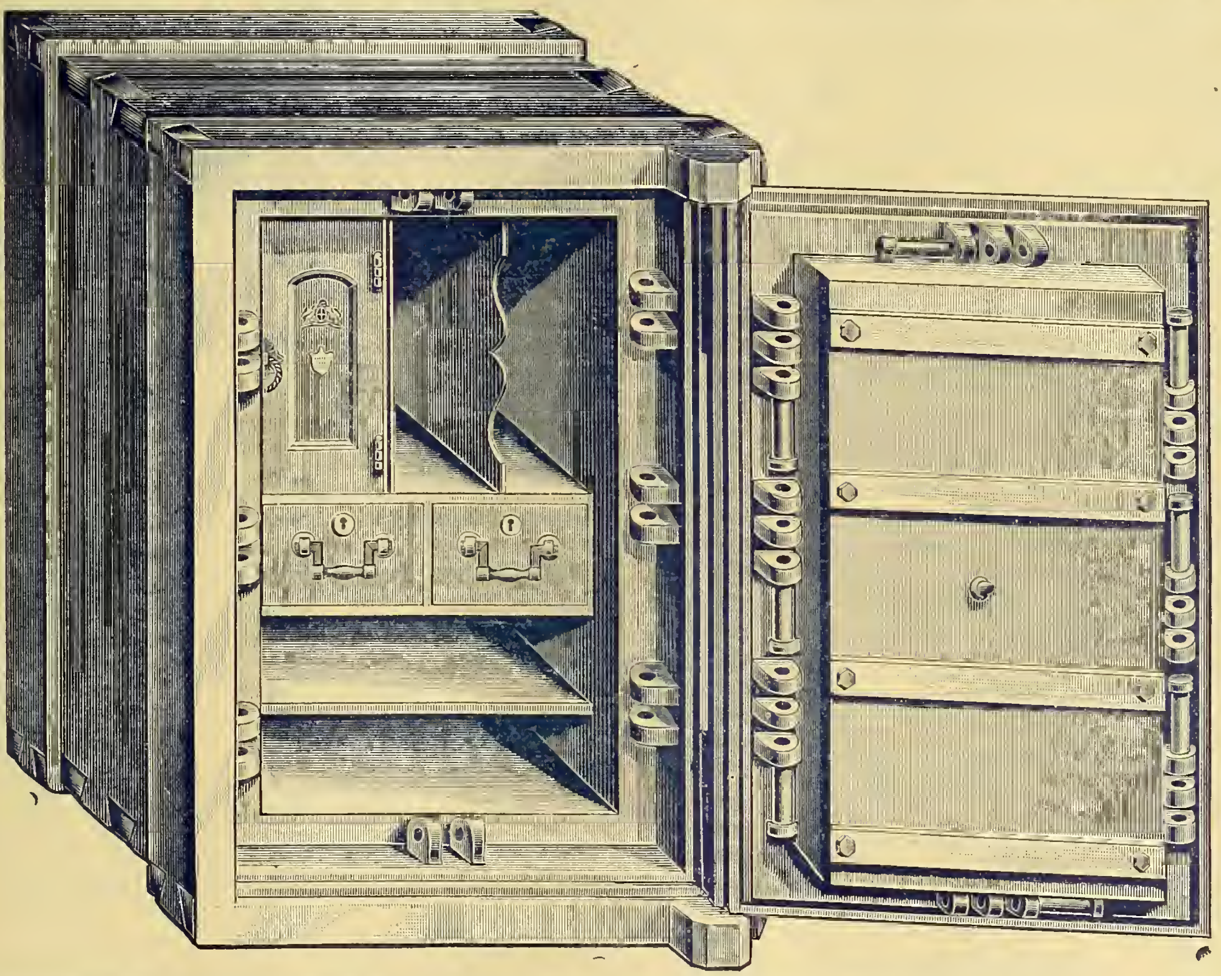
RECENTLY Henry Dixon, a groom, smashed the window of John Arundel, jeweler, Railway-street, York, and stole therefrom a quantity of rings, watches, etc., to the value of £54. He was lodging in the town, but left during the night, taking away a poker with which he commited the deed. He managed everything very well, only leaving himself ten minutes to catch the five minutes to four train. He was, however, traced to Lincoln, where the races were in progress, and a number of rings etc., together with pawn tickets, were found upon him. One of these was for 14s. 3d. (the reason for this amount ought to have been pointed out to the magistrate). Prisoner was committed for trial, having pleaded guilty.

RECENTLY a tramp was charged with having broken into the shop of Robert Looney, jeweler, West Hartlepool, and stealing therefrom 100 rings. It has been proved that the prisoner disposed of some of the rings at Sunderland, although

WHITFIELD'S

SAFES.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SKETCHES BEFORE ORDERING.



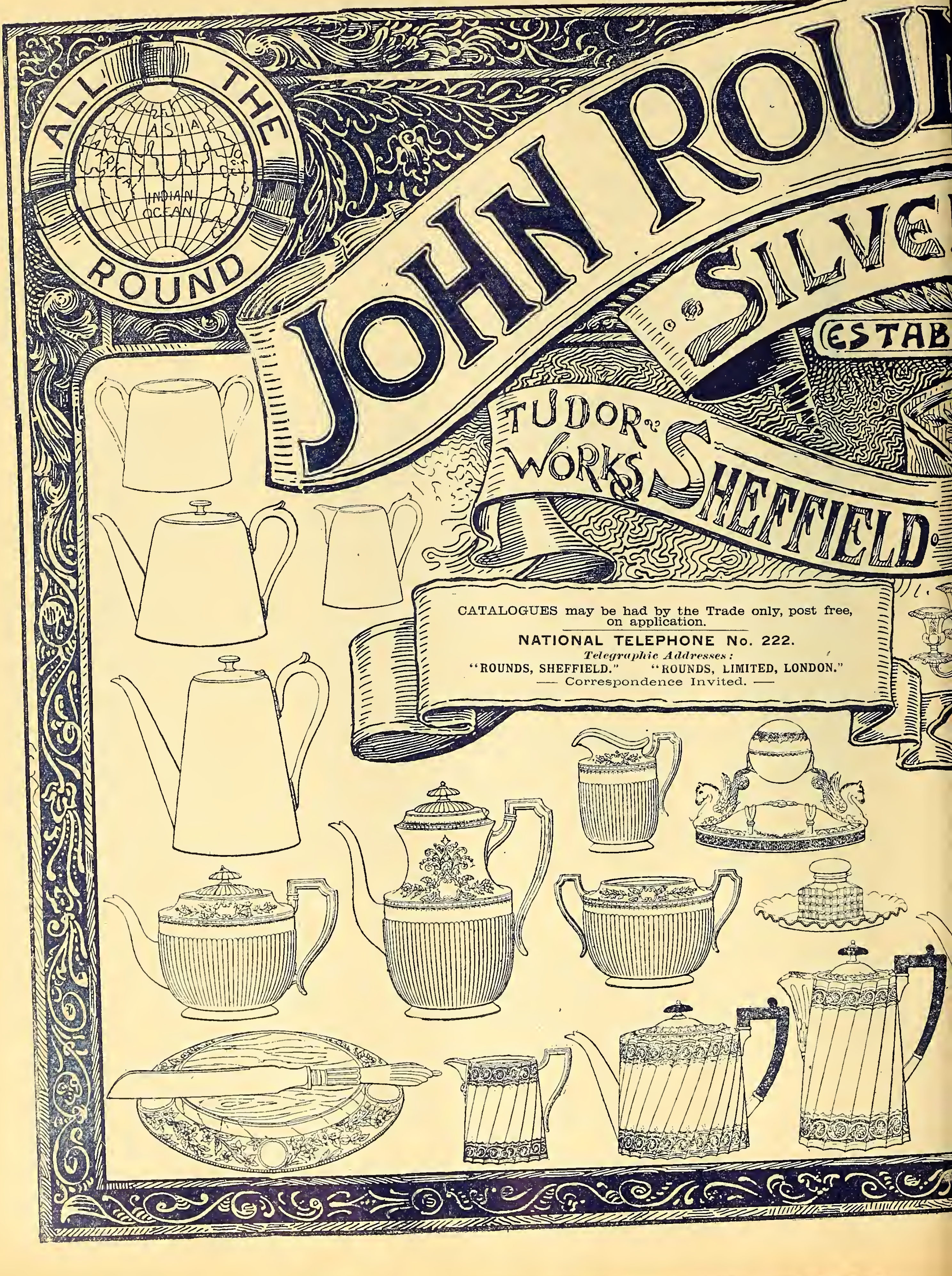
WRITE FOR PRICES AND SKETCHES BEFORE ORDERING.

THE "SICKER" PATENT being the most secure Bolt ever invented, is specially recommended for

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS,
SILVERSMITHS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
and BULLION DEALERS.

20, Cheapside,
LONDON.

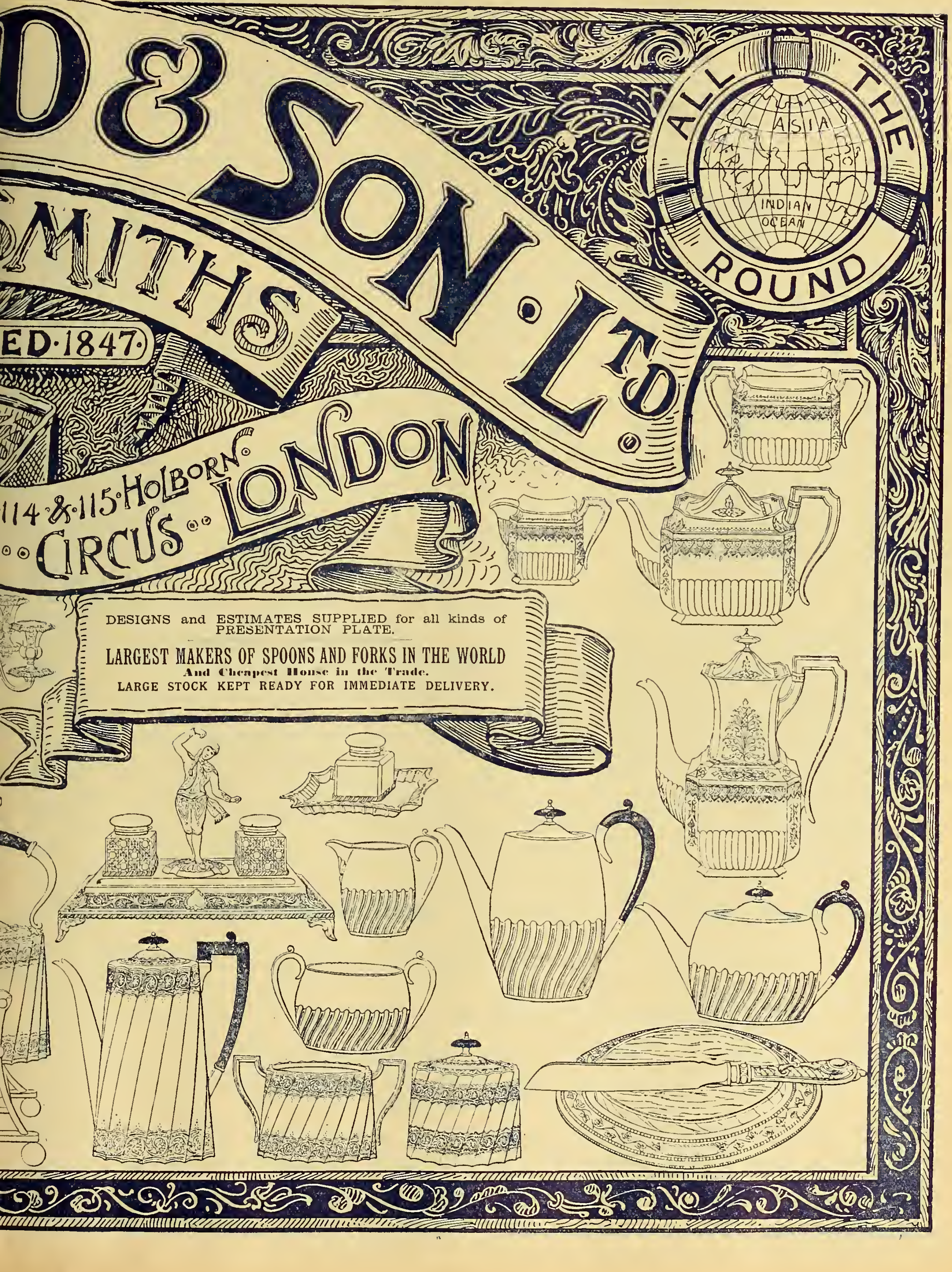
Oxford Street,
BIRMINGHAM.


ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
JOHN ROU
SILVE
ESTAB
TUDOR WORKS
SHEFFIELD

CATALOGUES may be had by the Trade only, post free, on application.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 222.

Telegraphic Addresses:
"ROUNDS, SHEFFIELD." "ROUNDS, LIMITED, LONDON."
— Correspondence Invited. —

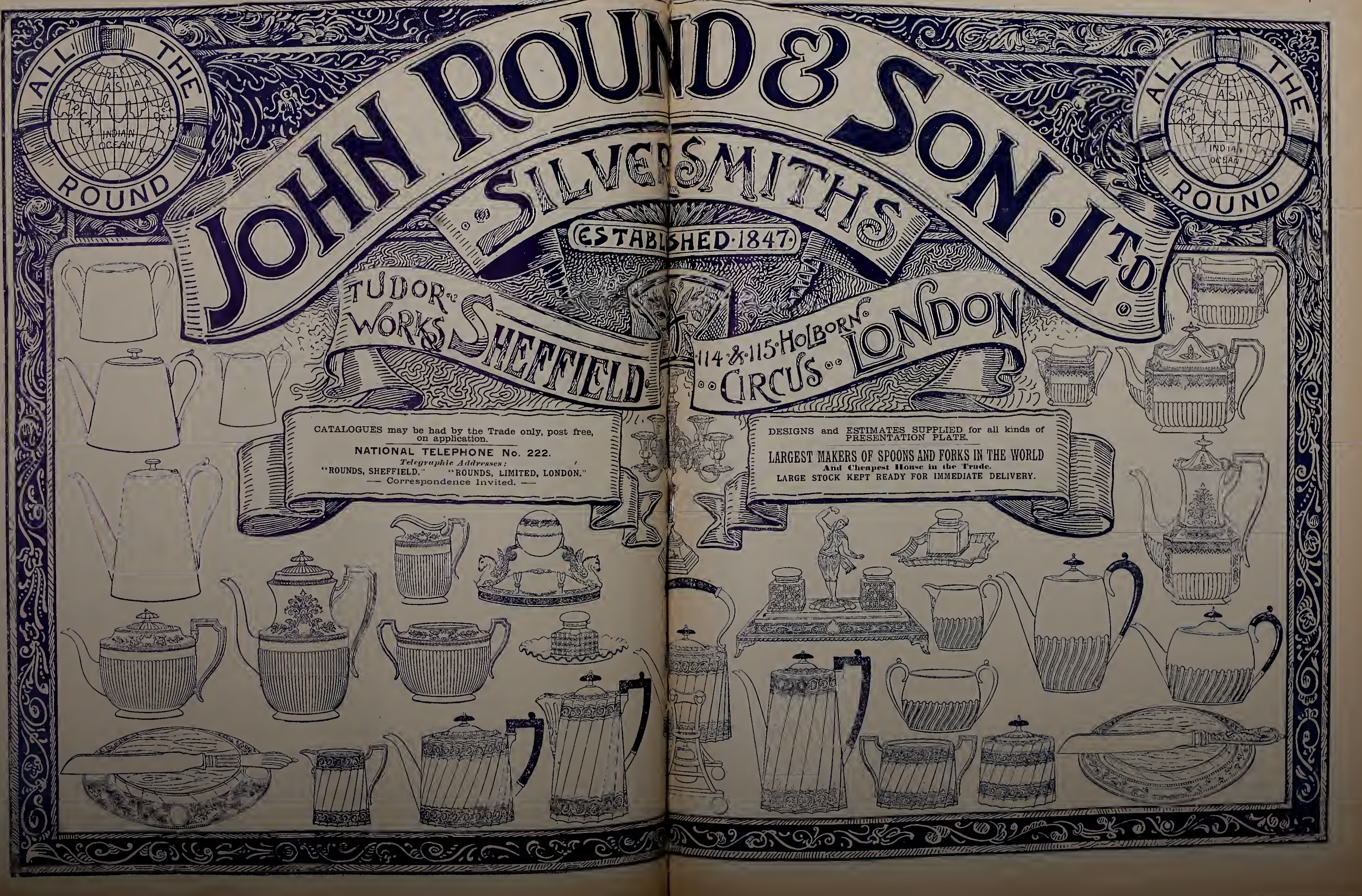

D & SON·LTD.
SMITHS
ED·1847·
114·&·115·HOLBORN·
CIRCUS
LONDON
ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
INDIAN OCEAN

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED for all kinds of PRESENTATION PLATE.

LARGEST MAKERS OF SPOONS AND FORKS IN THE WORLD

And Cheapest House in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK KEPT READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.


ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
INDIAN OCEAN

JOHN ROUND & SON LTD.

SILVERSMITHS

ESTABLISHED 1847

TUDOR WORKS SHEFFIELD

114 & 115 HOLBORN CIRCUS LONDON

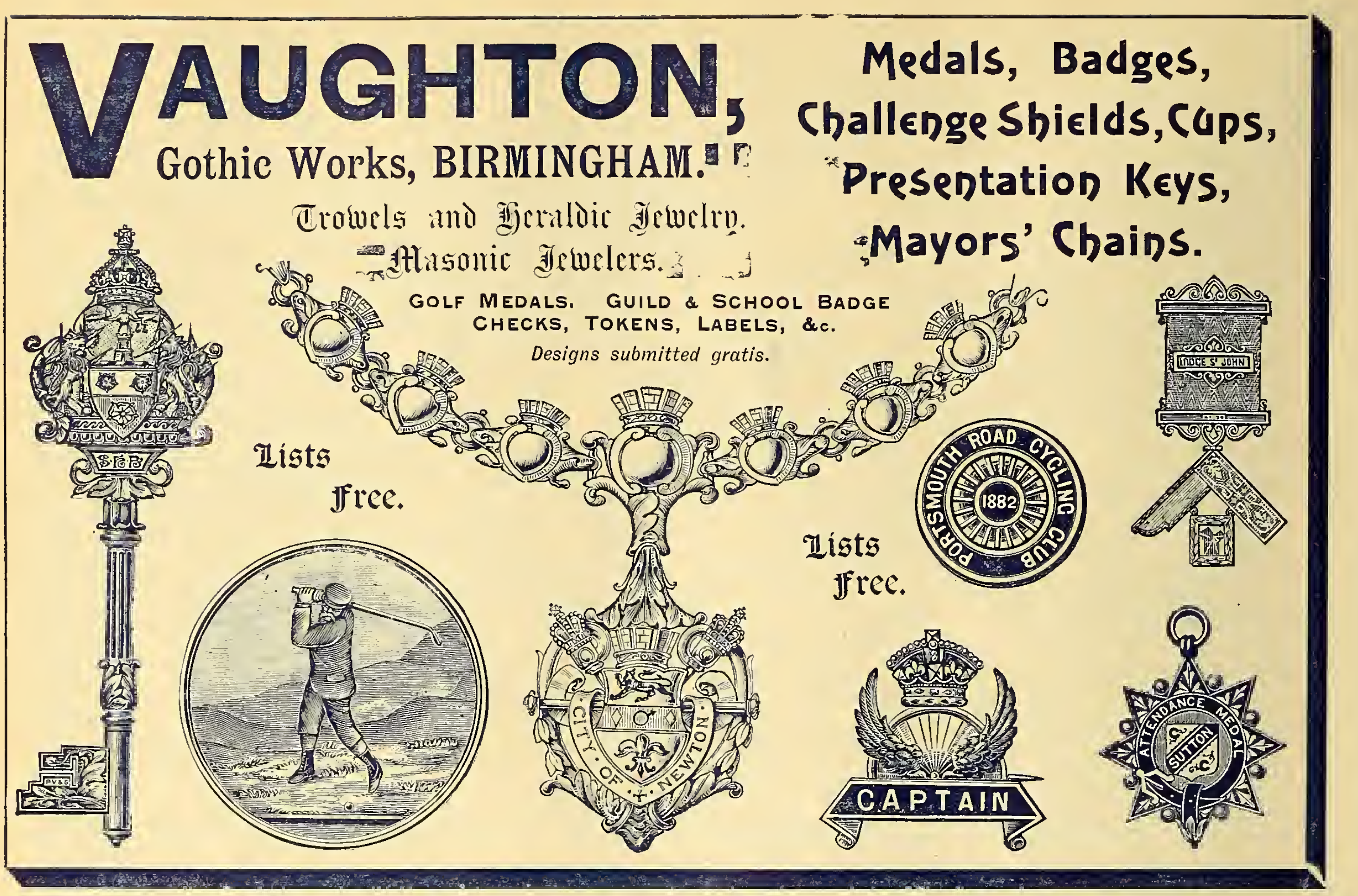
CATALOGUES may be had by the Trade only, post free, on application.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 222.

Telegraphic Addresses:
"ROUNDS, SHEFFIELD." "ROUNDS, LIMITED, LONDON."
— Correspondence Invited. —

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED for all kinds of PRESENTATION PLATE.

LARGEST MAKERS OF SPOONS AND FORKS IN THE WORLD
And Cheapest House in the Trade.
LARGE STOCK KEPT READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.



VAUGHTON,
Gothic Works, BIRMINGHAM.
Trowels and Heraldic Jewelry.
Masonic Jewelers.

Medals, Badges, Challenge Shields, Cups, Presentation Keys, Mayors' Chains.

GOLF MEDALS. GUILD & SCHOOL BADGE
CHECKS, TOKENS, LABELS, &c.
Designs submitted gratis.

Lists Free.

Lists Free.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

CHARLES J. HILL,
Russell House, COVENTRY,

PRIZE MEDALS 1862. 1867. 1882.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

ENGLISH WATCHES
GOLD AND SILVER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED
"TALBOTT & TALBOTT."
TRADE T & T MARK.

APPRO ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

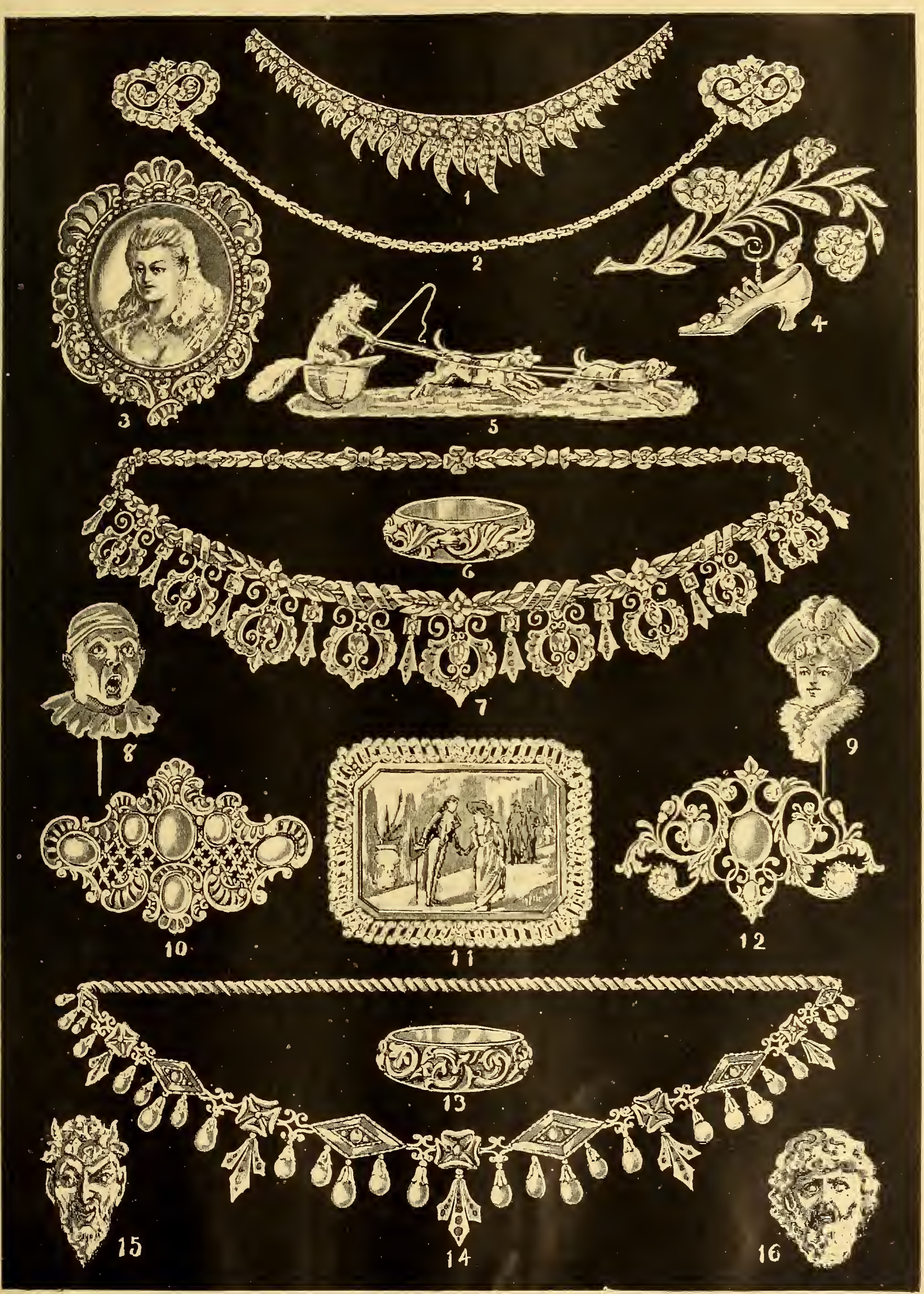
O. BRAHAM,
Wholesale Optician & Manufacturer,
3, SEKFORDE STREET,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Cases; Clinical and Brewers Thermometers; Self-Registering Thermometers; Aneroids, Thermometers; Barometers, Saccharometers, Hydrometers, &c.; Opera, Field and Sea Glasses; Microscopes, Telescopes, and Reading Glasses; Rain Gauges.

REPAIRS WITH DESPATCH.

W. KIRKHAM,
WHOLESALE JEWELLER,
Watch Manufacturer and Importer,
18, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

Best Prices given for Surplus Stock, Job Lots, &c.


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

about ninety are still missing, and he was accordingly committed for trial.

A FEW days since the premises of J. Brash, jeweler, Kirkgate, Leeds, was entered by a hole in the roof, and several hundred pounds' worth of jewelry stolen. Some of the goods having been traced, William Summers, alias Cox, Edward O'Connel, and Robert Shaw, were charged with stealing them. An apparently curious verdict was returned, the jury found Summers guilty of shopbreaking and O'Connel of receiving. They, however, recommended the latter stongly to mercy, as they were of opinion that he had acted on the instigation of Shaw, although they found Shaw not guilty, but thought his conduct very reprehensible. Summers was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, O'Connel, who had been some months in prison, was ordered to come up when called upon.

Clean Capture of a Burglar.

ONE morning recently, the police in passing the shop of Mr. Merrill, a jeweler, in the New Cross-road, London, heard a noise. Assistance was obtained, and the premises were surrounded. The prisoner was seen climbing over a garden wall at the rear. He was captured after a smart run. A bag containing house-breaking tools and some jewelry was found in his possession, and on his being taken back to the premises more of the stolen property was taken from his pockets. In the garden a number of watches were discovered strewn about. The prisoner had gained access to the premises through a trap door in the floor which communicated with a workshop. He had forced open a show-case, and watches and jewelry to the value of £200 had been removed. The prisoner, on being tried at the Central Criminal Court, said that he had been made drunk by the real burglar, who had used him as a "cover" for his own escape. He had been, he urged, fearfully duped. After his conviction it was stated that there had been a very large number of burglaries in the neighborhood of New Cross, but that the complaints had ceased since his arrest. In twenty or thirty instances the marks on the doors corresponded exactly with the tools taken from the prisoner. The Recorder said he was perfectly satisfied that the prisoner was a practised burglar, and sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labor.

Dishonesty with Nine Children and Fifteen Shillings a Week!

DIONIS DILGER was charged, at the Edinburgh Criminal Court, on the 12th ult., with having received and embezzled sums of money belonging to his employer, in all amounting to £100. A Glasgow paper, in reporting the case, said, "A 'commercial' travelling for a Galashiels watchmaker, and paid at the rate of 15s. per week, has been awarded twelve months' board and lodging at her Majesty's expense for embezzling his employer's monies. He will probably have more comfortable times of it than the wife and nine children he has left behind, who shared in his munificent remuneration."

Thefts by a Forwarding Agent's Clerk.

EDWIN CRAVEN, manager to Dove and Company, shipping agents, Beak-street, Regent-street, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for pawning various articles of plate and jewelry, passed through the hands of his firm for export.

An American Diamond Exchange.

WE are informed that Maiden-lane is to be adorned with a structure to be called the Diamond Exchange, but considering its proportions it might, perhaps, more appropriately be called the diamond monument, as it rises eleven storeys, with a frontage of only 25ft. It will be a fire-proof structure, and nothing will be spared which experience can suggest, or ingenuity invent, to make it in every way suitable for its destined purpose. One thing, however, has been overlooked in the selection of the figure of Mercury for the crown of its summit, and that is, that this god was the patron of thieves! We suppose this figure has been suggested by some diamond merchant who has visited London, and seeing the holder of the caduceus somewhere at the entrance of Hatton Garden, has come to the conclusion that the wing-footed messenger was the patron of diamond dealers!

Gladstonana.—As there is always such a "rush" for the chips of the trees felled by Mr. Gladstone, it is curious that no one buys up one of the trees and mounts it with silver and gold, making some of the many articles for which wood is suitable, such as cigarette cases, boxes, cabinets, brushes, or even liquor stands. They would take well, especially if anything happened to the people's William.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Advertising the Prices of Metal.

SIR,—What should be everybody's business in this trade appears to be nobody's business. In the March edition of your Journal you asked for an expression of opinion as regards publishing the prices of materials. I understand the word materials to mean swivels, bars, bolt and jump rings, tassels, etc. On receipt of the April number I carefully looked it through to see if there were any opinions expressed, but opinions were conspicuous by their absence. So if you will allow me I will express my opinion in response to the question, and that is that the publishing of prices in the journal should be *totally* abolished, including latest market prices for old gold and silver. It is not justice that prices should be published broadcast o'er the land, and I do not think you will find such unscrupulous trading existing in any other trades as exists in the jewelry and optical trades. The wholesalers have a perfect liberty, of course, to do as they like with their own, but to sell parcels of goods to the retail trade, take their money, then advertise the same goods as per single article, at wholesale prices "*ad lib*," is a reprehensible system of business, and your correspondent, under signature of J. W. C., Hull, in this month's number (April) has suggested a capital idea, viz., a Retail Trade Society. I should like to see a Retail Jewelry and Optical Club in each town working in harmony with each other, where these vexed questions could be thoroughly discussed, and the pseudo-wholesale houses would be shown up and boycotted generally. I am of opinion that that procedure on the part of the retail trade would close up not a few houses, unless they altered their system of business. The suggestion of J. W. C. has been an idea of mine for a considerable time. I often wondered if other trades knew of the system of trading that existed amongst us. I did not venture to express my feelings in your valuable paper, but now the ball has been kicked let us one and all keep it rolling, until the *society* or *clubs* be established facts. I enclose my card, trusting to see the opinions of many other retail traders on this topic, and thanking you in anticipation of the insertion of these few remarks.—A RETAIL JEWELER, LONDON.

SIR,—I think the prices advertised by you on behalf of a certain firm are out of harmony with the principles upon which your paper is supposed to be conducted. I spend a considerable amount every year in advertising for old gold and silver, and the next thing will be my customers will be telling me *how much I can get* for the respective quantities.

S. LEIGHTON,

Newmarket, Lancaster.

[The foregoing are the only two letters we have received upon this subject in response to our invitation.—ED.]

G. F. STENING (Brighton).—Thanks, we shall be pleased to publish your invention next month.

ALFRED SIMS (Faversham) writes us:—"In your report of extraordinary swallowing it should be seven *weeks*, not *months*." For which correction we thank Mr. Jones.

W. Y. N. writes:—"May I ask you to determine the nature of this stone for me? I brought it in the rough as a fairly good ruby weighing 8½ carats; in cutting it is reduced to 3¼. It is such a peculiar color that I cannot tell whether it is a ruby garnet, or what?"

[WE are at a loss to understand what shape this stone could have been to have lost so much, as it is now far too thick for such a dense hued stone. The table should have been where one of the sides is, both for effect and size. We regret to say it is neither of the stones you mentioned; and if sold to you for a ruby of fair color, you can, of course, get your money back. The stone is a hyacinth, as shown by its bubbly structure, the tawny hue of the transmitted ray, and the absence of dispersion by the back facets when seen by transmitted light.—ED.]

B. S. writes:—Will you kindly say if you think this opal is one of the sort to which you referred the other evening as being dyed black? If so, how could it be tested, and how is it dyed? You are quite at liberty to test it if you do not disfigure it very much. You can put it on the mill again if you do.

[Unfortunately it is a dyed specimen, and it would not stand putting upon the mill, as the black does not penetrate far through it. I have withdrawn the color from one edge along the girdle, from which you will see it was originally a poor white gem.—Ed.]

Star Stones and the Electric Light.

F. W. G. writes us:—*Apropos* of your interesting description of the remarkable star ruby I should like to bring to your notice a star sapphire which interested and indeed surprised me the other day. During the day-time I saw the stone and from its general monotonous appearance doubted its claim to being called a star, as no sign of a star was visible. Subsequently I saw this stone by the electric light, and it was the most perfect brilliant star I ever saw. Will you kindly tell me if this is the result of the electric light or is it something peculiar with the stone itself, as the difference was phenomenal?

[All stars and cat's eyes should be illuminated from a single point; the brighter that point the brighter the star or cat's eye; the more diffuse the light the more diffused the star; in fact, in diffused light there are countless stars fringing each other until they mutually destroy each other's effect. Whenever a star stone or cat's eye is shown it should be viewed with a single light; for instance, that of a small window in one end of the shop only, or should be placed in the shade of all other lights except the one illuminating it.—Ed.]

Insurance.

J.C.—We know nothing against the Security Company as a burglary insurance. We have known people do business with them to their satisfaction. The Goldsmiths and General lay themselves out specially for the trade, and the prompt way in which they have hitherto met their claims is most satisfactory.

* * *

The Father of English Chronometry.—The *City Press* of the 1st ult. contains a fairly long account of our trade saint, William Harrison, in connection with the acquisiton by the Clock Makers' Company of the duplicate of Harrison's chronometer that obtained "after unprecedented delays and obstructions of officialism, the reward of £20,000 offered by the Board of Longitude" The celebrated timester is now to be seen in the Guildhall Library, amongst the exhibits of the Clockmakers Company. We should like to see some well-written handbook of this collection. One would then see what they really have; as it is, one is a fraud to say anything in case there are mysterious drawers full of treasures, like there are at some of the museums. Certainly the collection shown, interesting though it certainly is, is a poor representative of the science of horology, and is excelled by that of many private individuals. We have always been surprised that the company have not a really first-class representative collection; doubtless, if they were one tithe as rich as some suppose them to be they would gather one together. As it is they feel their money can be better expended for educational and charitable purposes.

The National Pawnbrokers' Association.—A short time ago many people spoke of a National Pawnbrokers' Association as being Utopian in idea. Yet in a little time, with some persevering spirits behind it, the association became an accomplished fact, and on the 13th ult. they held their first annual meeting in the Colonade Hotel, Birmingham, Councillor Goolden, of Newcastle, the president of the association, in the chair. It was followed by a banquet, at which there was a large gathering of local public men. The business of the meeting was declared most successful, and only evidences what might be done in our own trade. Fancy for a moment a National Jewelers' Association, based on something of the principles of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting now at London, now at Birmingham, Sheffield, Lancashire, or elsewhere, to decide all matters of business policy, to protect and watch the general interests of the trade, to hear and investigate all new processes, and, in their yearly movements see all that was to be seen of special interest to the trade. Then, and not till then, will business be carried on on the best, most economical, profitable, and creditable lines.

He did not Wait for His Deserts.—Recently, about two o'clock in the afternoon, an open carriage, drawn by two horses, drove up to the front of the Town Hall, Brentford. The horses were unharnessed and stabled close by, and a respectable-looking man entered the carriage and commenced haranguing a crowd which quickly gathered. The gist of his address was that he had a large quantity of jewelery to dispose of "seized under a sheriff's order." Thereupon he offered at auction a chain which he asserted was "pure gold," and which sold for 2d. Having disposed of various articles, he at length produced a "genuine gold" watch, which, after several bids had been made, was knocked down to 15s. The purchaser at once went to a jeweler's nearly opposite and had the article tested, with the result that in a few seconds he returned to the carriage and demanded the return of his money, the watchmaker having declared the watch to be practically worthless. After some demur, during which the crowd became excited, the vendor of the spurious articles returned the purchaser his cash, and not caring for the appearance of the crowd, made off without waiting for the harnessing of the horses to the carriage.

OUR TRADE GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES.

COLLINS, Henry Gould and William Wilson Collins, trading as H. G. Collins and Co., *Art Jewelers and Silversmith*, 29, King's-road, Brighton. The statutory meeting of the creditors under this bankruptcy took place on the 19th ult. The statement of affairs disclosed gross liabilities amounting to £9,939 13s. of which £9,329 1s. 4d. was due to unsecured creditors. The assets disclosed a deficiency amounting to £5,623. The debtors alleged their failure to have been caused through want of capital and pressure from creditors. The jeweler's business in King's-road, Brighton, was, so the elder debtor says, originally founded by him in 1880, at which time he had a capital of £600. The business was apparently unsuccessful, as in May, 1882, Mr. H. G. Collins failed, and with the assistance of his brother, Mr. C. W. Collins (recently deceased), the father of the younger debtor paid his creditors a private composition of 15s. in the £. Mr. C. W. Collins then took over the business as consideration for paying the composition, and continued his brother as manager. This state of things went on until July, 1892, when the partnership against which the receiving order was made, was initiated. Mr. C. W. Collins had, shortly before the date named, died, leaving certain personal property to be divided on the death of his widow amongst his children, of whom Mr. W. W. Collins, the debtor, was one. The business in King's-road was left to his brother. It was then arranged that Mr. W. W. Collins should enter the business as partner, and take over the liability of £4,200, and a mortgage (in which the elder debtor joined) was given to the trustees on the reversionary interest of the younger debtor. No money passed: the transaction was on paper only. The gross assets at the time this arrangement was entered into were stated to be £12,696, and the purchase money, the £4,200 above referred to, in addition to which the trade liabilities amounted to £3,386. The volume of trade seems to have been seriously diminished since the commencement of the partnership, and throughout the latter part of 1892, and down to the date of the receiving order, the firm seems to have been continually pressed by creditors—in fact, since November, 1892, the sheriff has levied executions amounting to £1,500. The bailiff of the County-court had been almost continuously levying executions, and the elder debtor has deposited with various creditors, as security for advances, jewelry to the value of some £650. The condition of the book debts required special notice. The doubtful and bad debts, which were shown in the summary of the statement of affairs as being £352 5s. and £886 6s. 7d., or a total full value of £1,238 11s. 7d. respectively, were in the body of the statement shown as being £856 4s. 3d. and £1,252 11s. 7d., and a total face value of £2,108 15s. 10d., the difference, nearly £1,900, being accounted for by the fact that the money had been received from book debtors; but there was no record of such receipts in the books, and apparently no account had been kept of the way in which such money had been expended. The debtors offered a composition of 20s. in the £, payable 10s. down, and the other 10s. by instalments within a period of not less than nine months, same to be secured to the satisfaction of the creditors. This offer was made on the condition that the claim for £4,200 was not pressed by the trustees. It was stated, however, that the trustees intended to prove the money had been advanced to the firm on the younger debtor's reversionary interest, valued at £3,400. The age of the younger debtor was twenty-two and half years. Mr. Griffiths, a Birmingham creditor, suggested that Mr. C. W. Collins, at his death, was insolvent; therefore he could not see how he could have lent the firm £4,200. The Official Receiver here said that two solicitors had told him the trustees' claim could not be upheld. He should certainly advise the creditors not to accept less than 20s. in the £. He must ask the debtors to account for the £1,900 worth of book debts mentioned in their statement of affairs. He had taken steps to discover if the book debts returned as bad were really bad. He must ask the creditors to beware of the figures given in the statement of affairs, as in his opinion the assets were considerably under-estimated. It was decided to adjourn the meeting until after the public examination. An informal committee of inspection, consisting of Mr. Brown, of London; Mr. Francis, of Deakin and Francis, Birmingham; Mr. Clemence, of London; and Mr. Bendon, of London, was appointed.

FOWLER, John, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, late of 5 Derby-road, Nottingham. The first meeting of creditors was held at the Official Receiver's on April 8th. Debtor's state

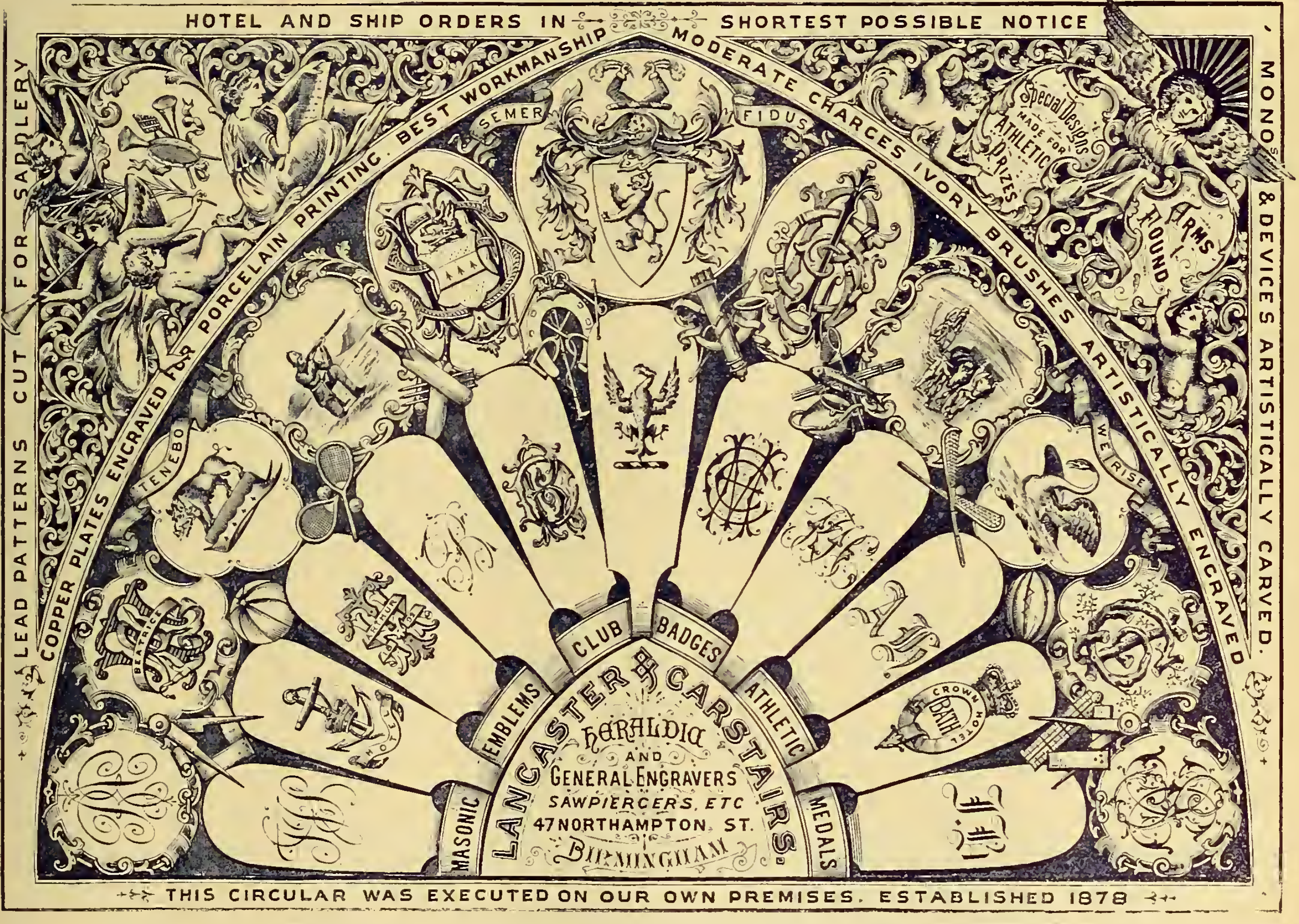
SILVER-MOUNTED
TORTOISESHELL GOODS
IN
Articles for Toilet and
Writing Table.

SILVER-MOUNTED
PAPER KNIVES WITH
TORTOISESHELL, IVORY, AND
MOTHER OF PEARL BLADES.

W. H. WALTER,
Wholesale Jeweller,
31, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
IMPORTER OF NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH, AUSTRIAN, AND ITALIAN FANCY JEWELLERY, **FINEST CORAL** BEADS AND SNAPS.
FRENCH, ROMAN, AND ORIENT PEARLS, PASTE JEWELLERY, BUCKLES, HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
SOVEREIGN PURSES IN GOLD, SILVER AND METAL.
SILVER-MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES AND SILVER-MOUNTED BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "IVY LONDON."

A Large Assortment of Finest Steel Jewellery always in Stock.
STOCK WELL ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF JEWELLERS CULTIVATING SUPERIOR CLASS OF TRADE.



HOTEL AND SHIP ORDERS IN SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE

MONOS & DEVICES ARTISTICALLY CARVED.

LEAD PATTERNS CUT FOR SADDLERY

COPPER PLATES ENGRAVED FOR PORCELAIN PRINTING. BEST WORKMANSHIP MODERATE CHARGES IVORY BRUSHES ARTISTICALLY ENGRAVED

Special Designs MADE FOR ATHLETIC PRIZES

ARMS FOUND!

MASONIC EMBLEMS CLUB BADGES ATHLETIC MEDALS

LANCASTER & CARSTAIRS.
HERALDIC AND GENERAL ENGRAVERS
SAWPIERCERS, ETC
47 NORTHAMPTON. ST.
BIRMINGHAM

THIS CIRCULAR WAS EXECUTED ON OUR OWN PREMISES. ESTABLISHED 1878

HIRST BROS. & CO.,
34, UNION STREET, OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
Importers of German and American Clocks.
SPECIALITY IN VIENNA REGULATORS, SWISS AND WALTHAM WATCHES.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS! REPAIRS!
Of every description—Pivoting, Jewelling, Wheels cut to patterns, Jewellery Repairs, &c., on the premises by men of experience. A trial solicited. Catalogue free on application.

IT IS A NOTED FACT WE ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
Orders and Jobs attended to same day as received.

SILVER MEDAL **USHER & COLE,** PARIS, 1889.

Chronometer and Watch Makers to the Admiralty,

105, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD, LONDON.

Manufacturers of London-made

CALENDARS, REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, AND MARINE CHRONOMETERS.

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.

Watches with Kew Observatory "A" Certificates. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists.

EDWARD DAY,

Refiner ⁘ and ⁘ Assayer

ESTABLISHED 1857,

Dealer in Gold and Silver, pure or in any Standard in Sheet or Wire.

Purchaser of Gold and Silver in Bars, Lemel, Jewellers' Sweep, Dentists' and Photographers' Waste, Gilt and Plated Metal and Old Silver Plate.

Manufacturer of Hollow Gold, Silver and Metal Beads, Beaded and Fancy Wires, Galeree Border, Settings, Brooch Ornaments, Chains, Fancy Rolled Silver and other Metals for Jewellers and Silversmiths.

28, WARSTONE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

And 108, RUE DU TEMPLE, PARIS.

C. WILLIAMS,

Watchmaker & Repairer,

19A, SMALLBROOK ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Specialities:	Specialities:
Pivoting.	*Staffs.*
Cylinders.	*Conversions.*
Pinions.	*Jeweling.*
Verges.	*Case Repairs.*

ALL KINDS OF JEWELERY REPAIRS.

Prompt Attention to Country Orders. Price List on Application.

Mr. N. SCHLEIN

[Vienna, Austria, VII/1, Neubaugasse 72],

Agent of First-rate German and French Manufacturers of Metal Stampings and Raw Materials for Jewelry and Gold and Silver Work, would be glad to have the

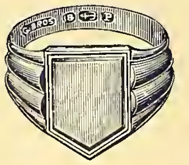
REPRESENTATION IN VIENNA

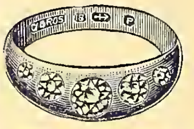
OF SOME

English Houses,

Also for Precious Stones and Pearls.

French and German References. Write direct to Address as above.





GINDER BROS.

Manufacturing Jewelers
And Merchants,
47, FREDERICK STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Ask for Catalogue. Also Appro. Parcel. We solicit your Repairs, and guarantee satisfaction.

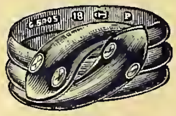
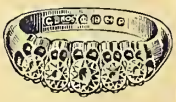
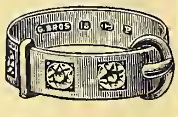
Precious Stone Dealers and Buyers of Old Gold & Silver.

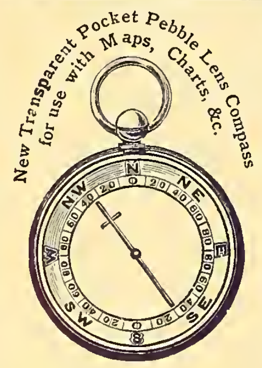
Popular Prices to meet requirements of keenest Purchasers.

Speciality, **GEM RINGS**

Established 1871.

Telegraphic Address—
"SETTERS," BIRMINGHAM.
TELEPHONE No 4085.


New Transparent Pocket Pebble Lens Compass for use with Maps, Charts, &c.

Made in Gold and Silver.

Prices on Application.

FRANCIS BARKER & SON,

12, Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.,

Manufacturers for the Trade and Export

Of High-class Gold and Silver Charm Compasses, Charm Measuring Instruments, Calendars, and other Scientific Novelties for the Watch Chain,

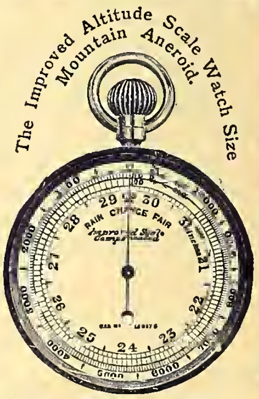
Also Makers of Pocket Mountain Aneroid Barometers, Compasses, and every description of Surveying, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments.

OPERA AND MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.

UNMOUNTED COMPASSES FOR JEWELLERY, &c., SUPPLIED.

Illustrated and Descriptive Trade Catalogues Post Free to any Part of the World on Application.

Cheap Line of Silver Hall-marked Charm Compasses from 12s. per doz.


The Improved Altitude Scale Mountain Aneroid. Watch Size
RAIN CHANGE FAIR

Made in Gilt, Nickel, & Silver Cases. Prices on Application.

ment showed unsecured creditors to the amount of £474, the total deficit being £467 9s. 11d. The bankrupt stated that he commenced business in Nottingham in January, 1883, having previously carried on business at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, since 1868. He brought to Nottingham over £300 in cash and a stock to the value of about £900, and that all his liabilities were settled. There were no available assets in the bankruptcy. In September last the landlord distrained for rent and sold the stock (valued by the bankrupt at £300) by auction, the sale realising £78 odd. A distraint upon the fixtures and fittings in the same shop, which the bankrupt states cost him £250, resulted in only £21 odd being realised by auction. The bankrupt sold the whole of his book debts (about £55) and a policy of assurance for £100 on his own life for £15 to enable him to pay his solicitor's costs of filing the petition. The bankrupt attributes his insolvency to heavy losses sustained through robberies by burglars, having in 1886 been robbed of £400 worth of stock, and in 1891 of over £300. His trade was ruined through the general public believing the latter robbery to be a bogus one, and when the confession of the thief was published about August last, it was too late for him to retrieve his position. The only book of account the bankrupt has kept is a ledger showing his debtors only. No creditors were present or represented and no resolution was come to.

WIEL, ISODORE, *Silversmith*, 43 and 46, MUSEUM-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. The first meeting was held on the 21st ult. The statement of affairs showed unsecured liabilities amounting to £1,050, and assets *nil*. The Official Receiver stated that, in consequence of the business proving unremunerative, he transferred it to his wife in July, 1892. She was stated to be a creditor for £500, but she would not be able to prove her debt until the other creditors had been paid 20s. in the £. The transference of the business to the wife would have to be thoroughly investigated, and the debtor had consented to an adjudication. The debtor stated that he had been travelling for his wife, but received no fixed salary. Whenever they made anything in the workshop he used to go out and sell it. He only did a small business, but it was only for cash. The debtor was then questioned at some length with regard to an underwriting speculation, from which it appeared that a solicitor, named Beall, asked him to underwrite 1,500 shares in the Sapphire and Ruby Co., Limited, and he gave him an undertaking that he should receive £150 as bonus. He understood that Beall received £15, but it had not been handed over to debtor. Beall had become bankrupt, and debtor had claimed £150 against his estate, but he was not sure if the proof had been admitted. The proceedings were then concluded. The principal creditors in the matter are :—

		£	s.	d.
Chaplin and Co.	London	45	0	0
Dentkempe	The Haage, Holland.	45	0	0
Earl and Son	London	120	0	0
Maddisons	,,	80	0	0
Houle and Sons	,,	100	0	0
Saunders and Sheppard	,,	80	0	0
Weill, Mrs.	,,	500	0	0

RICHARDSON, TOM EDWIN, *Jeweler*, 27, AIRE-STREET, GOOLE. This debtor made application recently at Wakefield County-court for his discharge. It was stated that the estate would pay a dividend of not more than 8d. in the £, and the judge suspended his discharge for two years, the shortest term he could when the estate did not pay 10s. in the £.

WHITE, R. H., *Optician*, 18, PARK-ROW, LEEDS. A receiving order has been made and the public examination was held at Leeds on the 25th ult.

PARKER and BROWN (JOHN BROWN), *Silversmith*, GARDEN-STREET, SHEFFIELD. The principal creditors in this case are :—

		£	s.	d.
Headly, Birch, and Co.	Birmingham	243	9	0
Vivian, H. H., and Co., Limited	,,	29	7	9
Carlisle Bros.	Sheffield	26	4	5
Dewsnap—(Trustees of)	,,	91	15	8
Gallimore, W., and Sons	,,	60	8	1
Gladwin, Benjamin	,,	19	4	1
Hancock, James	,,	537	0	0
Morton, J. E.	,,	22	16	7
Rollason, A., and Sons	,,	387	16	0
Rowland, Sarah	,,	123	0	6
Swallow, Frederick	,,	25	5	4
FULLY SECURED CREDITOR	,,	201	0	3

Partly secured creditors are a building society for £916 4s. 5d., and bankers' claims amount to £542 10s. 1d.

LAWSON, WILLIAM JOHN (the younger), *Watchmaker*, HEBBURN, came up at the Newcastle County-court, on the 11th ult., for his first public examination. The debtor's sworn statement of affairs showed that his liabilities were £174, and his free assets £48, leaving a deficiency of £126 2s. 5d. He attributes his insolvency to bad trade during the last three or four years owing to strikes and depression in the Durham coal trade.

HILTON, JAMES, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, 10, BOLTON-STREET, BURY. A receiving order has been made in this case, the examination being held on the 17th ult. at the Bolton Court-house. The following are the principal creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
Pritchard, R. W., and Co.	London	34	18	0
Cohen, J.	Birmingham	42	0	0
Davies, D. L.	,,	40	0	0
Mott, Thomas S.	,,	215	0	0
Stevens, —	Bury	50	0	0
Mosten and Son	Coventry	79	7	0
Midiner, G.	Liverpool	23	8	0
Armstrong, T., and Sons	Manchester	70	18	0
Orrell, William	Radcliffe	68	0	0
FULLY SECURED CREDITOR	...	56	3	0

ALLEN, ROBERT, *Watchmaker*, 39, UNION-STEET, DOWLAIS. Among the principal creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Constantine and Floyd	Birmingham	24	8	9
Griffiths, W., and Co.	,,	62	0	0
Wright, L. I.	Manchester	26	8	6

There are in addition several amounts under £20.

DEEDS OF ASSIGNMENTS.

SMALLEY, FREDERICK WM., *Jeweler*, WARD'S-BUILDINGS, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER, and 170, BOLTON-ROAD, PENDLETON, SALFORD. A deed of assignment has been made by the debtor, which provides for a composition of 12s. 6d. in the £. The unsecured creditors are returned at £1,214 19s., the fully secured creditors £80, and the assets are estimated at £322. The following are the principal creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
Allday, J., and Son	Birmingham	49	0	0
Cohen Bros.	,,	40	0	0
Ehrhardt, W.	,,	66	0	0
Goldsmid Bros. and Co.	...	302	0	0
Goode, J., and Son	Birmingham	37	0	0
Natham Bros.	,,	33	0	0
Rodgers and Co.	Coventry	27	0	0
Michael Bros.	London	61	0	0
Murdoch	,,	85	0	0
Boyer, W. A.	Manchester	82	0	0
Cavin, H. J., and Co.	,,	75	0	0
Fulda and David	,,	36	0	0
Harrop, J.	,,	59	0	0
Lynds, S. H.	,,	45	0	0

SHARP, H., AND SON (HENRY SHARP, trading as), *Jeweler*, 120, LOZELLS-ROAD, ASTON, near BIRMINGHAM. The unsecured liabilities are returned at £578, and the assets at £199. The following are some of the principal creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
Cox, W. F.	Birmingham	33	0	0
Durban and Co.	,,	36	0	0
Light and Whitcomb	,,	28	0	0
Millward, W.	,,	31	0	0
Natham Bros.	,,	20	0	0
Pearce, H.	,,	72	0	0
Robotham and Co.	,,	21	0	0
Westwood, C., and Sons	,,	21	0	0
Whitehouse, E.	,,	33	0	0

ROW, RICHARD WHITEFIELD, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, HIGH-STREET, ALTON. A deed of assignment was filed April 7th. The unsecured liabilities are £829 5s. 11d., and the estimated assets £180. The principal creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Grimshaw and Baxter	London	24	19	11
Milleret, P., and Co.	,,	24	6	10
Lewis, J. H.	Birmingham	100	0	0
Lewis, W. O.	,,	250	0	0
Sloane and Carter	,,	230	0	0

BECKETT, JAMES FRANCIS, *Watchmaker*, LOWESTOFT, has made a deed of assignment, J. H. Silver, 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham, being appointed trustee. The principal creditor is A. Sydenham, with a debt of over £60, Messrs. Greenwood about £17. The whole liabilities are estimated at £121, and assets at £30.

HUNT, JANE (HUNT AND SON, trading as), *Optician*, 109, GEORGE-STREET, CORK. A deed of assignment was filed on January 31st. The unsecured liabilities are £745, estimated assets £291. A composition of 2s. in the £, payable in cash within fourteen days was offered.

GREENFIELD, ROBERT, *Jeweler*, 75, LOMBARD-STREET, DUBLIN. A deed of assignment has been drawn, dated

April 14th, and was filed on April 15th. The unsecured liabilities are £699 14s. 3d., estimated net assets £216 12s. 2d. The principal creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Fulda and David	London	158	12	0
Jeannot, Paul	,,	42	12	0
Sydenham, A.	Birmingham	136	16	1
Cohen, I., and Sons	,,	73	0	9
Allaun, William...	Dublin	150	0	0
Winrock, M.	,,	25	0	0
Albion, L.	,,	44	15	0

CYTZER, JOSEPH, *Jeweler*, 13 and 14, STRAND-STREET, WHITEHAVEN, has made a deed of assignment, Frank Womersley, accountant, Piccadilly, Manchester, being appointed trustee. The principal creditors are—

		£	s.	d.
Lipscomb, Bailey, and Co.	Birmingham	27	0	0
Woolf Bros.	,,	23	0	0
Greenberg	Dublin	25	0	0
Hotham and Whiting	Leeds	46	14	0
Bernestein, M....	Liverpool	20	0	0
Norman, S. E.	Manchester	55	2	6
Kerfoot, A, ...	Preston	37	0	0
Kennedy, Moses	Whitehaven	28	7	6

The unsecured liabilities are £363; estimated assets £145.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

BRITTON, JOHN JAMES, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, 84, GEORGE-STREET, SOUTH STOCKTON. Second and final dividend of 2s. 6d.

COHEN, LAWRENCE, AND COHEN, LOUIS (L. COHEN, COHEN, AND CO., trading as), *Watch Material Dealers*, 48, HATTON-GARDEN. Second and final dividend of $1\frac{1}{6}$d.

EDWARD, GEORGE SHERWOOD (GEORGE EDWARD, trading as), *Goldsmith and Jeweler*, 62, PICCADILLY, and 34, COOLHURST-ROAD, CROUCH END. Dividend of 8s.

MARCUS, JOHN, *Jeweler and Watch and Clock Maker*, 72, OXFORD-STREET. Dividend of 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d.

MAYER, GUSTAV, *Watch Manufacturer*, 118, FELLOWS-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, and 11, HATTON GARDEN. Supplemental dividend of 3d.

OBENHAUF, WILLIAM, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, 23A, BANK-STREET, 5, and NORTH-STREET, HOLME-HEAD, CARLISLE. Dividend of 4s. $4\frac{7}{26}$d.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

BRAHAM, W., AND CO., *Wholesale Opticians and Factors*, 5, KEY HILL-DRIVE, BIRMINGHAM. March 31st. Debts by Walter Braham, who continues under the same style.

HEELEY AND BURDEKIN, *Electro-plate Manufacturers*, NETHERTHORPE WORKS, NETHERTHORPE-STREET, SHEFFIELD. March 21st. Debts by Charles Ratcliffe Heeley, who continues under the style of Heeley and Co.

LEVESLEY BROS. AND LLOYD, *Electro-plate Manufacturers, Cutlers, Silversmiths, Manufacturers, Agents, and Merchants*, CENTRAL WORKS, MARY-STREET, SHEFFIELD, and 31, SNOW HILL, LONDON. March 17th. Debts by Thomas Levesley.

MARGAINE, AUSTELL, AND CO., *Clock Manufacturers and Opticians*, 77, FAUBOURG ST. MARTIN, PARIS, and MAYFIELD-ROAD, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM. January 7th.

MACKENZIE, JOHN (MARGARET M'KENZIE AND ANGUS MACLEOD), *Watchmakers and Jewelers*, CROMWELL-STREET, STORNOWAY. March 22nd. Debts by Angus Macleod, who continues in his own name.

READING, SAMUEL ALFRED, AND READING, FREDERICK FRANCIS, *Manufacturers of Jewelry and Electro-plate*, 7, 9, and 11, SPENCER-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. September 30th, 1892. Debts of the electro-plate and chain manufacturing business by S. A. Reading, who continues there under the style of John Reading and Sons. Debts of the gold ring manufacturing business by F. F. Reading, who will carry on business at 17, Vyse-street, Birmingham, under the style of F. F. Reading.

VENOUR, F., AND SON (G. F. VENOUR), *Gold and Silversmith*, 97, SPENCER-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. A circular has been issued to creditors inviting them to attend a meeting on May 1st, to consider the affairs of this firm with a view to a deed of assignment. The meeting is called for 3 o clock, at the New Hall at Birmingham.

* * *

Silver Cradle.—The silver cradle presented by the inhabitants of Kimberley and Beaconsfield S.A. to Mr. James Lawrence, then mayor, has recently been on view at Messrs. Mappin Bros., Cheapside.

The London Chamber of Arbitration.—A London Chamber of Arbitration has been formed, with offices within the precincts of the Guildhall. A large number of gentlemen have been enrolled as arbitrators in nearly every branch of trade. At present our trades are very unequally represented, and as we find only one gentleman put down as a jeweler—so many choosing rather to be called gold and silversmiths—we think the list should be revised before we publish it ; perhaps this fact will be realised by the chamber when they proceed to issue specified trades lists. We intend to call their attention to these facts.

Lectures on Gemmology.—The first Polytechnic course of lectures on gemmology were brought to a close on the 25th ult. They have been most successful and well patronised by the West End trade, not only by the employés, but by some of the principal employers. It was observed by several manufacturers—perhaps with some amount of pride—that for *quality* such an audience had probably never been brought together to hear a course of technical lectures at the institution. It was most gratifying to see the eagerness with which the information was received, and when we remark that the whole of the front seats were occupied sometimes thirty and even forty minutes before the advertised time for commencing, in order to get a good view of the specimens, it will be evident that it was very real. The lectures have been illustrated by several thousand specimens, including rare varieties of many of the familiar gems now and then supplemented by specimens brought by the audience. On Monday, May 1st, a demonstration is to be given at the Museum of Practical Geology by the lecturer. The meeting is fixed at 8 p.m. at the horseshoe case on the first floor. The interest taken by the trade in these lectures must be a source of gratification to the committee of the Horological Institute, who first launched out in this direcfion, and had it not been for them probably the Polytechnic would never have taken up the subject. Now, however, they speak of adding it to their curriculum as a regular study. It must also be borne in mind that hitherto the importance of the science has not been recognised by the Goldsmiths' Company.

Curious Presentation to Mr. Gladstone.—A Cork jeweler has forwarded to the Premier a gold pendant, the centre of which is formed of the lead of the bullets used by the police on the occasion of the affair at Mitchelstown. On the groundwork of lead is a shamrock formed of three hearts. The inscription on the pendant includes the names of the three men shot at Mitchelstown by the police. We have on several occasions mounted bullets that have been extracted from people. During the American war, a soldier was hard up for bullets, and charged his rifle with his wife's earrings, one of which lodged in the calf of one of the enemys' legs. There it remained until two years ago. It was then extracted in a recognisable condition, whereupon the gentleman advertised for its original owner, who, strange to say, was found.

Presentation to G. V. Ganney.—Previous to his departure from Glossop to manage his father's business at Tunbridge Wells, friends and admirers of G. V. Ganney presented him with an address in a very handsome travelling bag. Mr. Ganney was highly respected ; he was the originator of the Wednesday Afternoon Football Club and captain of a cycling club.

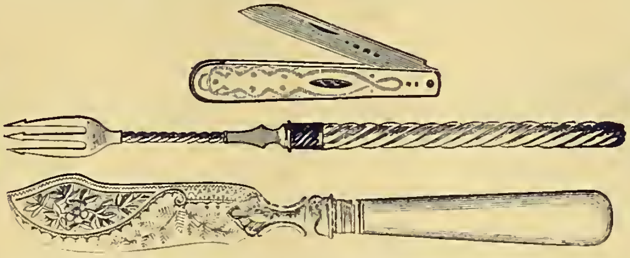
New German Time.—The first of April was the day fixed for the general revolution in the reckoning of time in Germany. So far every place has had i's own time of day, which depended on the position of the sun. The time adopted is the so-called middle European time—that is, the time at the fifteenth degree east longitude from Greenwich. This meridian goes through Stargard, in Pomerania, and Goerlitz, in Silesia. These places will, therefore, not need to alter their clocks. The new German time will be exactly one hour ahead of the Greenwich time. In one of his last speeches made in Parliament Moltke advocated the introduction of a common time in Germany, and pointed out its importance for railway traffic in time of war. The change will amount to over half an hour in some places.

Thanks.—In remitting his subscription for another year, Mr. Charles E. Cooke, watchmaker and jeweler, writes from Bingham, Notts : —"I have taken two other watchmakers' journals, but I have now stopped them, as I consider there is more readable matter in yours than in the other two." Mr. F. F. Paxman, watchmaker and jeweler, of Tewkesbury and Winchcombe, writes : "I look on the WATCHMAKER as A1 among our trade journals."

More Shop Breaking.—Recently the premises of A. and G. Pinfold, Metronome Works, Cleckheaton, were broken into between 12 and 1 a.m. The thieves made an entrance through the front door, which was doubled-locked by means of a good padlock and lock on door. The former they took away with them and the other was forced. The whole of the goods they removed were taken from the window and consisted of about seven dozen silver watches, besides a quantity of gold broaches, gold rings, pencils, seals, alberts, etc., to the value of £400. We believe the police have not been able as yet to get any clue to the thieves. The stock is insured, and the claim has been submitted to the company.

The Heaviest Watch Ever Made.—The same authority informs its readers that the heaviest watch ever made was for the Emperor Charles V. (1530). The weight of this was 27lb. The most expensive one ever made was one made in 1844, by Messrs. Hart, of Cornhill, for the Sultan Abaul-Medjid, the sound of which resembled that of a *powerful* and harmonious cathedral clock." The cost was 1,200 guineas. Both these statements are erroneous. One firm of to-day catologues complicated watches (and keeps them in stock) up to £1,000. While several times that amount are sometimes put into watches and their attachments.

ROBERT PRINGLE & Co., Silversmiths, &c., Wilderness Works, 40 & 42, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.,



Have a very fine and varied stock of the following Hall-Marked Silver Goods—

Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Pickle Forks, Salt Cellars, Salt Spoons, Jam Spreads, Cases of Knife, Fork and Spoon, Snuff Boxes, Card Cases, Cigar Cases, &c., &c.

Goods sent on appro. **Price Lists Post Free on receipt of Trade Card.**

ADOLPH SCOTT,

Manufacturing Jeweller

And IMPORTER of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL

AND

Fancy Goods

Of every Description

SEND FOR PRICE LIST—

49, Vyse Street, BIRMINGHAM.

LOWEST PRICES.

Appro. Parcels

FOR

Selection at LIST PRICES.

Particular attention given to repairs of every description, and turned out in first-class style at lowest prices.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,

12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,

Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil. Paste, Steel, and Jet Brooches and Earrings. Silk, Horn, Vulcanite, Steel, and Black Bead Alberts. Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses. Table Cutlery.

THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

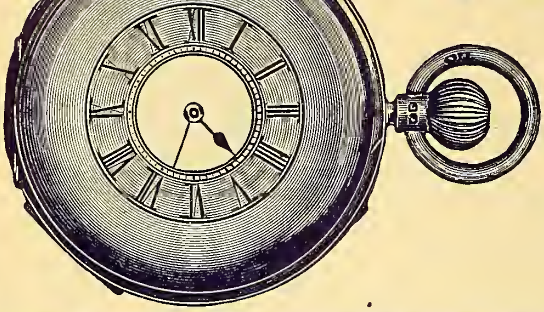
Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.

N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewellery, Birch's Keys, Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E. P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands, Biscuits, Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E. P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELLERY, &c.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.



NEWSOME & CO.,

THE BUTTS, COVENTRY.

WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

All kinds of English Lever Watches in Stock. Sole Makers of Patent Safety Wheel for Going Barrels. Keyless Work a Spécialité with or without the

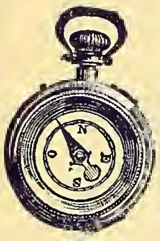
KEW CERTIFICATE IN "A," "B," OR "C" CLASS.

Highest No. Marks for Positional Adjustment at Kew. Watch No. 102816, 36·4 out of possible 40. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

NOVELTY.

NEW PEDOMETER-COMPASS.

(PATENT.)



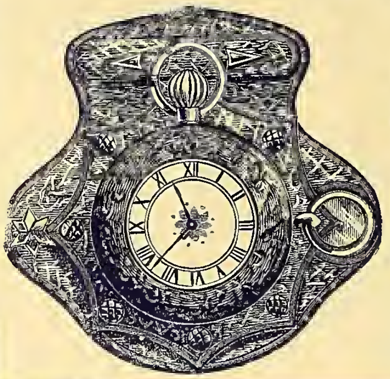
Case Nickel, size 14 lines. Big hand marks the whole circuit of 1,760 yards, the small hand in 50 miles, both indicate fractions. The Pedometer is regulated on a step of 2½ feet. The compass of this instrument is further provided **with a Map**, on which are indicated the principal towns of United Kingdom or other country. Price 8s. for one Sample, 20 per cent. discount for 12 pieces, CASH.

P. A. JOANNOT,

Watch Manufactory:—

5, ALPES, GENEVA, (SWITZERLAND).

A. GARSTIN & CO.,



1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11,
QUEEN SQUARE,
ALDERSGATE STREET.
LONDON, E.C.,
Wholesale Fancy Leather Goods Manufacturers.

NOVELTY for 1893.

The "Princess Marie" Registered Detachable Watch Pocket.

Worn above waist in position of gentleman's watch pocket, or on breast. Attached to any watch chain. Mounted lizard skin, and in all ordinary leathers.

Berndorf Metal Works

(ARTHUR KRUPP).

General Agent & Manager: Arthur E. Heckford.

TRADE MARK.

BIRMINGHAM—SHEFFIELD.

Thio, Nickel Silver, and German Silver, Sheet Metal, Wires, &c.

Thio and Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, &c. Finished or Ready for Plating.

BMF

Wholesale * Trade * Only.

PURE NICKEL COOKING UTENSILS. ART BRONZE GOODS.

Telegrams: "Berndorf, Birmingham."
Telephone Nos.: Birmingham, 4048. Sheffield, 765.

CHAS. HARROLD and CO.,

No. 2 & 3, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham,

ASSAYERS, REFINERS, & DEALERS IN BULLION.

Fine Gold in Sheet or Grain; Fine Silver in Sheet, Grain, or Ingot; Sterling Silver in Ingots or Sheet; Fine and Sterling Wires, all sizes & patterns.

PATENT WATCH PENDANTS, BLANKS, STAMPINGS, BEADS, &c.

Silver Solders, all qualities; Pure Copper for Alloys.

GOLD, SILVER, & PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY

The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases; also Jewellers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.

Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country.

Antique Silverings,
Oxydizings, AND
PARCEL-GILDING
IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

FIRST
INTRODUCER OF THE

Sand-Blast Process

WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD,
AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.

"Special attention to Country Orders."

9 & 10, NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

The Charge for the Insertion of a Telegraphic Address in this list is 3s. 6d. for a year or any portion thereof. Cash to accompany order.]

Appleby and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Appleby, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**
Armstrong, Adam L.—**Armstrong, Clockmaker, Landport.**
Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4 St. Mary's-street, Manchester—**Armstrong, St. Mary's, Manchester.**
Backes and Strauss, 64, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.—**Brooches, London.**
Barker, F., and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.—**Altazimuth, London.**
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton-garden, London—**Baume Watch, London.**
Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, E.C.—**Yttrium, London.**
Berndorf Metal Works, 25, Frederick-street, and Regent-street, Birmingham—**Berndorf, Birmingham.**
Blanckensee, Lionel, 18 and 19, Northwood-street, Birmingham—**Progressive, Birmingham.**
Botwright and Grey, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell—**Botwright, Clerkenwell.**
Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham—**Bragoria, Birmingham.**
Brooks, J. and H., Cape Works, Birmingham—**Emerald, Birmingham.**
Carley, Geo., and Co., 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.—**Carley, London.**
Carter & Co., 89, Vyse Street, Birmingham—**Retract, Birmingham.**
Chapman, Son, and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London, E.C.—**Tantalus, London.**
Clémence, Frères, 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.--**Les Bois, London.**
Cohen, Philip, 1, Oxford-terrace, Chapel Fields, Coventry.—**Cohen, Coventry.**
Comyns, Wm., and Sons, 41, 43, 45, and 47, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.—**Grandeur, London.**
Cooper, H. J., and Co., (Ltd.), 22, Thavies Inn, W.C.—**Hencoop, London.**
Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham—**Fenwick, Augusta-street, Birmingham.**
Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Fischer, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**
Fletcher, R., and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester—**Tissue, Stoneclough.**
Ford and Wright, 116 and 118, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Briolette, London.**
Garstin, A., and Co., 1 to 11, Queen-square, Aldersgate-street—**Garstin, London.**
Ginder Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Setters, Birmingham.**
Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Gleeson, Clerkenwell.**
Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham—**Quality, Birmingham.**
Gray, E., and Son, London—**Materials, London.**
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden—**Pyrogenic, London.**
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.—**Greenberg, Birmingham.**
Grimshaw and Baxter, 33 and 35, Goswell-road, London, E.C.—**Grimbax, London.**
Hall and Co., Prince's Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham—**Reality, Birmingham.**
Hammond, Creake, and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield—**Creake, Sheffield.**
Harrold, Chas., and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**
Harvey, G. W., and Co., Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Harvey, Frederick-street, Birmingham.**
Hill, C. J., Russell House, Coventry—**Hill, Russell House, Coventry.**
Horton and Allday, 195, Warstone-lane, Birmingham—**Silversmiths, Birmingham.**
Hope, 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Hopeful, Birmingham.**
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.—**Jeannot, London.**
Johnstone, G. H., and Co., 38, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Sleevelinks, Birmingham.**
Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.—**Jowato, London National Telephone, 6599.**
Jones, T. Walter, 48 50, Hylton-street, Birmingham—**Studs, Birmingham.**
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Wheatsheaf, London; Standard, Birmingham.**
King and Sons, 222 and 224, Goswell-road, E.C.—**Ormolu, London.**
Kirkham, W., 18, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Kirkham, Clerkenwell-road.**
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John's-square, E.C.—**Lamb, St. John's-square, London.**
London and Paris Optic and Clock Co., 7, Jewin-street, London, E.C.—**Lunettier, London.**
Mander, H., and Co., 75, Spon End, Coventry—**Mander, Spon End, Coventry.**
Newsome and Co., The Butts, Coventry—**Newsome Butts, Coventry.**
Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, E.C.—**Oliver, King-square, London,**
Pendleton, W., and Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Fingering, Birmingham.**
Phelps Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham—**Phelps Bros., Birmingham.**
Pringle, R. and Co., 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road, London—**Wilderness, London.**
Reading, N. C., and Co., 180, Warstone lane, Birmingham—**Albo, Birmingham.**
Robbins and Appleton, American Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., U.S.A.—**Robbins, London.**
Round, John, and Son, (Ltd.), Tudor Works Sheffield.—**Rounds, Sheffield.**
Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus—**Export, London.**
Sawdon, W., 17, Bridge-street, Whitby—**Sawdon, Bridge-street, Whitby.**
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Scott, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**
Smith and Sons, Hearsall Works, Coventry—**Smith, Hearsall Works, Coventry.**
Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.—**Stauffers, London.**
Stokes and Ireland, 83 and 84, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham—**Stokes and Ireland, Birmingham.**
Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Sturtevant, London.**
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Sydenham, Birmingham.**
Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.—**Thwaites, St. John Street-road, London.**
Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, London—**Usco, London.**
Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham—**Vaughton, Gothic Works, Birmingham.**
Venour, F., and Son, 97, Spencer-street, Birmingham—**Venour, Spencer-street, Birmingham.**
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London, E.C.—**Ivy, London.**
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, E.C.—**Festal, London.**
Westwood, Chas., and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**
White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry—**Retort, Coventry.**
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, E.C.—**Whitton, Clerkenwell.**
Whitfield, F., and Co., Oxford-street, Birmingham—**Safes, Birmingham.**
Wholesale Traders' Association (Ltd.), 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham—**Poppleton, Birmingham; Poppleton, Huddersfield.**
Wilkins, John, and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.—**Wilkins, 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.**

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

[To be cut out and forwarded to the Publishers, HEYWOOD & Co., Ltd, 63, Fleet Street, E.C., together with the amount of Subscription (5s. Home or Abroad, Post free).]

Add my name to your List of Subscribers, and forward me "THE WATCHMAKER" until further notice, for which I enclose Five Shillings, being Twelve Months' Subscription in advance.

Name..
Address..
....

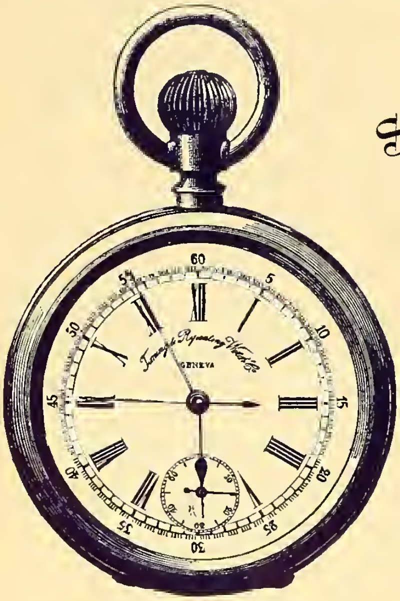
Date..............................

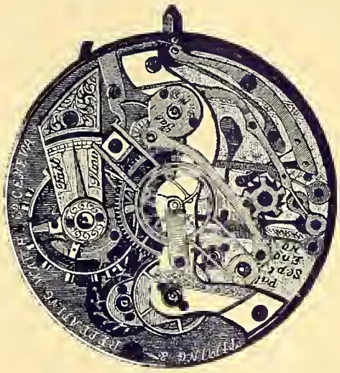
TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

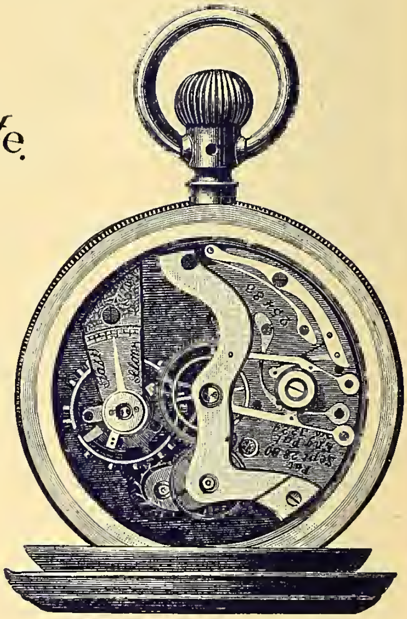
OF GENEVA.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS.

Simple, Durable, Accurate.







WITH AND WITHOUT

MINUTE RECKONERS.

MANUFACTURED UNDER LUGRIN'S PATENT.

(Controlled formerly by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.)

SOLD IN GOLD, SILVER, AND EXTRA WHITE METAL CASES

— BY ALL —

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

OF GENEVA.

TO THE TRADE.

WE beg to inform the trade that we have now placed on the market a complete line of

CHRONOGRAPHS

AND

SPLIT SECOND CHRONOGRAPHS

with and without Minute Reckoners, suitable for Horse-racing and any other close observations.

Above movements being constructed entirely by machinery under LUGRIN'S PATENTS (these patents were formerly controlled by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY of WALTHAM, Mass.) are INTERCHANGEABLE in every part. Any part of our Chronographs and Splits can be readily obtained and exchanged or replaced at a very moderate cost, thus obviating any necessity of sending away for repairs.

This should give full confidence to the Dealers who formerly have been troubled by the delicate machinery of Chronograph and Split Watches.

REPAIRS OF OUR CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS ARE EASY TO ALL WATCHMAKERS.

Let it be well understood that the quality of above movements is perfect, and its TIMING QUALITIES are EQUAL to any simple and well-made Timekeeper.

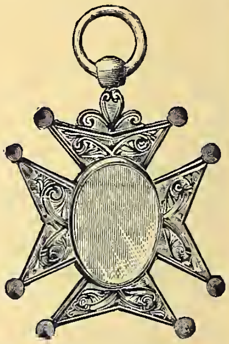
EVERY MOVEMENT IS FULLY GUARANTEED AGAINST ANY FAULT OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

ATHLETIC MEDAL NO. 52.

DOG SHOW MEDAL, NO. 204.


ATHLETIC MEDAL, NO. 50.

A. SYDENHAM,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Jeweler,

26, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LADIES' RINGS—
Very fine selections of Ladies' Rings to suit all tastes.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS—
Signet Rings, Knot Rings, Bangle Rings, and all other styles of Gentlemen's Rings to suit all requirements.

KEEPERS—
Beautiful and choice selection of all the most fashionable and pretty patterns of 18ct. and 9-ct. Gold Keeper Rings, from the cheapest to the most expensive.

WEDDING RINGS
And Bangle Rings at all prices.

SILVER RINGS—
Silver Rings, in great variety, to suit all districts.

GOLD BROOCHES—
The choicest and most charming selection of Coloured Gold and Bright Gold Brooches ever offered.

SILVER BROOCHES—
The largest and best selection of all the newest and most saleable Silver Brooches, View Brooches, and Name Brooches in the Trade.

WATCHES—
Grand selection of Gold and Silver Watches, of all the best possible qualities of English, Waltham, and Swiss manufacture.

GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS—
Gold and Silver Chains, of every description, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

SEALS—
Charms, Seals, Pendants, and Compasses, in great variety.

SILVER MATCH BOXES—
Match Boxes, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, of all sorts.

LINKS AND SUITES—
Gold and Silver Studs, Links, and Solitaires, at all prices.

MASONIC JEWELS—
Masonic Jewels, Buffalo Jewels, Medals, &c., of every description.

SCARF PINS—
Gold and Silver Scarf Pins, at all prices, to suit all tastes.

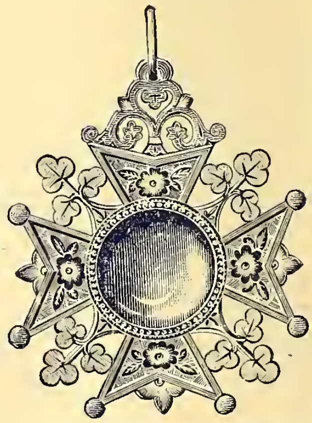
GOLD PENCILS—
Gold and Silver Pencils to please everyone.

BRACELETS—
Bracelets and Bangles, in Gold and Silver, of all the newest and best patterns.

GOLD AND SILVER

MEDALS

Of Every Description.



POULTRY SHOW MEDAL.

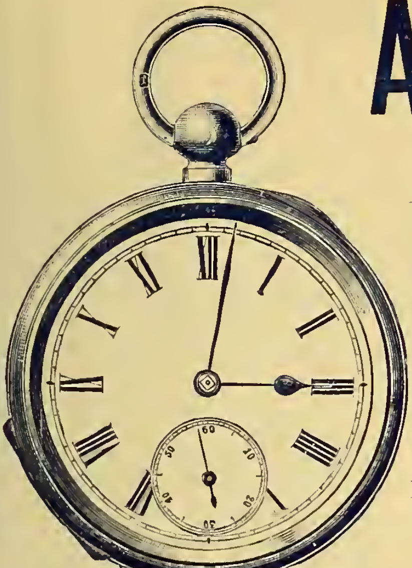
NO. 81 ATHLETIC MEDAL.

Gold and Silver Medals of every description for Athletic Sports, Yachting, Boating, Swimming, Cycling, Golf, Shooting, and competitions of every kind. Cheap Medals for all sorts of school prizes.

Struck Medals for Poultry Shows, Dog Shows, Bird Shows, Rabbit Shows, Horse Shows, and Agricultural and Horticultural Shows of all kinds.

SPECIAL DIES CUT TO ORDER.

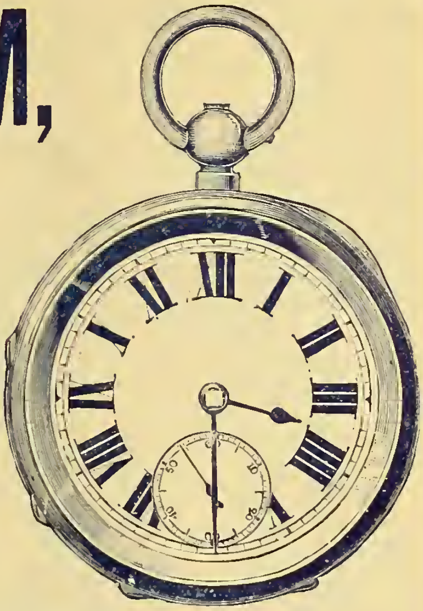
FULL PRICE LISTS SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE ONLY.



A. SYDENHAM,

Wholesale & Manufacturing Jeweler, and Watch Factor.

26, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



GOLD ENGLISH WATCHES

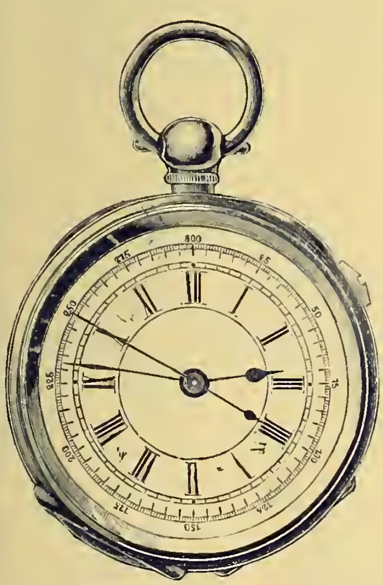
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE ORDERS.

Gentlemen's Gold Watches of all the Best Styles of Movements, at various prices.

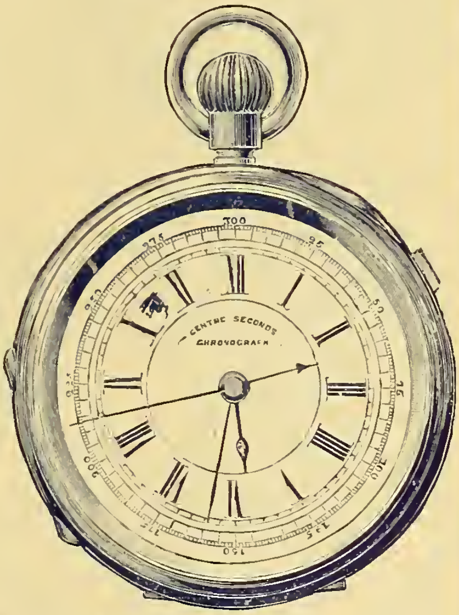
Plain or Engine-turned Cases.
All 18ct. English Hall Marked.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS FOR PRESENTATION WATCHES.



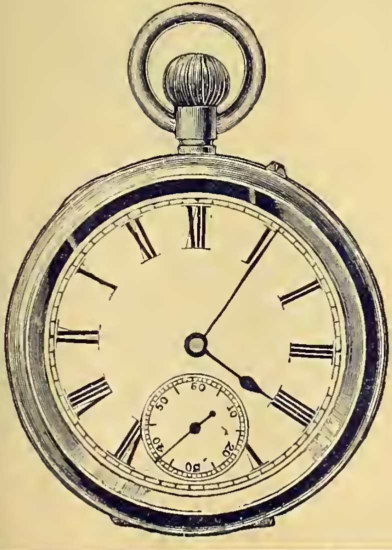
Very fine selection of Centre Seconds Keyless and Key-winding, English Gold Watches, with $\frac{3}{4}$-plate Movements, all of the finest qualities of make and finish, Jeweled in every action, Chronometer Balance, Massive 18ct. English Hall Marked Cases.

Plain or Engine-turned.



SILVER WATCHES

TO SUIT ALL MARKETS.

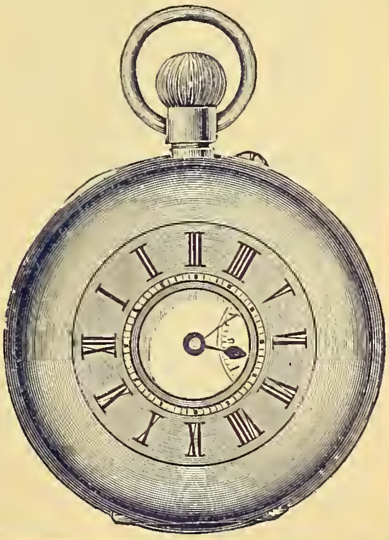


Gold English Watches

Of the Best Manufacture always in Stock.

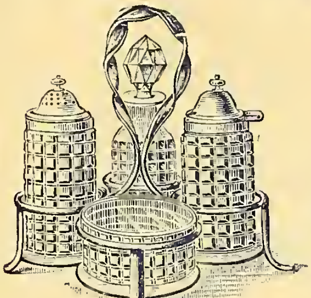
WATCHES SENT ON APPROBATION FOR SPECIAL ORDERS.

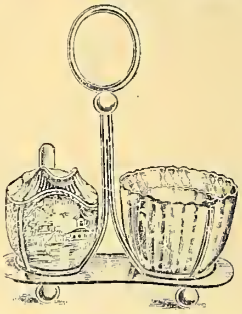
Gold English Keyless Watches, Open Face, Hunters and Half-hunters, with full Jeweled $\frac{3}{4}$-plate Movements, Chronometer Balance, finished throughout in high-class London Style. Fitted in 18ct. London Hall Marked Cases. Plain or Engine-turned.

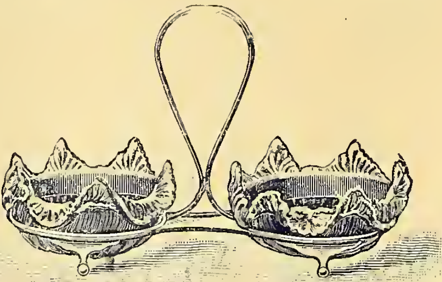


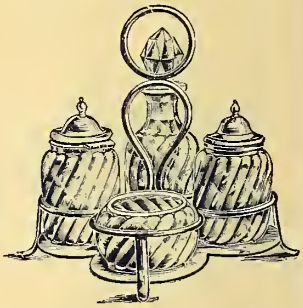
Ladies' GOLD WATCHES in great variety.

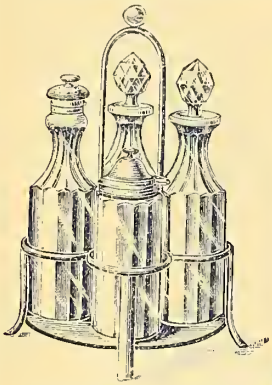
LIONEL BLANKENSEE, Manufacturer of ELECTRO PLATE IN EVERY VARIETY.

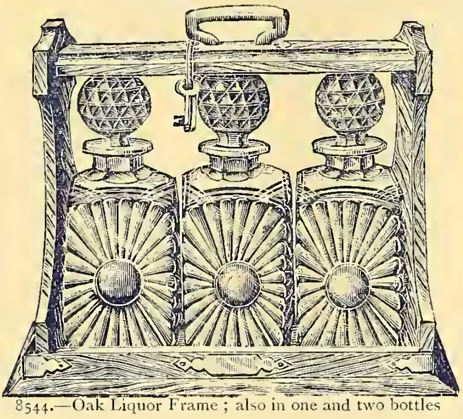

9578.—Plaid Glass Luncheon Cruet.

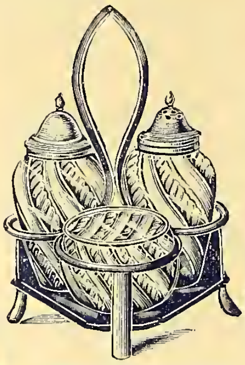

9719.—Sugar and Cream, Willow Pattern Design, Copeland China, all Colors.

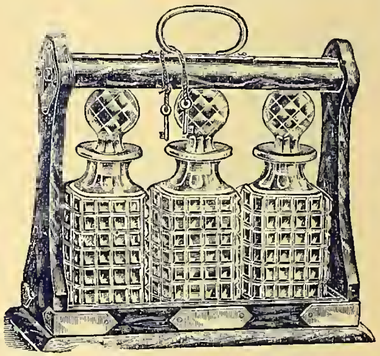

9028.—Double Jelly, Rich Ruby Glass, and in larger size.

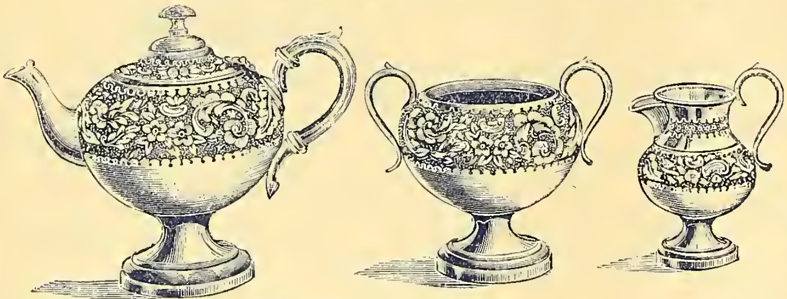

9385.—Twist Glass Luncheon Cruet.

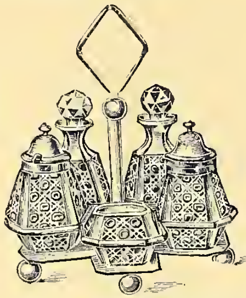

620.—Government Pattern Glass Cruet, and in 5 and 6 hole.

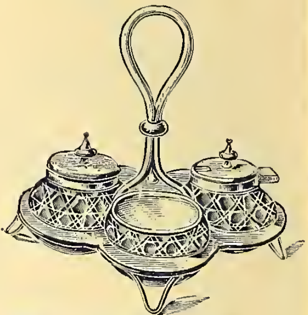

8544.—Oak Liquor Frame; also in one and two bottles

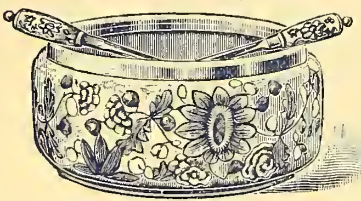

9723.—Breakfast, New Pressed Glass.

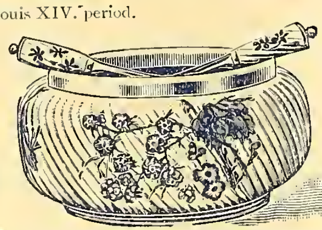

8780.—Oak Liquor Frame, American Glass (Sole Right).

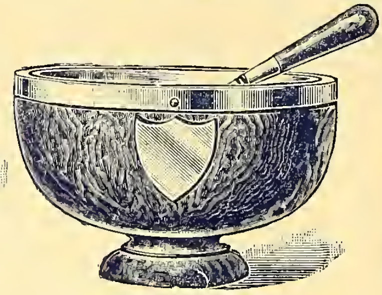

9864.—Tea Set. Louis XIV. period.

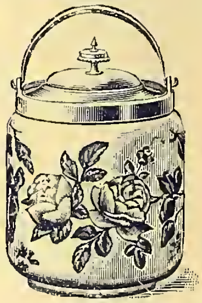

9875.—Fine Cut Glass, Carlton.

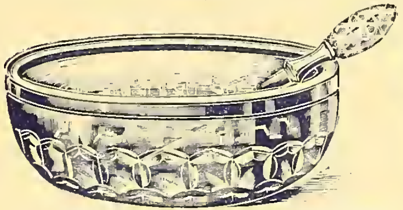

9869.—Cut Glass, New Hobnail.

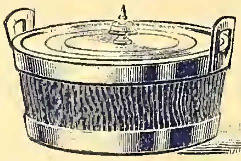

06.—China Salad with helpers, Crown Derby Decoration.

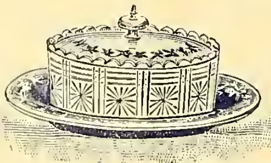

3756.—China Salad with helpers, Strawberry Leaves.

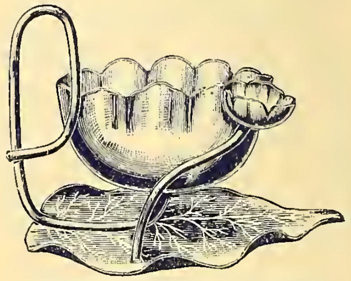

3782.—Oak Salad with helpers.

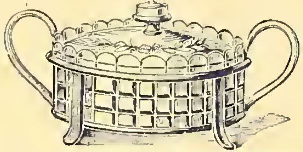

74.—China Biscuit, English Hand-Painted.

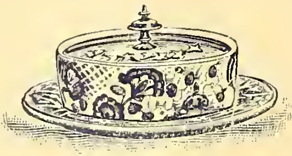

9402.—Salad Bowl with helpers, American Glass.

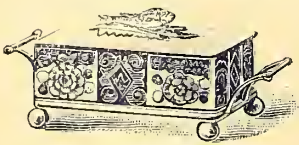

3427.—Oak Tub, Butter.


9486.—Butter Glass in two sizes


9368.—Lily Sugar Bowl, Gilt inside, and Sifter.


9876.—Plaid Glass Butter, Pressed Ivy Cover.


8539.—China Butter, Crown Derby Decoration.

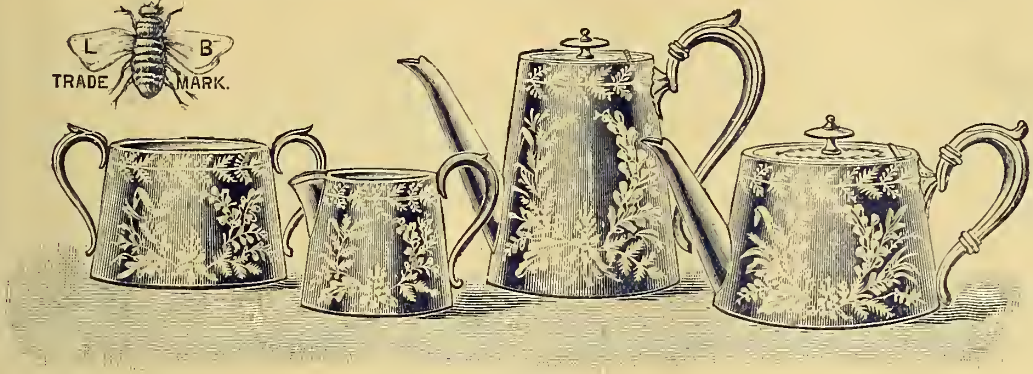

3824.—China Sardine, Crown Derby Decoration.

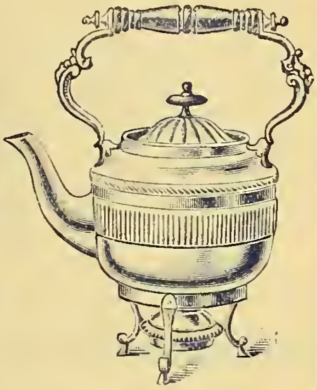
Works and Showrooms, **18 and 19, NORTHWOOD ST., BIRMINGHAM,**
and at **118, HOLBORN (Near Hatton Garden), LONDON, E.C.**

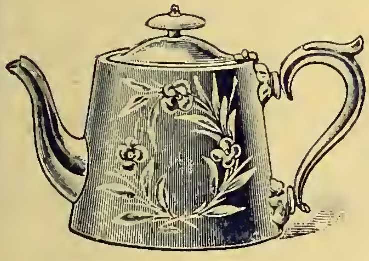
[Telegrams, "Progressive, Birmingham."

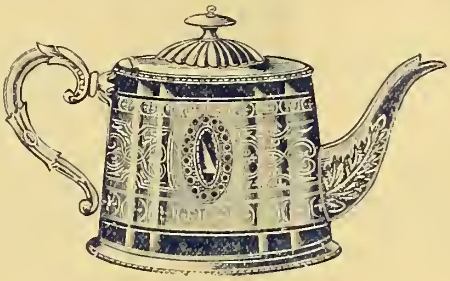
LIONEL BLANCKENSEE, Manufacturer of ELECTRO PLATE IN EVERY VARIETY.

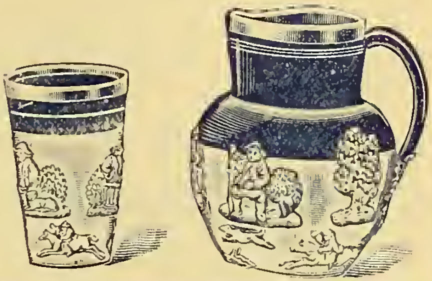
L B
TRADE MARK.

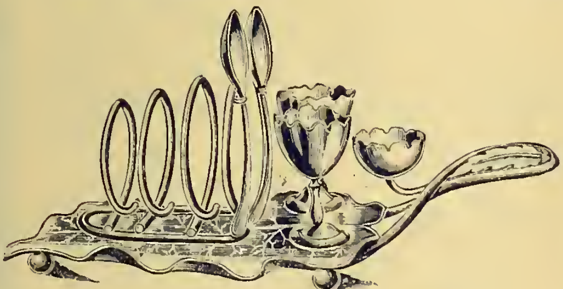

4037.- Tea and Coffee Set. Richly engraved.

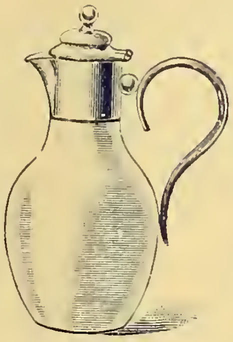

9088.—Toddy Kettle.

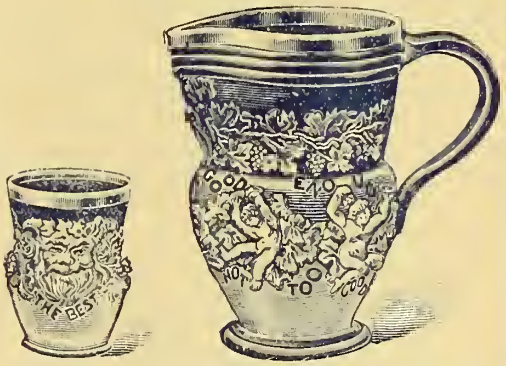

8379--Tea, Hand Engraved.


9392.—Tea, Pressed Pattern.

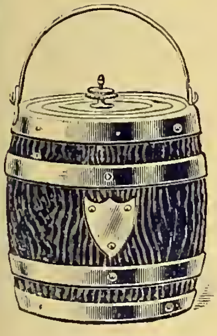

8960.—Toby Jug and Two Beakers. Doulton Ware.

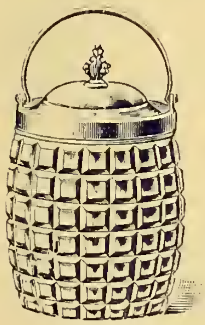

9476.--Toast Rack, Egg and Salt Combination.

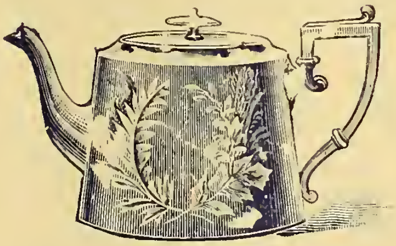

9902.—Full Size Claret Jug.

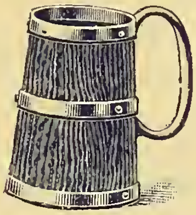


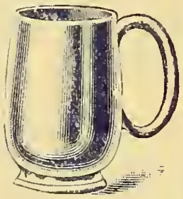
8961.—Bacchanalian Jug and Two Beakers. Doulton Ware.

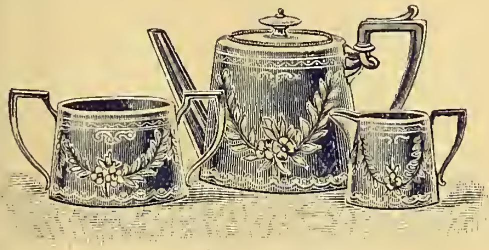

3437.- Oak Biscuit, with Four Bands.

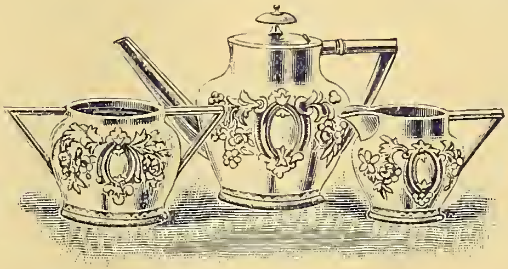

4064.—American Glass Biscuit Box.

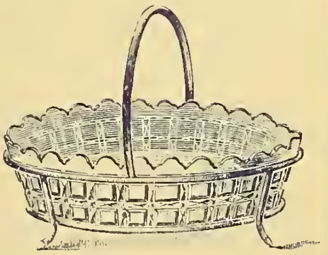

6047.—Tea Pot, Hand Engraved.


8847.—Oak Tankard, N P. on N.S. Mounts.


Pint Tankard, E.P. on N.S.


4075. - Tea Set, Can Shape.





Works and Showrooms, **18 and 19, NORTHWOOD ST., BIRMINGHAM,**
and at **118, HOLBORN (Near Hatton Garden), LONDON, E.C.**

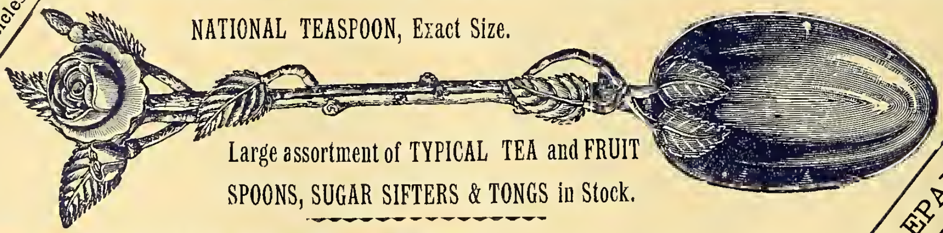
[Telegrams,
"Progressive, Birmingham."]

STOKES & IRELAND, LTD., 83 & 84, GT. HAMPTON ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Silversmiths, Flask Makers, & Spinners.

SPECIALITIES:
Tea Sets, Muffineers,
Mustard Pots, Salts, Match
Boxes, Card Cases, Cigar and
Cigarette Cases, Fancy Candlesticks
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Trinket Boxes,
Dessert and Fish Knives and Forks,
Cream Ewers and Sugar Bowls.
Waiters, Cups, &c.
Tortoiseshell and Glass Articles Mounted.

NATIONAL TEASPOON, Exact Size.



Large assortment of TYPICAL TEA and FRUIT SPOONS, SUGAR SIFTERS & TONGS in Stock.

TYPICAL SPOONS, &c., for any Town or County made to order.
VERY LARGE APPRO. STOCK.

A. G. IRELAND, } MANAGING
T. SCHWARCK, } DIRECTORS.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALITY.

OLD SILVER BOUGHT

ESTABLISHED 1840.

W. SAWDON,
MANUFACTURER OF WHITBY JET JEWELRY,
Specialities: Artistic Work, Best Quality, Repairs, Goods sent on approval.
17, Bridge Street, WHITBY.
One Quality—the Best! One Price—the Lowest!

Manufacturing Opticians.
SPECIALITY:
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

T. ASTON & SON,
Makers of Gold and Silver Eye-Glass Chains
RER
STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

NOTICE TO THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
LATEST SILVER
PASTE GOODS?
GET PARTICULARS AT ONCE.

LOVERIDGE & CO.,
66, Spencer St., Birmingham.

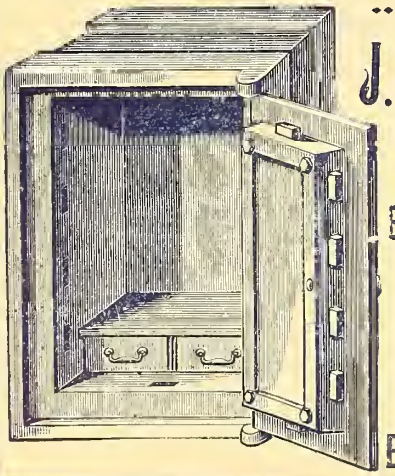
TO THE TRADE ONLY.

The LONDON & PARIS OPTIC & CLOCK Co.

24, EDMUND PLACE, } Aldersgate St.,
AND
7, JEWIN STREET, } LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of the
'ROYALTY' Cameras & Lenses.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1892.

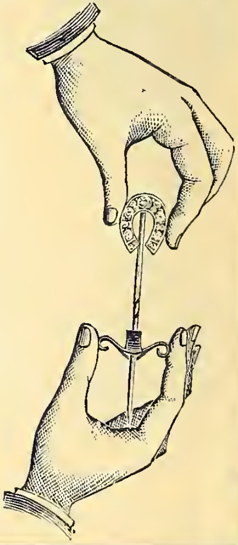
Safes for Jewelers, &c.



J. & H. BROOKES
CAPE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM.

ALSO
Bedstead
AND
Bicycle Makers.

ALFRED APPLEBY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Pendants, Sprays, and Fancy Diamond Goods.

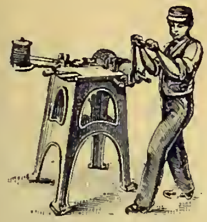


APPLEBY'S PATENT SAFETY FASTENING FOR SCARF PINS,
Or other like articles of jewellery, to protect them from being lost or stolen whilst in wear.

SOLD RETAIL AT 6d. EACH.

The Advantages claimed for this "PATENT GRIP" are, that it may be applied to any pin without alteration to same, no thread or nick being required in stem to fix the grip; the greater the pull on pin the tighter the grip which holds the pin securely.

124, VYSE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
London Agents: WALES & McCULLOCH,
6 CHEAPSIDE, E.C.


Wire Drawing Machine, with 3 Speeds.

E. GRAY & SON,

Manufacturers & Importers

of

TOOLS AND MATERIALS

FOR JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, AND SILVERSMITHS.

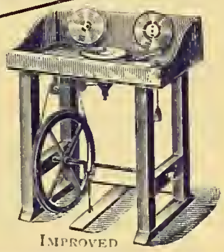
Illustrated and
Descriptive Catalogue for 1892

Post Free to the Trade on Application.

46 & 47, CLERKENWELL GREEN, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "Materials, London."

ESTABLISHED 1822.


Improved Treadle Lapidary's Machine.

TO THE TRADE.

C. LEAKE,

Maker to the trade of every description

Hollow & Solid Alberts,

Curb Chains for Bracelets and Brooches,
Fancy Alberts and Padlocks.

9, Horton's Buildings, Branston Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

THE BEST JOBBING HOUSE.

LIGHT & WITCOMB,

8, AUGUSTA STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturing Jewellers & Patentees.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR

Gold and Silver Brooches, Medals, Club Badges, &c.

Over a Million of our Patent "Adjustable" Coin Mounts have been sold; suitable for English and Foreign Coins, Tokens, &c.

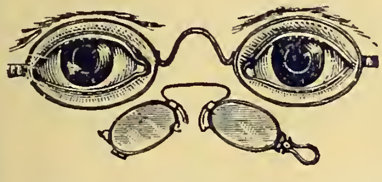
THE BEST STOCK OF 9ct. SET, AND OTHER PINS IN BIRMINGHAM.

ESTIMATES BY RETURN OF POST.
WHOLESALE & SHIPPING ONLY.

J. & H. TAYLOR,

Late JOHN TAYLOR. *Established 1878.*

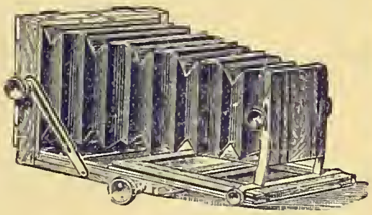
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS FOR THE TRADE AND SHIPPERS ONLY.



OPERA GLASSES, FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, BAROMETERS. (Special Fancy Patterns at Low Figures.) Thermometers Photograph Cameras, Lenses and Stands. Spectacle Cases, Eyeglass Cases, Eyeglass Cords, Lenses of every description, plain and tinted. Pebble Spectacles. Oculists' Prescriptions carefully worked. Repairs (same day as received).

Spectacles and Folders in every Pattern known to the trade, from cheapest to the very best, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Solid Nickel, and Tortoiseshell. Specialities in Non-Rusting Folders and Spectacles for Export Trade. All the Latest Patterns in Cork Nose and Easy-Wearing Folders.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.



PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS (Our own Make). Specialite.—High Class Workmanship and Finish, at Moderate Prices. Lenses, Stands, and all Accessories. Complete Outfits supplied. Photographs of our Specialities furnished to Buyers on application.

Manufactory at 54, Tenby Street North, Birmingham.

The system of selling everything at a small profit and of a THOROUGHLY RELIABLE quality is strictly maintained at the

J. H.
GOERING,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MACHINE CASE WORKS

JEWELLERS' AND OTHER CASES,
For Home and Export,
20, HYLTON ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Special Quotations for Quantities.

Every Description of CASES (in ordinary sizes) KEPT IN STOCK.

Every Description of

MATERIAL

— AND —

TOOLS

FOR WATCHMAKERS

Wholesale Dealers in Silk, Steel, and Nickelled Alberts.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCH GLASSES, KEYS AND MAINSPRINGS.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.

10, Great Hampton St., Birmingham.

Now Ready, with Frontispiece, Demy 8vo, 140 pages. Price 2s. (post free.)

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKING IN 1889.

Being an Account and Comparison of the Exhibits in the Horological Section of the French International Exhibition, by J. TRIPPLIN, F.R.A.S., Watch Manufacturer, *Vice-President, British Horological Institute; Juror, International Exhibition, 1889; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, &c.*; 31, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.—Introduction—Horological Literature—Schools of Horology—Chronometer Makers—Watch Manufacturers—Turret Clock Manufacturers—Clock Manufacturers—Tools for Watch and Clock Makers—Inventors—Shopkeepers—Watch-case Makers—Timers—Engravers—Gilders—Platform Escapement Makers—Escapement Material Makers—Watch Jewel Makers—Balance-Spring Makers—Mainspring Makers—Pinion Makers—Wheel and Wheel-Cutter Makers—Hand Makers—Dial Makers—Screw Makers—File Manufacturers—Morocco Watch-case Makers—Watch Importers—Musical Boxes—Optional Hall-Marking at Geneva—Conclusion.

TRADE NOTICE.

A. COOPER,
Manufacturing Jeweler,
GEM AND FANCY RING MAKER,
AND DIAMOND MOUNTER,
19, WARSTONE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRS.
Brooches, Ear-Rings, &c., &c., mounted in Gold, Silver, or Plating.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

Alexander Edwards & Co.,
17, SPON STREET (Late of 88-9 Craven St.), COVENTRY.

Watch Repairs for the Trade a Speciality
WATCH TOOLS AND MATERIALS.
All LATEST LATHES & IMPROVED ARTICLES.

Agent for Lutz Springs, Basely's Gold Hands, Montgomeries, Hones, Fletcher's Grass Bleached Tissue. Lists Free.

AGENT FOR THE ARROW SAFETIES, CHEAPEST AND BEST.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

COMPLETE
ELECTRO-PLATING PLANT
FOR WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.
Prices from £3 to £4,000. Estimates Free.

O. BEREND & Co.,
Electrical Engineers,
61, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEM-RINGS
IN EVERY
STYLE OF
SETTING.
MOUNTING
HALF-HOOPS, CLUSTERS, &c.,
and according to any specified design.
H. CARTER,
45, AUGUSTA ST., BIRMINGHAM

JOHN SMITH & SONS,
Church Clock Makers,
MIDLAND CLOCK WORKS,
DERBY.

Makers of the New Great Clock for St. Paul's Cathedral.

ALBERT E. RICHARDS,
3, KEY HILL DRIVE,
HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturer of
GILT ✦ AND ✦ PLATED ✦ JEWELERY.

SPECIALITIES IN
Links, Scarf Pins, & Paste Goods.

The Latest Designs in Sleeve Links always in stock.
MERCHANTS ONLY DEALT WITH.

THORPE & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Watch and Clockmakers' Tools and Materials,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, etc.

Every Description of Watch & Jewelery Repairs
STAFFS, PINIONS, CYLINDERS, etc., RETURNED SAME DAY.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
31, KING STREET, OLDHAM.
Cheapest House in the Trade for Reliable Goods and Sound Workmanship.

AVOID IMITATIONS.
TRIUMPH LATHE.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.

The Charges for the Insertion of Announcements in this Directory for a Year or any portion thereof are: SMALL TYPE, 2 PER ENTRY *(One Line).* LARGE TYPE, 7/6 PER ENTRY. Cash to accompany Order. *The Year commences with the Januar Number. New Headings opened as required ; no extra charge.*

ALUMINIUM GOODS.

Aluminium Fabric Co., 83, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

ALUMINIUM SOLDER.

Briggs, W. A., East Dock-street, Dundee.

ART METAL GOODS.

Hall, John, & Co., Show-rooms, Princes' Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

ARTISTIC SILVER SUNDRIES.

Pringle, Robert, and Co., actual Makers (not merely Factors), at their Steam Works, 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road. Children's Cans, Salt Cells and Spoons, Serviette Rings, Apostle and Coffee Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Mustard Pots and Spoons; Muffineers, Cream Jugs, Sugar Basins, Tea Spoons, Medals, and Alberts, duty free. Old Gold and Silver bought in any quantity for melting at the highest market price. Silver Goods sent out on approbation.

BAROMETERS.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London. Wholesale Manufacturers of Pocket and Charm Compasses, Aneroid Barometers, Sun Dials, etc. Illustrated Trade Catalogue free on application. (See advertisement.)

BOXES AND CASES.

Kettle, F. G., 11, Kingsgate-street, London, W.C.
Swingewood, Albert, 81, Caroline-street, Birmingham.

BULLION DEALERS.

Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Plucknett, C. J., & Co., 29, Poland-street, London, W.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

Box, F. B., 64, Holhorn Viaduct, London.
Poppleton, G. G., C.A., 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

CHAINS.

Leake, C., 9, Horton's Buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.

Reading, N. C., and Co., 186, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

CHRONOMETERS.

Oram, George, and Son, 19, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, all kinds of first-class Keyless Lever Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, and Regulators always in stock.

CHRYSOPRASE SPECIALITIES.

Walters, W. H., 21, Reedworth-street, Kennington-road, S.E.

CLOCKS.

Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4, St. Mary-street, Manchester.
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford.
Haycock, W., Church-street, Ashbourne.
Smith, John, and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

CLOCK REPAIRS.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.

COIN MOUNTS.

Light and Witcomb, 8, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

COMPASSES.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. (See advertisement.)

CUTLERY.

Vale, William, and Sons, Unett Works, 83, Unett-street, Birmingham.

CYCLES.

Coventry Cycle Manufacturing Co., Grove Works, Coventry.
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry.
Reform Cycle Co., Coventry.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.

Chapman, Son and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London.

DIAL PAINTING AND WRITING.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.
Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, London.

DIAMONDS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holhorn Viaduct.
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden E.C.

DIAMOND CUTTING, &c.

Ford and Wright, 116, Clerkenwell-road, London.

DIE CUTTING.

Grueber, H., 37, Snow Hill, E.C.

ELECTRO-PLATE GOODS.

Blanckensee, Lionel, 55, Buckingham-street, Birmingham.

ELECTRO PLATING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Smith, T., and Co., 10, Percival-street, Goswell-road, London.
Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.

ENGRAVING.

Lancaster and Carstairs, 47, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Mitchell and Cooper, Heraldic, Monogram, Inscription, and General Engravers to the Trade, 58, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London. Articles engraved while customers wait.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Schlein, N., VII/1 Neubaugasse 72, Vienna.

GERMAN SILVER GOODS.

Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham.

GEMS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

GEM RINGS.

Carter, H., 4, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

GILDING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell.

GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Hope, S., 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Pendleton, W., & Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING.

Day, Edward, 28, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Harrold, Charles, and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.
The Sheffield Smelting Company, Limited, Sheffield, *Sell* Gold and Silver (refined and alloyed). *Buy* all materials containing Gold and Silver.
Westwood, Charles, and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham.

GOLDSMITHS, MANUFACTURING

Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham, and 15, Thavies Inn, London, Goldsmiths, Jewelers, Diamond Mounters, Art Silversmiths. *By Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.* Royal and other Orders and Insignia, Mayoral Chains, Maces, Corporate Seals, Caskets, Keys, Swords, Masonic Jewelers.
Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham.

JET ORNAMENTS.

Sawdon, W., 17, Bridge-street, Whitby.

JEWEL CASES.

Goering, J. H., 20, Hylton-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, MANUFACTURING.

Appleby, Alfred, and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Carter, H., 45, Augusta-street, Birmingham
Cooper, A., 179, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Cox, W. F., 14, Hull-street, Birmingham.
Ginder, Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jenkins, A. J., 36, Regent-parade, Birmingham,
Johnson, Walker, & Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jones, T. Walter, 48-50, Hylton-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Bros., and Co., Curzon-street, Derby.
Pendleton, W., & Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Phelps, Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.
Siegele and Bennett, 11, Charterhouse-street, London.
Starling, J. H., 7, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Wall, T., 90, Vittoria-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS' MATERIALS.

Gray, E., and Sons, 46 and 47, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, WHOLESALE.

Carter and Co., 89, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, H. J., and Co., Limited, 22, Thavies Inn, London.
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Kirkham and Worster, 18, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London.
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John lane, London, E.C.

LEATHER GOODS.

Garstin, A., and Co., 1, Queen-square, London.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Joseph, Pitsford-street, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham.
Venour and Son, 97, Spencer-street, Birmingham.

MOUNTING.

Gleeson, H. T. 50, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Carter, H., 45, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Paillard, C., and Co., 62, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.

Barnett, A. P., 50, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Chapman, Son, and Co. 2, Charterhouse-buildings, London, E.C.
Jenkins, A. J., 36, Regent's-parade, Birmingham.

OILS.

Moebius, H., & Son, Hanover, Germany.

OPTICIANS, WHOLESALE.

Aston, T., and Son, 90, Spencer-street, Birmingham
Botwright and Grey, 13, Spencer-street, E.C.
Braham, O., 3, Sekforde-street, London.
London and Paris Optic and Clock Company, 7, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Taylor, J. and H., 49, Tenby-street N., Birmingham.

PASTE GOODS.

Loveridge and Co., 66, Spencer-street, Birmingham.

POLISHES.

Holden, T. (Silvastor), 7, Hargreaves-street, Burnley.
P.P.P. Polishing Medium.

PEDOMETERS.

Joannot, P. A., 5, Alpes, Geneva.

REPAIRS

Ahronsberg Bros., 37-39, Albion-street, Birmingham.
Leake, C., 9, Horton's-buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

SAFES.

Brookes, J. and H., Cape Works, Birmingham.
Whitfield, F., and Co., Oxford-street, Birmingham.

SILVERSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Hammond Creake and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield.
Horton and Allday, 195, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.
Linegar, John, 68 and 70, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Pringle, Robert, and Co., 40, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Round, John, and Son, Ltd., Tudor Works, Sheffield.
Stokes and Ireland, 83, Great Hampton-street Birmingham.
Wilkinson, Henry, and Co., Sheffield.

SPIRIT FRAMES AND TOILET BOTTLES.

Chapman, Son and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings Aldersgate, London.

SUN DIALS.

Barker, F., and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.

TOOLS.

Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, London, E.C
H rst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street Oldham.
Triumph Lathe.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

TISSUE.

Fletcher, Robert, and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, 68, Fleet-street, London.
Tripplin, J., 31, Holborn Viaduct, London.

THIMBLES.

he Gripper.

WATCH-CASES.

Causer, Thos., 1, Stanley-terrace, Coventry.
Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, London, E.C.
Pike, R. J., Gold and Silver Watch-Cases, Cromwell House, Earlsdon, Coventry. Engine Turning, Springing, Polishing, and Engraving.

WATCH KEYS.

Parkes, S., and Sons, 7, Bach-street, Birmingham.
Baker, John, 4, King-street, Dover.
Millward, W., Milton-street, near Summer-lane, Birmingham.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

American Waltham Watch Company, London, E.C. (Robbins and Appleton.)
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton Garden, London.
Carley, G., and Co , 30, Ely-place, London.
Cohen, Philip, 16, Oxford-terrace, Chapel Fields, Coventry.
Freres, Clemence, 30, Ely-place, London.
Hill, Charles J., Russell House, Coventry.
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Kullberg, V., 105, Liverpool-road, N.
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John-square, London,
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry. E.C.
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry.
Richardson, James, Carlton House, Holyhead-road, Coventry.
Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva.
Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.
Vacheron and Constantin, Geneva.
White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

WATCH MATERIALS.

Brown, W. H., 15, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Grimshaw and Baxter, 33, Goswell-road, London.
Gray, E., and Sons, 46, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Haswell, R., and Sons, 49 and 50, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell.
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Williams, E., and Co., 10, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.

WATCH REPAIRS.

Bloxham, W., 183, Hockley-street, Birmingham.
Dunlop, C. J., 62, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Edwards, A., and Co., 17, Spon-street, Coventry.
Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Hayward, G., Watchmaker and Repairer to the Trade, New pieces by post. Complicated and Faulty Watches put in good order. G. Hayward, 90, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
Williams, C., 19A, Smallbrook-street, Birmingham.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

PAGE
Ahronsberg, Bros., Birmingham 262
Aluminium Fabric Company, Birmingham 253
Aston, T., and Sons, Birmingham 284
Armstrong, T., and Bros., Manchester i
Armstrong, A. L., Portsmouth 290
Appleby, A., and Co., Birmingham 284
Backes and Strauss, London .. .. i and ii
Barker, F., and Son, London .. .. 272 and 292
Barnett, A. P., Birmingham 288
Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham and Sheffield .. .. - 276
Berend, O., and Co., London 286
Blanckensee, L., Birmingham .. .. 282 and 283
Bloxham, W., Birmingham 292
Botwright and Grey, London .. .. i and 246
Box, F. B., London 293
Braham, O., London 268
Brown, W. H., Birmingham 290
Brookes, J. and H. 284
Carter and Co., Birmingham 258
Carley, Geo., and Co., London iv
Carter, H., Birmingham 286
Causer, Thos., Coventry 291
Chapman, Son, and Co., London .. .. i and 294
Clemence Freres, London iv
Cohen, Philip, Coventry 242
Cooper, A., Birmingham 286
Cooper, H. J., and Co., London 249
Cox, W. F., Birmingham 291
Day, Edward, Birmingham 272
Dunlop, C. J., Birmingham 290
Edwards, Alexander, and Co., Coventry .. 286
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford 246
Fenwick, A., Birmingham 242
Fletcher and Son, Stoneclough 291
Ford and Wright, London 262
Garstin, A. and Co., London 276
Ginder, Bros., Birmingham 272
Gleeson, H. T., London 291
Goering, T. H. 285
Goode, John, and Sons Birmingham 242
Gray, E., and Son, London 285
Grimshaw and Baxter, London 241
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., Birmingham .. ii
Gray, W. M., and Co., London 249
Gripper Thimble 290
Grueber, H., London 291
Hall, John, & Co., Birmingham 291
Hammond Creake and Co., Sheffield 250
Harrold, C., and Co., Birmingham 276
Haswell, R., and Sons, London 245
Haycock, W., Ashbourne 290
Hill, C. J., Coventry 268
Hirst Bros. and Co. Oldham 271
Hope, Birmingham 261
Horton and Allday, Birmingham .. .. i and 257
Jeannot, Paul, London 257
Jenkins, A. E., Birmingham 291
Joannot, P. A., Geneva 276
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, London .. 245
Jones, T. Walter, Birmingham 258
Joseph, B. H., and Co., Birmingham 290
Kettle, F. G., London 290
King and Sons, London 254
Kirkham, W., London 268
Kullberg, V., London iii
Lancaster and Carstairs, Birmingham 271
Leake, C., Birmingham 285
London & Paris Optic & Clock Co., London .. 284
Loveridge and Co., Birmingham 284
Light and Witcomb, Birmingham 285
Millward, W., Birmingham 290
Moebius & Son, Hanover 289
Moore Bros. and Co., Derby 262
Moore, Joseph, Birmingham 290
Mott, F., Birmingham 290
Newsome and Co., Coventry 276
Oliver, J. G., London 290
P P P Polishing Medium 290
Paillard, C., and Co., London i
Parkes, S., and Sons, Birmingham 290
Pendleton, W. & Sons, Birmingham 289
Pringle, Robert, and Co., London 275
Phelps Bros. Birmingham 292
Plucknett, C. J., & Co., London 291
Poppleton, G. G., Birmingham .. . 293
Reading, N. C., and Co., Birmingham 254
Reform Cycle Company, Coventry 290
Richards, Albert E., Birmingham 286
Richardson, James, Coventry 246
Robbins and Appleton, London 245
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry iv
Round, John, & Son, Ltd., Sheffield .. 266 and 267
Round, B. J., Birmingham 276
Saunders and Shepherd, London .. .. ..i and iii
Sawdon, W. 284
Schlein, N., Vienna 272
Scott, Adolph, Birmingham 275
Siegele and Bennett, London i
Smith, J., and Sons, Derby 286
Smith, T., and Co., London 290
Starling, J. H., Birmingham 242
Stauffer, Son, and Co., London .. i and 241
Stokes and Ireland, Birmingham 284
Sturtevant, T. T., London 242
Swingewood, A., Birmingham 290
Sydenham, A., Birmingham .. .. 280 and 281
Taylor, J. and H., Birmingham 285
Thwaites Bros., London 290
Thorpe and Co., Oldham 286
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva .. . . 278 and 279
Tripplin, J., London 286
Triumph Lathe 286
Usher and Cole, London 272
Vale, W., and Sons, Birmingham 290
Vaughton, Birmingham 268
Vacheron and Constantin, London .. .. —
Venour, F. and Son, Birmingham 291
Wall, T., Birmingham 290
Walter, W. H., London 271
Weill and Co., London 262
Westwood, C., and Sons, Birmingham iii
White, Joseph, and Son, Coventry ii
Whitfield, F., and Co., Birmingham 265
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, London 275
Wilkins, J., and Co., London 241
Williams, E., and Co., Birmingham .. . 285
Williams, C. 272
Woolf, H., Birmingham 292

THE BEST HOUSE FOR ARTISTIC NOVELTIES.

A. P. BARNETT, Northampton Street, BIRMINGHAM,

Is now manufacturing New Season's Novelties in the following goods:

Cut-up Electro-Plated Belts, Buckles, Clasps, Slides, Fancy Clocks, Photo Frames, Mirrors, Menu and Engagement Stands, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Ash Trays, And Metal Novelties of every description.

And shall be pleased to quote and forward Samples on Application.

London Agents and Show Rooms: CHANELL & SON, 60, RED CROSS ST., E.C.

Enquiries accompanied by Birmingham reference immediately attended to.

Trade Mark. Trade Mark

MOEBIUS WATCH OILS.

Prepared from Refined Neat's-foot Oil.

Prize Medals.

HANOVER - - 1859.
HANOVER - - 1878.
CHAUX-DE-FONDS 1881.
HANOVER - - 1881.
PORTO ALEGRE - 1881.
NEW ZEALAND - 1882.

THE CELEBRATED
Watch Oils
OF
H. MOEBIUS & SON, Hanover,
Are to be had of all Watch Material Dealers.

Prize Medals.

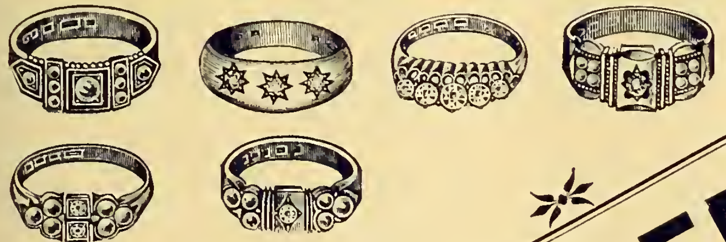
VIENNA - - - 1882.
AMSTERDAM - 1883.
NIZZA - - - 1884.
CALCUTTA - - 1884
TURIN - - - 1884.
LONDON - - - 1884.
ANTWERP - - 1885.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

H. MOEBIUS & SON, Hanover (Germany).

IN NEW and STANDARD DESIGNS

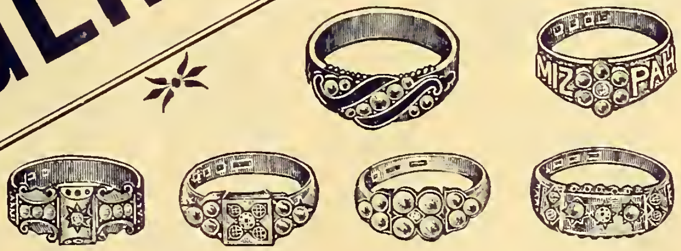
TRADE
P. & S.
MARK.



DIAMOND, SAPPHIRE,
PEARL, & RUBY
RINGS.

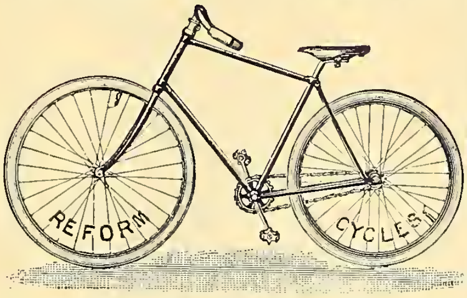
LADIES' GEM RINGS

COMBINATION PINS AND STUDS



W. PENDLETON AND SONS,
19, Northampton St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

REFORM CYCLES.



AGENTS WANTED.
REFORM CYCLE Co., COVENTRY

W. H. BROWN,
15, GT. HAMPTON STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Watchmaker and Material Dealer
IN EVERY DETAIL FOR THE TRADE.
PRICE LIST POST FREE.

ALBERT SWINGEWOOD,
Manufacturer of Every Description of
JEWELLERY CASES
AND
GLASS SHOW CASES,
81, Caroline St., and 45, Frederick St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Agents for Birmingham for the WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH.
FRANK MOTT,
General Stationer, Bookbinding, and Newsagency.
Wholesale Paper Dealer. Dealer in Fancy Goods.
57, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHED 1782.
S. Parkes and Sons,
WATCH KEY MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE MAKERS OF THE
Combination Swivel & Watch Key, Patent, and "Universal" Keys to wind any watch.
7, Bath Street, BIRMINGHAM

B. H. JOSEPH & CO.,
Manufacturing Jewellers & Diamond Mounters,
20, FREDERICK STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Please Note Alteration of Address.

WILLIAM HAYCOCK,
Clock Manufacturer, Clock Brass, and Clock Bell Founder.
The trade supplied with brass-work, forge-work, and pinions; also with small public clocks and timepieces; 8-day, grandfather, and spring clocks and timepieces movements only, or fitted in cases to order.
CHURCH STREET, ASHBOURNE.
Old Grandfather Clock to Chime.
Scientific Instruments or Machines made to order.

C. J. DUNLOP,
62, Great Hampton St., BIRMINGHAM,
WATCHMAKER & REPAIRER,
Dealer in all kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Tools, Materials, &c.
Trade Repairs quickly attended to at moderate charges.
Jewel Holes Fitted, Staffs, Pinions, Watch Dials, English Clock Dials restored.
N.B.—PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THWAITES BROTHERS,
Church, House, Transparent, Telegraph Steam-gauge, and General
Dial Painters and Writers,
25, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.
Gold Medal, International Exhibition; also Society of Arts Prizes for Clock Dials.
Gold and Silver Dials Painted and Named.

WILLIAM VALE & SONS,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the
AUTOMATIC FORK,
Suitable for Pickles, Fish, Bread, Pastry, &c., &c.
Unett Works, 83, Unett Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

THOMAS WALL,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BEST GILT JEWELLERY,
BEST MOURNING JEWELLERY,
PAINTED & ENAMEL GOODS.
Specialites in all the above constantly produced.
VITTORIA STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Wholesale Only.

The "Gripper" Thimble.
REGISTERED.
Special Features.
The only Thimble made which grips the needle and prevents it slipping off into the finger.
Will Wear longer than two or three of any other pattern.
Shape of holes causes all pressure on strongest part.
Made of Solid Silver, and obtainable of any Wholesale House.

The Most Effective } POLISHING
The Most Economical } MEDIUM.
OF ALL TOOL & MATERIAL DEALERS.

ADAM L. ARMSTRONG
45, Stamshaw Road, PORTSMOUTH.
CLOCK REPAIRS
A SPECIALITY.
Antique Clock Repairs
Personally attended to.
NEW PARTS BY RETURN OF POST.
Dials made to order, Lacquered or Silvered.
GONGS, BELLS, &c.
Pinion Wire Blanks, &c., always in stock or special to order.
ESTIMATES FREE.

JOSEPH MOORE,
Die Engraver and Medallist,
Manufacturer of
CROSSES, BADGES, &C., FOR ATHLETIC, RIFLE SWIMMING, AND OTHER PRIZES.
PITSFORD ST., VYSE ST., BIRMINGHAM.

"THE PERFECTION OF NEATNESS."
London-made **Jewellery Boxes** at Birmingham Price.
All Nested in Six—Oblong or Square.
From 3s. per Gross, nested: 16 qualities.
A Sample Nest, showing all qualities,
Post Free on receipt of Trade Card & Six Penny Stamps.
F. G. KETTLE, Jewellers' Box Manufacturer,
Price List Post Free. 9, NEW OXFORD STREET,
And 11, Kingsgate Street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
WILLIAM MILLWARD
MANUFACTURER OF
Gilt Watch Keys and Patent Key to Wind any Watch,
MILTON STREET,
Near Summer Lane, BIRMINGHAM.

Sheffield & Birmingham Plating Works
T. SMITH & CO.,
(Established 1850.) *Price List on application.*
10, Percival St., Goswell Rd., London.
French Zinc and other clock cases restored or gilt, colours equal to Paris. Timepiece dials dead gilt or matted, and dead silvered, and French silvered. Watch dials gilt, bleached and painted, 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. per dozen. Electro-plating and Gilding of every description.
Post Office Orders to be made payable Chief Office, Goswell Road.
Cheques to be crossed "London and County Bank"

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith
IS
PER ANNUM. 5/- FREE BY POST.
Every Member of the Trade should read this Journal.

J. G. OLIVER,
Silver Watch Case Maker.
English Movements Re-cased as Crystals.
JOBBING IN ALL BRANCHES.
6, KING SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

H. T. GLEESON
Established **Sixty** Years.
Gem & Signet Ring Mounter
TO THE TRADE.

18-ct. Hall Marked Ring Shanks kept in stock—can be finished on short notice.

JEWELLER, GENERAL MOUNTER, &C.

18-ct. & 15-ct.
ALBERTS
In stock, or made to order.
REPAIRING, GILDING, COLOURING, PLATING, &c.
Old Jewellery and Precious Stones Purchased.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

50, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

VOLUME XVII.
OF THE
Watchmaker, Jeweler & Silversmith,
Bound in Cloth, Gilt, can be had. Price 9s.
68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
W. F. COX,
JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH.
Manufacturer of Silver Seals, Compass and other Pendants, Charms Pins, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Gold Plate, Silver and Gilt Lockets, Gold and Silver Medals, Badges, &c.
14, **HALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**
ESTABLISHED 1840.

C. J. PLUCKNETT & Co.
29, Poland Street, London, W.,
REFINERS, BULLION DEALERS, &c., &c.

Casting in Gold, Silver, and Metal Daily.
Best Work only. Silver a Speciality.
MELTING AND FLATTING FOR JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, DENTISTS, &c., &c.
Gold & Silver Platinum, Dental Alloy, Aluminium.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

ART METAL
An Attraction to any Window.
CLOCKS, Ink Stands, Ash Trays, Vases, &c.
They command a Quick and Constant
SALE.
Telephone No. 943.
Telegraphic Address: "REALITY."
JOHN HALL & CO.,
SHOW ROOMS { Princes Chambers, Corporation Street,
WORKS: 158, Hockley Hill,
BIRMINGHAM.

H. GRUEBER,
PRACTICAL
DIE CUTTER, SEAL ENGRAVER & MEDALLIST.
Speciality:
Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Dies, Spoon & Fork Dies, &c., &c.
37, SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

THOS. CAUSER,
1, STANLEY TERRACE, Old Allesby Road,
COVENTRY,
Manufacturer of all descriptions of
SILVER WATCH CASES.
ENGLISH MOVEMENTS RECASED
Trade (T*C) Mark.
Special attention given to Repairs.

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN

WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Geneva,
SWITZERLAND.
London Agency, 60, Chandos Street, Strand.

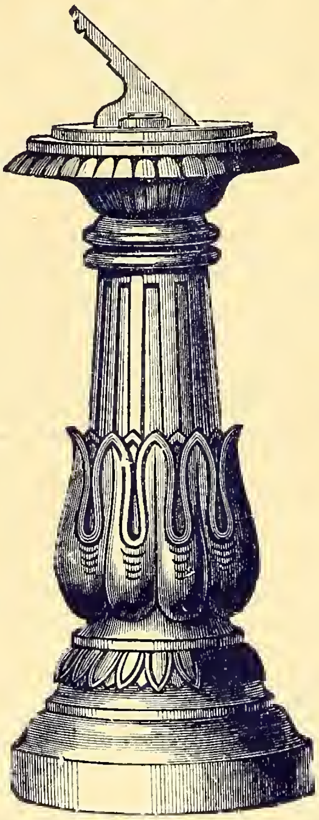
A. E. JENKINS,
MANUFACTURER
9ct., 15ct., AND SILVER GENT'S LOCKETS
Compasses
AND
SILVER NOVELTIES, &c.
36, Regent Parade, **BIRMINGHAM.**

MILL 682.
Grass-Bleached Silver Tissue.
Warranted not to tarnish Silver or Plated Goods.
EACH REAM BEARS MILL LABEL
682
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ROBERT FLETCHER & SON, Stoneclough.

GARDEN SUN DIAL ON PEDESTAL.

✣✣✣✣

These form a very interesting and attractive feature for GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.



They are made in Ancient or Modern Styles, with or without Pedestal. Also VERTICAL SUN DIALS for BUILDINGS, &c.

✣✣✣✣

Best Brass Horizontal Sun Dial, 14 in. diameter, fully divided and engraved with equation table, on Terra Cotta Pedestal, complete, as Illustration. Price on Application.

MORE EXPENSIVE OR CHEAPER FORM OF DIALS ON APPLICATION.

F. BARKER & SON,

Sun Dial Makers,
12, CLERKENWELL RD.,
LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated and Descriptive Pamphlet and Catalogues Free on Receipt of Trade Card.

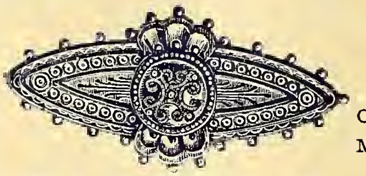
NOTICE TO THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.

PHELPS BROS.,

Manufacturing Jewellers and Silversmiths.

Get Particulars of our Latest Novelties.

Manufacturers of 15 ct. and 9 ct. H.M. Brooches, Ear-Rings, Scarf Slides, Pins, &c.



FOR ALL HOME AND COLONIAL MARKETS.

Made in 15 ct. H.M., and 9 ct. H.M.

Speciality: **BRIGHT LAPPED-WIRE ORNAMENTATION.**

50, SPENCER STREET, **BIRMINGHAM.**

ESTABLISHED 1860.

MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of every Description of
Watch & Clockmakers' & Jewellers' FILES, TOOLS, & MATERIALS.

Watch & Clock Glasses, Hands, Keys, *&c. of superior quality at lowest prices.*

Complete Electroplating & Gilding Outfit for 20s.

WATCHES & CLOCKS
Of every description supplied at *Lowest possible prices*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
HENRY WOOLF, From 94, Smallbrook Street, to
17, WORCESTER ST., BIRMINGHA

end your Repairs.

Pivoting, Jewelling, Staffs, Cylinders, Verges, Pinions, &c.

Replaced and returned with despatch and reasonable charges.

First class Workmen upon the premises.

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING, &c

Jewellery of every description Repaired, Altered, Matched, and Mounted as new.

W. BLOXHAM,

Watchmaker and Repairer,
80 & 81, UNETT St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

WATCH REPAIRS.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired.

SPECIALITIES:
PIVOTING AND JEWELLING.

All kinds of Jewellery Repaired.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOW READY.

Handsome, Gold-Lettered Cloth

READING CASES FOR · The Watchmaker, ·

To hold Twelve or more Copies.

On Slade's Self-Binder System, by which the journals are quickly filed, and the width of the back can be readily widened or contracted to suit the thickness of the number of journals contained. A great convenience, will last for years, and keep back numbers clean, compact, and always handy for reference.

Price 3s. free by post from the Publishers,

HEYWOOD & CO., Ltd., 68, Fleet St., London, E.C.

MR. FREDK. B. BOX,

Member of the Horological Society,

Agent for the Disposal of Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Businesses.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—No charge whatever unless a sale is effected, and no charge to Purchasers.

Valuations made on moderate Terms.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Offices:
64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Mr. Box *is instructed to sell the following businesses:—*

1. **Watch and Clockmaker's, one of** the leading businesses in Scotland. In same family for three generations; good jobbing trade; some valuable contracts. No goodwill. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £3,500. Easy terms to a responsible purchaser.

2. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** Cathedral City, North of England. Shop situate in the best street and in best position; eight-roomed house. Rent on lease, £75. Average returns, £1,400. No goodwill. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £1,500. Easy terms of payment.

3. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** University Town, established 15 years. Rent (for two shops) £105. House attached. Returns last year, £1,500. Good sale trade. At valuation about £1,400. Purchase arranged with £1,000.

4. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** good suburb (Kent) 10 miles from London, population 20,000. Rent on lease, £100; let off £40. Returns last year, £1,200. About £1,000 required. An exceptional opening.

5. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** W.C. District. Rent £80. Lease, 11 years unexpired. Part of house let off to pay the rent, leaving 5 rooms and kitchen for occupation. Established 1862. Average returns, £15 a week. Jobbing about £350. Lease, goodwill, and fixtures, £300. Stock at valuation, about £300, or will exchange suburban or country business to value.

6. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** best part of Bristol. Returns over £2,000. Handsome modern front, well fitted. Lease, 7, 14, or 21 years. Good class trade, mostly cash. Stock about £2,000 at valuation.

7. **Fancy Jewelry Business in Main** Road in the City. Rent £150. Returns £30 a week. Stock and fixtures at low valuation, about £250.

8. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** flourishing Market Town, population, 10,000. Thirty miles from London. In same hands 14 years. Rent £45, lease 15 years unexpired; good shop and commodious house. Returns, £1,000 proof; net profits, £300. Ill health sole cause of sale. About £900 required. Purchase arranged with £600.

9. **Small Jobbing Business in a Vil**lage (population 8,000) in Kent. Rent £35. Six-roomed house; one room let off for £12. Established 16 years. A good jobbing connection. Windings £22 a year. All for £150.

10. **Small Jobbing Business in Glouces**ter. Rent £20; returns £6 to £7 a week. Stock (worth over £100), fixtures, and goodwill, all for £150.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BUSINESS TRANSFER AND PARTNERSHIP AGENCY.

On account of the repeated use of the Association for the above purposes, it has been thought advisable to form a distinct department for negotiating sales and purchases of businesses, introducing partners, capital, etc. Registers have therefore been opened, and those desirous of effecting any of the above-mentioned objects should at once communicate in confidence to the General Manager, G. G. POPPLETON, The Wholesale Jewelry and Fancy Trades' Association, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

The following businesses at the present time are for Disposal:—

A WELL-KNOWN WATCHMAKER'S AND JEWELER'S BUSINESS occupying the very best position in Reading, with good connection and doing an increasing turnover. Takings average over £20 weekly. Rent under lease only £110. Price for fixtures and twelve years' lease, £320. Stock about £500 at valuation. Proprietor retiring sole cause of disposal.

WATCHMAKER'S Business in Dorsetshire for immediate disposal as a going concern. Stock at cost £500. Fixtures and fittings £50. Repairing trade about £2 10s. per week. Good opportunity for practical man.

WATCHMAKER'S and JEWELER'S, in thriving market town in Herefordshire, established and in same hands many years. Premises situate in leading thoroughfare. Large shop, good window, and commodious house. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £350.

ADDRESS—
G. G. POPPLETON, C.A.,
Business Agency Department,
The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association,
26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

PREPAID COLUMN.

Situation or Sale and Exchange Advertisements inserted under this heading are charged 6d. per line *(of seven words) if order is accompanied with remittance, otherwise they will be charged* 1s. per line. *Business Announcements are charged at* 1s. per line.

ORDERS (WITH COPY) MUST REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE 25th OF EACH MONTH.

BUSINESSES.

AN Old Established Watchmaker and Jeweler's Business; 30 years in the same hands; entirely on account of the death of the Proprietor, in one of the best streets in town. Stock and fixtures at a valuation about £1,500. Rent £55. Possession on completion of purchase.—Apply, E. Boddington, 28, Queen-street, Rhyl, N. Wales. 270

JEWELERS.—Wanted in a rising town in the North or Midlands, a sound Watchmaker's and Jeweler's business; must bear strict investigation.—Address, Ruby, 37, Albion-street, Birmingham. 272

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER'S Business for disposal in Huddersfield. Established over 17 years. Vendor retiring. Stock and fittings only £160. House and shop, rent £18 12s.—J. Beaumont, 29, Northgate, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WATCHMAKER'S assistant requires a situation; willing to fill up time at the board. Preference given to one where there is a chance of purchasing the business.—H. D., 54, Union-street, Torquay. 271

JEWELER'S ASSISTANT.—Wanted, an experienced salesman, of good appearance and address, to manage the watch department in a large establishment. Aged about 35. Salary to commence £180 per annum.—Address, Jeweler, care of Lee and Nightingale, Advertising Agents, Liverpool.

JEWELRY and ELECTRO-PLATE.—Smart Salesman and good window-dresser. Good references indispensable. Age about 28. Good appearance and address. Manager, if qualified.—Photo, stating salary and full particulars, to White, Market-street, Manchester.

WATCH and CLOCK TRADE.—Junior Assistant requires situation as above; 5 years' experience.—Apply, J. Claxton, Southwold, Suffolk.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL BOX MATERIALS.—Largest Assortment of Materials for modern and ancient Musical Boxes; every description of Musical Boxes repaired and put into thorough order at most moderate charges; Springs of the finest quality and temper.—Messrs. Nicole Freres, 21, Ely-place, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

JEWELERS' SOLDER MAKER.—Rose's Easy-running Hard Solder, at 3s. 6d. per oz., for Jobbers; samples enclosed in a little work on "Soldering," P.O. 1s., from Charles E. Rose, Jewelers' Material Manufacturer, Bolton.—N.B.—Old Gold and Silver bought or exchanged; Sheet Silver kept in stock for pipe mounters and jobbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COKE AND COALS for Jewelers and Metal Workers, at best market prices. Ask for quotations, and they will be sent on return by T. Springthorpe and Co., Great Northern Railway, Frederick-street, Caledonian-road, N.

WATCH REPAIRS a Speciality; Price List post free.—Chas. H. Kilner, 31, Kilverts-buildings, Manchester.

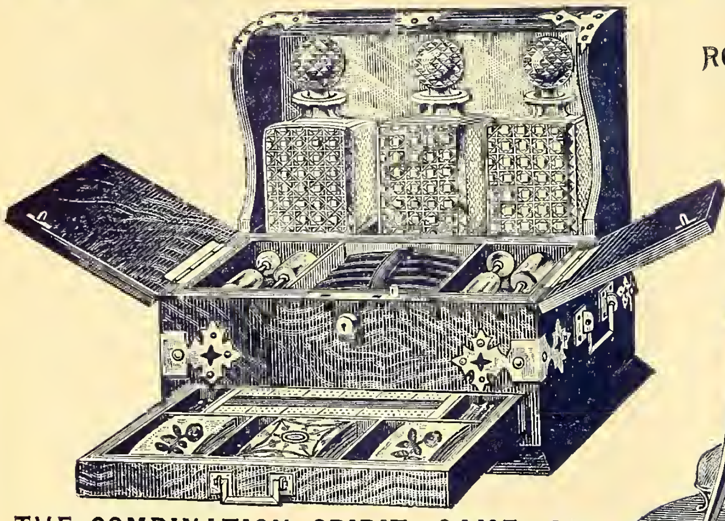
WATER AND ELECTRO-GILDING, Silvering, and Nickel-Plating, Silver Polishing, Bright and Dead Gilding.—E. Hills, 51, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, London.

WHITBY JET JEWELRY.—T. Trueman, Church-street, Whitby, Manufacturer of all kinds of Jet Goods for the Trade; orders promptly executed.

WELLS and LYON, Manufacturers of Spectacles and Folders of every description in gold, silver, steel, platinum, platinex, etc., etc. Wholesale Opticans. Oculists' Prescriptions, special odd work and repairs of any kind by return evening post. Four medals and three diplomas for excellency of workmanship. Patentees and Manufacturers of the Patent Folding Astigmatic Clip.—7, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, E.C. Wholesale and Export only.

£20.—Tobacconists commencing. Illustrated Guide (3d.), "How to open respectably, £20 to £1,000." TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO., 186, Euston-road, London. A prospectus on the Jewelry and Stationery Trades free. Established 1866. Hy. Myers, Manager.

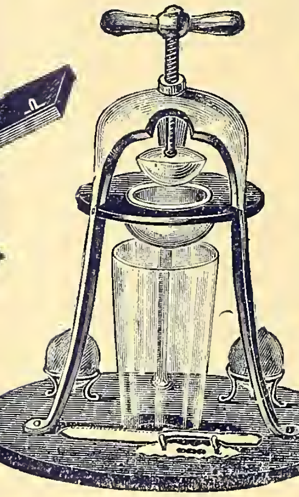
NOVELTIES for Presents, Prizes, etc.

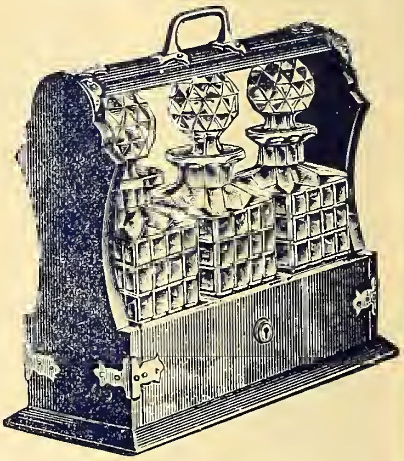


THE COMBINATION SPIRIT, GAME, AND CIGAR CABINET.

In rich dark Oak, with handsome Nickel Mounts.

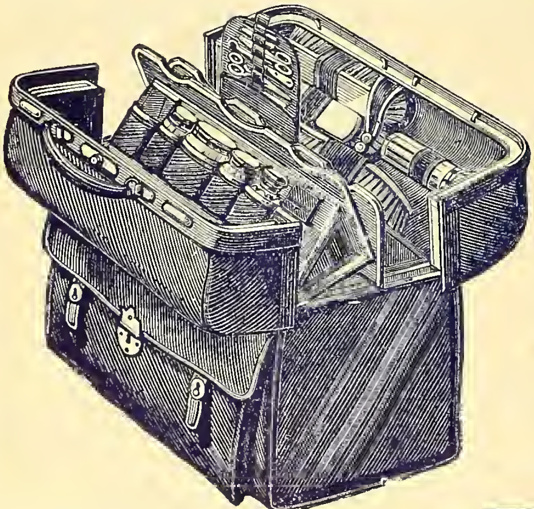
ROYAL LEMON SQUEEZER.





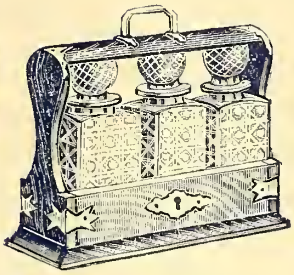
"TANTALUS" SPIRIT FRAME.

In rich dark Oak, with handsome Nickel Mounts.

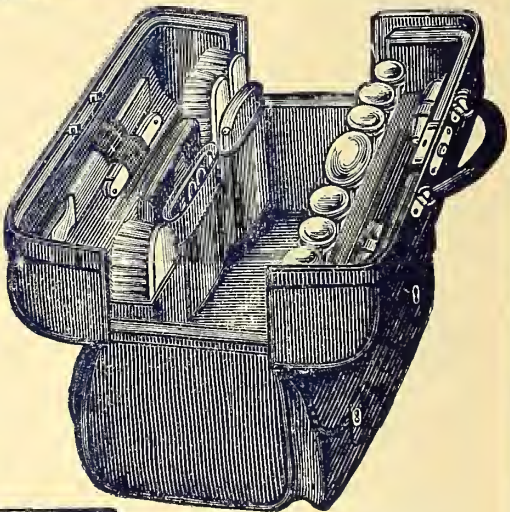


PATENT TOP FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.

With Silver or Plated. Fittings.

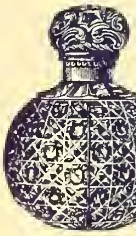


TANTALUS PERFUME STAND.



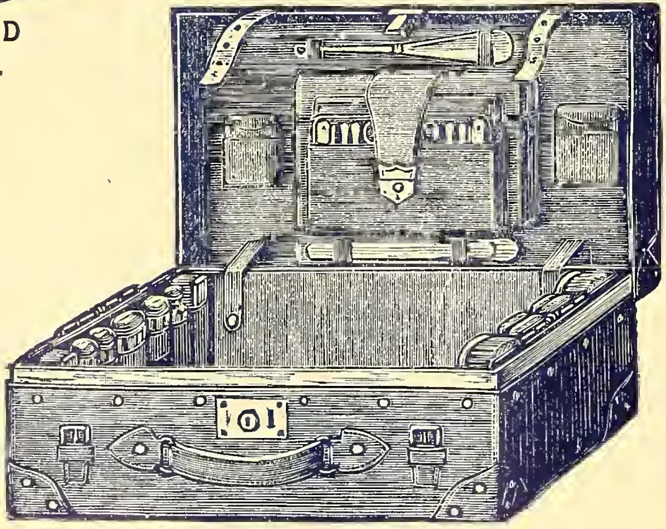
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS,

With Silver or Plated Fittings.

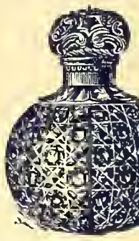


HANDSOME CUT-GLASS PERFUME BOTTLES.

With Hall-marked chased Silver Caps.



GENTS' FITTED SUIT CASES.



HANDSOME CUT-GLASS PERFUME BOTTLES.

With Hall-marked chased Silver Caps.

CHAPMAN, SON & CO., Manufacturers,

2, Charterhouse Buildings, Aldersgate, London, E.C. *(Two minutes' walk from Aldersgate Street Station.)*

The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

Edited by W. J. LEWIS ABBOTT, F.G.S.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.] [*Registered for Transmission Abroad.*

Vol. XVIII.—No. 12.] JUNE 1, 1893. [Subscription, 5s. per Annum. Post Free.
Single Copies, 6d.; 7½d. by Post.
Price of this Special Number, 1s.

SPECIAL HOME AND COLONIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE.

NO CUTTING PRICES!

Cutting prices are not allowed to be advertised in this Journal; and no prices of any kind can be permitted to appear except such as come under the following headings:—

(1) Retail or selling prices to the public.
(2) The prices of patented or registered articles, or special articles manufactured and sold by one firm alone.
(3) The prices of outfits, plants, tools, instruments, materials, publications, &c., intended for, or used by the trade.

The kindly co-operation of all advertisers is invited.

The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.
Published on the 1st of each month by the Proprietors,
HEYWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Offices: 68, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Offices in BIRMINGHAM: PRINCES CHAMBERS, CORPORATION STREET.
And at all the other Principal Business Centres.

Telegraphic and Cable Address:—"CONFECTORY, LONDON."
Telephone No. 2,882.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscription throughout the World is 5s., including postage; and it is payable in all cases in advance. Single current numbers are charged at 6d. each, 7½d. by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a fixed printed tariff for trade advertisements, which will be forwarded on application. All prepaid situation and similar advertisements are inserted at 6d. per line (minimum 1s.). Name and Address in the Buyers' Guide, One Guinea per annum, payable in advance.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—Manuscripts should be written clearly on one side of the paper only, and should in every case be accompanied by the name and address of the sender; where payment is expected, a definite statement to that effect should be made. The Editor cannot be responsible for missing MSS., but every care will be taken of copy submitted for consideration.

INQUIRIES.—Information is given, whenever possible, to inquirers, who are requested to assist by giving the fullest details of the matters to which their questions relate. In special cases replies will be given through the post, and for this purpose addressed and stamped envelopes must be supplied.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, & DESIGNS.—Arrangements have been made with an expert whereby subscribers to this journal can receive information respecting these free of charge. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the Editor of The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith, Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Department, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and must in every case contain stamped and directed envelope for reply

Civic Presentation.—Messrs. Mappin Bros., Cheapside and Regent-street, secured the order for the silver gilt centre piece lately presented by the General Purposes Committee to their late chairman, who has recently had the honor of Lieutentancy of the City of London conferred upon him by the Queen. The centre piece is composed of two tree ferns or palms, which bear the epergne dish. At the base of the ferns is a stag, and at his feet a shield bearing the inscription, the whole standing upon an ebony base.

ENTRE NOUS
HARPOCRATES

By the Editor.

OUR "SPECIAL."

The present issue of the Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith is the finest number in every way yet produced; and with all modesty we venture to think it is worthy of the trade it represents. Its eighty-four pages will be found to be full of good reading, including much original matter of interest and value. It would be superfluous to say more than this much; and, satisfied to rest on their judgment, we ask our readers to taste and test for themselves.

Many important articles have necessarily been omitted, such as the continuation of the illustrated series on "Representative Windows" and on "Ticket Writing," which, with a mass of other interesting matter, will appear in our next issue.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute was opened by Her Majesty the Queen on the 10th ult. with all the splendor and pageant which could naturally be expected on such an auspicious occasion, as the permanent celebration of a jubilee reign over a prosperous Empire upon which the sun never sets. We are deeply indebted to, and most heartily congratulate, the originators of the idea, and feel sure that no more worthy monument could have been raised to our beloved Sovereign than an Institute which should be a record of the growth of the Empire and the marvellous advance of its people in industrial and commercial prosperity during Her Majesty's reign, whose chief objects are to increase that prosperity by stimulating enterprise and promoting that technical and scientific knowledge which is now so essential to industrial development. Such objects to our mind divide into two classes—first, the obtaining of the knowledge of the capabilities not only of the Colonies, but our own country as well, and their respective wants; secondly, the imparting of "that technical and scientific knowledge which is now so essential to industrial development." With regard to the former, it will call for a great deal of organisation, and we shall require great care in deciding how far such information can be offered, and by what sort of men it ought to be given. Still there are thousands of questions the answers of which would be invaluable to traders, if an organisation existed for obtaining them from people of only ordinary intelligence. As to whether the nefarious shipwreck by bubble company-mongers of the Australian continent would have been possible had a properly managed Imperial Institute been in existence is an open question, although, undoubtedly, we believe it would not. We are constantly being brought to face the fact that many of our colonies are uselessly spending large sums of money to try to find out where to obtain certain goods; while at home there are men with those very goods languishing for an open market. If these can be brought together, assuredly it must be to the benefit of the Empire at large. But as all are not direct exporters, the other class of objects appeal to the larger remainder, and it is the duty of some one to see they get their share of the loaves and fishes. Of course it is early days as yet, so that we cannot at present say whether the just and proportionate share of our trades will be allotted. That they ought, every one will admit, and that it will be necessary for some one to see to this will be admitted also. Who is to be charged with this duty is a matter still to be decided. At present, as far as we can see, geographical divisions appear to be certain; but we cannot help thinking that this will never meet the case; every curator of every department will be a jack of all trades. A man may be appointed curator of a colony the present production of which is cocoanuts, yet in that colony there may be unmistakable evidence of untold wealth and tons of diamonds which he may not be unable to distinguish from brick-bats. To our mind a geographical division has much in its favor, but a sectionographical is indispensable. Either two separate boards should exist, the one under a general curator of each colony or collection of colonies, and the other under experts in special subjects; or, while a geographical or topographical curator existed, each of the exhibits in his department should be considered the charge of the special expert. Let us take a case, say the present demand for chrysoprase. Now, although there is probably tons of this material in one and another of our colonies lying about and of no value, yet there is such a small supply on the market that countless imitations are being palmed off. Suppose one should go to the Institute desirous of obtaining information concerning the existence of this gem, he would have to apply to every curator all through the place, many of whom, although they had passed the Civil Service examinations, or something to obtain influence, would never even have heard of chrysoprase. It therefore becomes obvious that if the major good is to be obtained from the organisation, experts ought to be employed, covering in their knowledge the whole field of raw commercial produce. The same may be said of manufactured articles. When the colonist comes over here, and wants special kinds of watches, jewelry, or plate, he ought to be able to apply to the representatives of these trades, and these should be able to tell him if the things can be produced in this country or not. Every "manufacturer" should be open to exhibit something of his own special production, and every vendor a right of registration in the trade directory. As to technical education, that we must leave for a future occasion.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

During the month the promoters of this Act have been very busy and have elicited information from the Board of Trade which clearly shows the views of the Government upon the question. First of all Colonel Howard Vincent wrote Mr. Gladstone upon the "grievous injury which is being inflicted upon British products by the wholesale importation of foreign manufactured goods without any indication of foreign origin, and their subsequent sale in home and neutral markets as of British make, to the detriment of domestic labor and prejudice of consumers." Mr. Gladstone referred Colonel Howard Vincent to Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, who consented to receive a deputation which was organised by the Amalgamated Glass Trade Association of Great Britain, and directly representative of between 250,000 and 300,000 British artizans, and included delegates from the Trades Councils of London, Manchester, Glasgow, Sunderland, Preston, Halifax, Crewe, Sheffield, and St. Helens. The deputation was a very large one, and was introduced by Colonel Howard Vincent, who explained its object. The Coventry watch trade was represented by Mr. S. Yeomans and Mr. J. S. Wilday. Mr. W. H. W. Ballantine, M.P., pointed out cases where the evasions of the law by foreigners, in respect to watches, and a watch of Swiss manufacture, enclosed in an English hall-marked case, was shown in proof of the deputation's assertion. On the top plates were the words in large letters, "Warranted" and "Non-magnetic," while under the dome, in an obscure position, engraved in small letters, the information was given that the watch was of Swiss make. The deputation held that the origin of the watch should be marked in plain letters on the dial. Mr. Mundella considered the example shown was a distinct evasion of the Act, and promised that the law should be more rigidly enforced. Another strong point gained was the promise from the President that the Board of Trade would undertake prosecutions.

THE TOURBILLON ESCAPEMENT AND THE GOING-BARREL.

If anything was wanted to emphasise the superiority of that wonderful invention of A. L. Brequet—the Tourbillon Escapement as it is called—surely it was met the year before last in the Kew report, when the record was beaten by a watch fitted with the above. This year the record is again beaten, despite the high numbers previously gained, and when we see the slight variation in this chronometer in all positions, we must be struck with the regularity of the movement of the carriage in which the escapement is placed, and admit that the object of its inventor to eliminate errors due to varying positions has been gained. We fear that in this country the value of the tourbillon, which is often described as a useless complexity, has been underestimated. But until any other escapement is forthcoming which can do what this has done for the past two years, the tourbillon must take the palm. There is another feature about these record beaters, and that is they are going-barrels. It is not so very many years ago when it was thought absolutely impossible to get time out of a going-barrel, and no expensive watches were made with them. It has been demonstrated over and over again, and still again, in the above instances, that this is nothing more than popular British conservatism; but now that the prejudice has been overcome let us hope that we shall continue to make the greatest possible progress by acknowledging and adopting what is best.

Challenge Shield of the Royal Fusiliers.—Messrs. Mappin Bros. have recently had on view the challenge shield presented by Sir Daniel Lyons, K.C.B., and officers of the Volunteer Battallion of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). In outline it is heart-shaped, the low upper member being brought to an upward point, thus forming a kind of old English shield. The English rose, crown, and motto of the garter, the arms of the regiment, form the centre, on the side of which stand an officer and private of the Royal Fusiliers. It is mounted upon an oak shield.

STAUFFER, SON & CO.,

13, Charterhouse St., HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.

Watch Manufacturers,

Chaux-de-Fonds, SWITZERLAND.

PERFECT

Non-Magnetic Watches

ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE TESTED BY THE

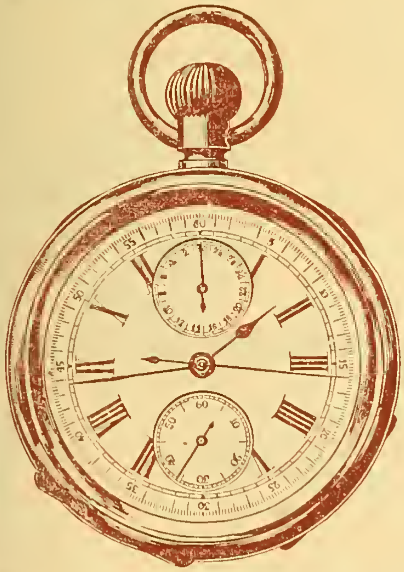
ROYAL KEW OBSERVATORY.

Can be Retailed at PRICES of ORDINARY WATCHES.

EVERY WATCH WITH A

KEW OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE.

NONE OFFER MORE ADVANTAGES TO THE RETAILER THAN ABOVE.
TO GIVE THEM A TRIAL INSURES A CONTINUOUS DEMAND.
NOW STOCKED BY ALL THE LEADING FIRMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE COLONIES.

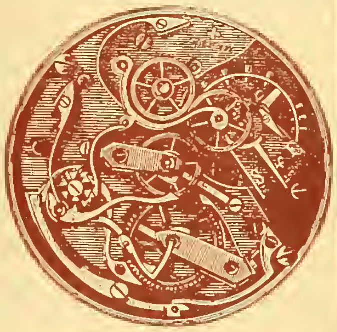


Our Own . . . Chronograph

(PATENTED).

The MOST PERFECT now made,

AT PRICES HITHERTO UNKNOWN.



WITH KEW CERTIFICATE.
50 per cent. Cheaper than ever manufactured.

WITHOUT KEW CERTIFICATE.
Infallible in Action, Perfect in Timekeeping.

MATCHLESS FOR QUALITY AT THE PRICE.

Manufacturers of Bright & Coloured **GOLD CHAINS,** for Home and Shipping Trades

CURB BRACELETS AND BROOCHES.

Seals, Pendants, and Medals,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Telegraphic Address: "QUALITY, BIRMINGHAM."

JOHN GOODE AND SONS

Alberts.

NECKLETS & LADIES' ALBERTS

OF NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

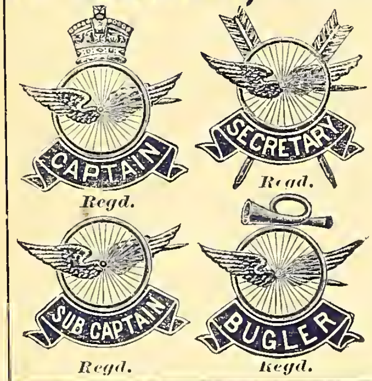
HALL-MARKED KEEPER RINGS

N EVERY VARIETY & QUANTITY. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES & PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

REGENT PLACE, BIRMINGHAM.

London Address: 60, HATTON GARDEN.

A. FENWICK, MANUFACTURER OF **MEDALS & BADGES** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



DIE AND SEAL ENGRAVING.
Rings, &c., for Sealing.

CARAT & INITIAL PUNCHES,
Cheques, Labels, &c.

A. FENWICK,
(Twenty-one Years with Mr. J. Moore,)
16, AUGUSTA ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

ST JOHN'S GATE

St. John's Works,
92, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
London, E.C.

T. T. STURTEVANT,
GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATER, ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURER.

SEND FOR
PRICE LIST FOR
Re-plating Spoons, Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Dishes and Covers, Cruet Stands, &c., &c.

PHILIP COHEN,
Chapel Fields, COVENTRY;
— AND AT —
26 & 27, BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS,
Holborn Circus,
LONDON, E.C.

Established 1846.

ENGLISH WATCHES
Keyless Watches, with or without Kew "A" Certificate.

Gold and Silver ENGLISH **Lever Watches** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Special Attention given to APPRO. ORDERS.

MASONIC WORK. BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS,
BADGES, BRACELETS,
LINKS, PINS.

J. H. STARLING,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
7, Augusta Street, Birmingham.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE
EQUAL TO NEW ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
REPAIRS:—SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Prices will be found the Lowest for Quality & Style.
DESIGNS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL ON PRESENTATION OF BUSINESS CARD.

OUR SPECIAL PLATES.

(No. 1.)

FIG. 1. Isis rainbow brooch, or head ornament. The figure to be executed in moonstone with golden spear, or moonstone and diamonds, the limbs and wings being moonstone and the drapery diamonds, and the rainbow crescent in variously hued gems. This is a subject which allows a large amount of color. The wings could also be enamelled with transparent enamels (through which the feather structure could be seen) of the prismatic hues of the rainbow, the violet commencing at the outer edge.

FIG. 2. Tournament brooch, knights tilting, in gold, enamel, and diamonds.

FIG. 3. Chrysoprase brooch, "a match has set the heart on fire." The centre is of pierced chrysoprase, through which passes an enamelled match about a quarter burnt out. The flame at the top is in deep orange transparent enamel, the border being of pearls.

FIG. 4. Geometrical brooch in diamonds and pearls. The size of the latter can be varied.

FIG. 5. Convolvulus spray brooch in diamonds. The flowers may be mixed with pale rubies or sapphires.

FIG. 6. Diamond and pearl bow and drop brooch.

FIG. 7. Tennis brooch in gold, enamel, and pearls.

FIG. 8. Harp brooch in moonstone and pearls, or diamonds.

FIG. 9. Rabbit and turnip pin in gold or diamonds.

FIG. 10. Brooch in diamonds, pearl, and enamel.

FIG. 11. Diamond and ruby ring.

FIG. 12. Diamond bow ring.

FIG. 13. Diamond and pearl pin; colored stones may be introduced.

FIG. 14. Orchid spray in diamonds; colored gems may be introduced into the flower, which should be made detachable, so as to permit of being worn in the hair.

FIG. 15. Cupid brooch. The figure should be in moonstone or enamel; the slipper in enamel, and the bow, arrow, and wings in gold. The doves may be composed of either moonstone or enamel. The flowers should be in gems. It will be noticed that each wheel is a ring. This can be gold or gemmed; it thus becomes an engagement brooch.

FIG. 16. The new pierced cameo work brooch. The cameo is the classic subject of Hercules and the Hesperides in sardonyx and the border in diamonds.

FIG. 17. Geometric gold brooch.

FIG. 18. Geometric gold brooch.

FIG. 19. The Derby brooch in gold or gold and enamel.

FIG. 20. Diana brooch. The figure and clouds should be moonstone and the crescent of diamonds.

(No. 2.)

In this plate we give a selection of some of what we consider the newest and most handsome or original articles now before the public, together with the producers of them.

FIG. 1. One of the new "Princess May" brooches, consisting of leaves and flowers of the well-known "may" or hawthorn. The leaves are of diamonds and the petals of the flowers of enamel. (Chandler and Son.)

FIG. 2. A similar brooch composed of the double variety of the same flower treated in the same manner. (Chandler and Son.)

FIG. 3. Specimen of gold miniature riding whip—or stick—watch, beautifully mounted with Roman filagree. (Stauffer, Son, and Co.)

FIG. 4. Exquisitely produced cherry watch in diamonds, gold, and enamel. The cherry leaves are in diamonds and fall gracefully over the stalk, while from behind them falls a beautiful cherry richly enamelled to nature. Upon pressing the spring the cherry opens and discloses the face of a charming little gold watch. This design was specially executed for Royalty. (Stauffer, Son, and Co.)

FIG. 5. Represents one of the smallest eight-day carriage clocks, it is in gilt, with charmingly enamelled plaques after Watteau. Altogether it is one of the daintiest and handsomest little things of which one could conceive. (Stauffer, Son, and Co.)

FIG. 6. One of the new Esmail enamel photos, mounted in diamond brooch. These photos are reproduced from ordinary cartes and have been very flatteringly received by all the society papers. (A. Guye.)

FIG. 7. One of the new flexible self-closing watch bracelets, introduced in a new and pleasing pattern. (Saunders and Shepherd.)

FIG. 8. Another similar bracelet, also of new design. Both these articles introduce us to features entirely new with this, perhaps, the most widely popular bracelet ever brought out. (Saunders and Shepherd.)

FIG. 9. Novelty in Masonic watches, oxydised and red gold. A glance at this will show that it embodies a considerable amount of Masonic heraldry, whilst for originality of conception and beauty of finish and detail it leaves nothing to be desired. (Paul Jeannot.)

FIG. 10. The newest thing in Egyptian jewelry. It represents the Goddess Isis with outstretched wings. The figure is of gold and the wings are of transparent enamel; the whole is treated in the highest style of art in true Egyptian style, and forms the last of a beautiful series. (Chandler and Son.)

FIG. 11. A specimen of exquisite pierced overlay upon china. It is an example selected from a toilet set, which, with the delicate coloring of the china, and the artistic and beautifully finished overlay, forms one of the most charming specimens of art often to be seen. (Fredk. Wich and Co.)

FIG. 12. A magnificent specimen of an oxydised solid silver miniature carriage clock, executed in the highest style of art. It is enclosed in a morocco cabinet of antique pattern, and altogether is a very fine specimen of work. (Gay, Lamaille and Co.)

FIG. 13. Small double miniature frame, in gilt or silver; an effective and artistic little article. (King and Son.)

FIG. 14. One of the new damascened or mosaic colored metal brooches, in yellow and red gold and platinum, the buckle being in diamonds. (Chandler and Son.)

FIG. 15. Fashionable little heart pendant, with well-executed miniature surrounded by pearls. (H. J. Cooper and Co., Limited.)

FIG. 16. Book-mark in gilt, silver, and mother-of-pearl. (H. J. Cooper and Co., Limited.)

FIG. 17. A golf brooch in gold and enamel. (Vaughton.)

FIG. 18. Elaborate waist-buckle. (A. P. Barnett.)

Messrs. Stauffer, Son and Co.

NEVER able to keep a sufficient number of the Kew certificate watches on hand, and pressed for their anti-magnetic and other of their specialities, one would scarcely expect to find anything new on a visit to Messrs. Stauffer, Son and Co., of Charterhouse-street. For all that, they have plenty of novelties to show. When in their establishment the other day we read a letter from a customer asking the firm if they could supply a watch similar to one supplied over fifty year ago, which was still keeping accurate time, and which so pleased its owner that he wished to buy one just like it for his grandson! A half a hundred years old and still in good health is something to say for a watch, especially as some people think twenty years is a good life-time for a pocket timester. But we were about to refer to the novelties. Amongst those which struck us favorably was a Mail and Coach watch set into a life buoy and oar stand, which formed a very effective timepiece either for the home or for a yacht. The firm also have a variety of miniature clocks of novel and taking designs, one of the most curious being in the form of a pump which is wound up by the action of the handle in the act of pumping. We have heard of pumping in the wind, but this is pumping in strength. Elsewhere we also describe several of their superb productions.

MARKETS.

Board of Trade returns for March.

THE value of watches and parts thereof imported into this country during the month of April was £56,044, being a decrease of £11,057, as compared with April, 1892, and an increase of £2,186, as compared with the corresponding month of 1891. Up to the end of April this year gives a total of £239,805. The same period of last year the value was £248,020.

The clocks and parts thereof imported during April were valued at £37,860, in comparison with £38,112 for the same month of 1892. For the first four months of this year the value was £140,209, compared with £146,331 for the same period of last year.

The plate and plated and gilt wares exported in April were valued at £21,176; for the same month of last year the value was £21,060. The first four months of this year give a total of £89,757, compared with £91,627 for the same period of last year.

Diamonds.

LONDON, May 28th.—The market has been anything but rosy during the whole of the month. Large shipments have arrived by each mail, sometimes as much as £120,000 at a time. Still the prices have been up, and with the badness of time business has been very hard to transact; Nothing appears possible to effect an immediate reduction; goods are already bought in advance at a limited increase. So that the prospects of a fall are very remote.

AMSTERDAM, May 24th.—Our market during the last month has been very far from satisfactory. There was scarcely anything doing in middle-class stuff, and as the price of rough is so very high, cheap goods practically do not now exist. This is very bad at this time of the year, as it entirely prevents the Russians, who are large buyers of cheap stuff, making any purchases at all.

ANTWERP, May 24th.—I have frequently reported to you of the suicidal policy of the English in keeping up the price of rough so high, and have more than once prophesied that a revolt would surely follow at some time or other. I have now to inform you that this has really taken place, several of the local diamond merchants having combined for the purpose of buying a large shipment from Kimberley direct without the intervention of the London middleman. The parcel was delivered direct from the Cape to Antwerp; and many of the Amsterdam dealers came here instead of going their weekly journey to London. It is to be hoped that the London trade will take this hint and apply itself to helping instead of laboring to estrange the trade and force it into other channels. Kopjes are at present in slow demand.

PARIS, May 23rd.—Trade during the month was by no means satisfactory. It is true there was a fair share of trade in ordinary goods, but prices left hardly any profit on the few sales effected. It was rather in higher priced goods that the principal business was done, and as the stocks in these goods were rather low prices had a tendency to rise. Merchants flatter themselves with the prospect of a better sale during next month, as some good orders are expected from America resulting from the sales at the Chicago Exhibition, and business is also anticipated from our own setters.

Silver.

THE precious white-metal opened at $38\frac{5}{16}$ and in three days rose a halfpenny; since then it has gradually fallen all through the month, and in the middle fell nearly a penny. Gradually recovering, itself it reached 37^7, and on going to press stands at $37\frac{3}{4}$.

Tin.

TIN has had a somewhat tempestuous journey through the month, now up and now down. In the early part of the month it stood at over £93, dwindling down to £91 7s. 6d. on the 12th; but rising up with a £1 7s. 6d. rise the next day. Three days after it had fallen to £88 11s. 3d., and then up and down till on going to press it stood at £86 15s.

Copper.

THE red metal has also experienced many vicissitudes during the month, commencing at £44 7s. 6d. and ending at £43 3s. 9d., in the interval experiencing up and downs, sometimes to £42 odd, and sometimes regaining opening price.

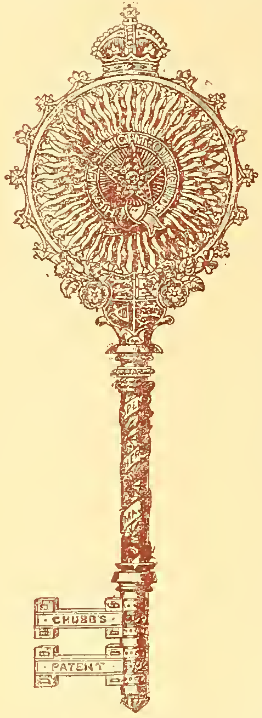
Spelter.

SPELTER opened at £18 1s. 3d., and has remained fairly constant during the month, with a general tendency to decline, standing now at £17 15s.

Quicksilver.

THE price of the liquid metal has been unaltered during the whole of the month, standing at £6 15s.

The Key of the Imperial Institute.



WE give herewith a sketch of the key used by the Queen in the formal opening of the Imperial Institute. This is not altogether because of our admiration of it, nor because of the admiration which we are sure it will command at the hands of a critical trade, bearing in mind the immense amount of subject matter the designers had not only at command but ought to have honored. We wonder what would have been thought, if say, Messrs. Bragg or Barnard had made their name the largest and most prominent legend of any of their celebrated productions. However, it has been a splendid advertisement for Messrs. Chubb, who were assisted in its design by the Prince of Wales.

"To See Ourselves as Others See us."—We are extremely obliged to our contemporaries of the daily Press for their favorable reviews of our last number. It is calculated to make us feel a little vain to see the WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, SILVERSMITH, AND OPTICIAN singled out from the rest of the trade journals and spoken of in such flattering terms.

Messrs Barnett and Scott's Sale.—Owing to the ill-health and withdrawal from business of Mr. Scott, the high-class stock of this firm has been sold by public auction. This has created quite a little sensation in Hull.

A Jeweler Rifleman.—Mr. D. Dunnet, a watchmaker and jeweler, of Thurso, has presented to the Thurso Rifle Corps, of which he is an old member, a very handsome silver cup to be competed for annually, and to become the property of a winner of three times in succession.

A Real Waltonian.—The *Islington Gazette* recently contained a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Joseph Walton, chairman of the Watch and Clockmakers' Pension Society, had reported £60 as the result of his and others' appeal on behalf of the declining funds of our old charity, and that he further asks that anyone else who feels kindly disposed towards the poor old watch and clock makers will send in their cheques before he publishes his list. The *Gazette* added: "The Waltons have the fame of being good fishers, and let us hope Joseph will angle a few good cheques in."

Athletic Trophy.—A large silver shield standing 4ft. 6in. high, and costing one hundred guineas, has recently been shown in the windows of the *Evening News and Post*. It was presented by Mr. J. Oliver to the Southern Football Alliance, and won b the Old St. Stephen's Football Club during last season.

W. M. GRAY & Co.

DIAMONDS

DIAMOND & PEARL NECKLETS,
PEARLS & HALF PEARLS,
TURQUOISE,
SAPPHIRES,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
OPALS,
&c.,
&c.,
&c.

Telegraphic Address,
" PYROGENIC," London.

ALL KINDS OF
PRECIOUS STONES
RE-CUT AND CUT TO MATCH.

SPECIMEN GEMS PURCHASED.

7, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

GRIMSHAW & BAXTER,
33 & 35, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

Call and Inspect our Stock of Sans Pareil Lathes, *the New Patented Watchmakers Lathe by Boley. The Best and most useful Lathe now on the Market.*

Illustrated Price List Free on Application. Thirty Combinations in Stock to select from.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
EZRA KELLEY'S CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK OILS.
WHOLESALE & FOR EXPORTATION. *ESTABLISHED 1800.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DIALS, &c.,

Repaired, parts made, and renovated equal to new; all work done in the same process as in Paris. Repairs in general, Bronzing, Gilding, Plating, Brassing, and Lacquering in all its branches. Estimates submitted for Town and Country Stock Work. Carriage Clocks polished and matt gilt.

Every Description of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE Replated or Gilt as New. Price Lists free on Application.

STATUARY AND INSCRIPTIONS RENOVATED BY CONTRACT.—Church Lights, Gasaliers, Electric and Lamp Fitting Brackets, Book Rests, Communion Plate, &c., re-lacquered, gilt, or plated. Experienced men sent for removing and fixing same. Composition Bronzes can be made by our Colours to look equal to real Works of Art. The New French Florentine, Barbédienne, Egyptian Green, Vert Antique, and Empire Bronzes. Specialities.

Buhl Work Repaired and Restored equal to New. Established London and Paris, 1873.

JOHN WILKINS & Co.,
11, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD, CLERKENWELL.
Steam Polishing, Plating & Gilding Works:—2 & 4, Gloucester Street (in the rear).

Spectacles and Eyeglasses
IN ALL METALS.

And for all kinds of OPTICAL GOODS buy from the Makers,

BOTWRIGHT & GREY

(Late A. H. BOTWRIGHT),

Manufacturing Opticians,

Wholesale and for Exportation only,

CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

REPAIRS *and* ODD ORDERS *received by post are executed and returned same day as received.*

A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK, OF WHICH WE INVITE THE INSPECTION OF HOME AND EXPORT BUYERS.

Our Specialities for the Colonial Markets.

INTERCHANGEABLE Spectacles & Eyeglasses

IN ALL METALS.

Assorted Pupillary Distances, Assorted Heights and Angle Bridges.

All Kinds of Lenses and Pebbles, Edged ready to be Screwed into Frames, and Guaranteed to Fit Accurately.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM IN USE.

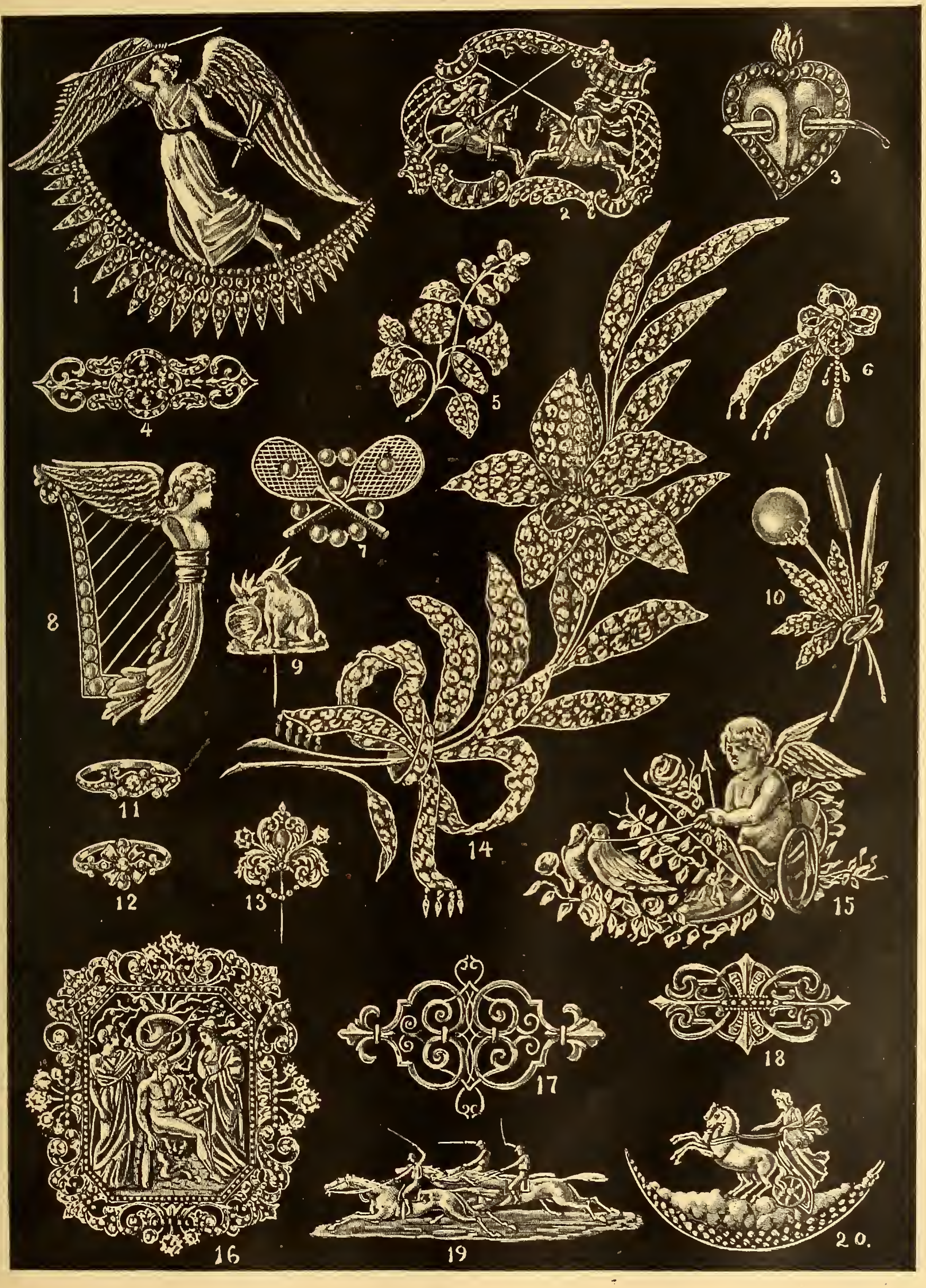
Full Particulars upon Application.

By the use of these Goods Colonial Opticians are in the same position as being here in London.

All Kinds of Optical Goods for the Various Markets.

Bankers:—London and County Banking Company, Islington Branch.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. REFERENCES EXCHANGED.


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20.

No. 1.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

(By Our London Correspondent.)

If the magnificence, splendor, and imperial display which has ushered in this season could be taken as a gauge of the commercial prosperity of the country then indeed we should all feel that we were making our fortunes rapidly. Probably on no occasion since the Covent Garden blaze has there been such a display of gorgeous and beautiful jewels as has been made this season already. What with the Drawing Room of Her Majesty and the opening of the Imperial Institute, silver weddings, and the thought of a Royal one, it would appear that everyone has been, more or less, gem mad. I have heard it remarked by several that at the Drawing Room on the 18th ult. there was the most extensive display of diamonds they have witnessed at Court for a long time. I have also heard of several firms who have had some very nice orders, and generally the trade confirm what I had already heard from other sources.

Amongst the modes of the fleeting hour of fickle fashion we find the tiara worn by practically everyone. Usually "reversible" and "convertible" patterns are preferred, many being extremely elaborate—almost coronets—being worn "all round." The chief gems employed for these charming ornaments are diamonds and pearls. Now and then colored gems, such as rubies and sapphires, are introduced, while the same may be said of the gems of the hour, turquoise and chrysoprase. For some time the aigrette has been somewhat neglected, graceful and ornamental though it be, and this notwithstanding the fact that some jewelers have endeavored to keep it to the front.

The elegance of the aigrette and the present fashions of dressing the hair has again called attention to elevated gems, and as a result we get something new in the form of tiaras, with elevated gems upon elongated trembling wires, from which scintillates the king of gems *à l'aigrette*. These are usually made removable, so that they can be taken away entirely when the tiara is reversed and worn as a necklet. This fashion admitting additions to the present tiaras is one calculated to be favorably received.

The pearl is still the queen of gems. All really fine gems of the water find a more or less ready market in the trade, and if of really fine quality command almost fabulous prices. There are several merchants and syndicates interested in collecting and forming fine single rows, while there are but very few on sale in the trade at a very large fourth figure. I saw one recently for which £5,000 was asked, and another at £3,000, and could not help calling to mind my early days when a fifth of that price would have made one stare. The strings of pearls are still great favorites in three, five, and seven rows, separated by diamond ornaments, geometrical, scrollwork, or hearts; sometimes grain-set, or cut-down set, while in others the diamonds are set *pavé*.

I am very sorry to say that the abomination of piercing diamonds and threading them between pearls is quite to the front in some houses. It is a great pity the diamond was not known at the time of the formation of the Levitical law, as had it been we may be sure that the moral oracle, which condemned as an abomination the mixing of linen and wool, would have hurled its anathema against anything so wilful and ruthless as the grinding away of the most delicate and softest of the gems between the upper and nether millstone of the hardest and most cutting edge in nature, the facets of the diamond. I cannot help prophesying, however, that the fashion will not take, for as soon as possessors of a small fortune, in a necklace, perceive it being momentarily destroyed they will treat the objectionable idea in the manner it deserves, perhaps not without a change of jeweler.

The next thing to the opening of the season and the Imperial Institute is the Royal betrothal. I hear from various parts of the country that a very large number of orders have been given, but everything has been driven off to the last minute. Here we are six weeks from the date fixed for the marriage of our future king, and in many cases subscriptions are only just being commenced, and it will be two or three weeks before selections are made. This will give no time at all for the appropriate things to be made. There is only one bright side to this, and that is, it may compel many committees to take what they can get, and so enable many tradesmen to work off many an "old familiar face."

The national festival has, as might be expected, called into existence a number of souvenir articles of jewelry. Many of these will live a short time only, but others will become lasting favorites. Amongst these latter the prettiest brooches I have seen are composed of single and double sprays of the single and double hawthorn, whose fragrance and beauty have been immortalised by the bards, and which from the date of its appearance is known to all as "May" In these the leaves, beautifully modelled, are of diamonds, while the flowers are enamelled *au naturel.*

The same enamelled flower lends itself to an ornament suitable for a tie. In one of these it is a single flower, in another it is composed of three flowers, while as a modification of the latter several flowers rise up behind each other in the form of a Prince of Wales' plume. This will probably be the most heraldic and appropriate design of them all.

Nor does the May jewelry stop here, for there is the "Princess May chain." This little article is of the Princess length, the links being of gold, and separated at intervals by a link in the form of a Mayflower, sometimes all gold, at others enamel.

One of the fashionable bodice watches has also suggested a "Princess May Watch," in which the brooch is of May sprays, and the watch enamelled to match. The Princess May frame is also a taking little novelty, which may be used for the portraits of the Royal pair, or for some lover and his queen.

I hear that orange blossoms and wedding bells are to form the *motifs* in many kinds of jewelry this season, but for a description of this I must ask you to wait till next month.

In my note last month respecting Mr. Lionel Blanckensee's new London store-rooms near Holborn circus the printers made me give that gentleman's Birmingham address as North-street instead of Northwood-street. Mr. Blanckensee, by the way, told me a few days since an amusing incident. Being quite up to date, he has recently had his premises fitted with the electric light, and a man who came to do business with him, seeing the switch for the first time, imagined it to be a bell handle and gave it a tug. Hearing no sound, he tugged again; and still without response gave such a vigorous pull that he brought the whole arrangement down to the floor. It is to be hoped that he placed a good order with Mr. Blanckensee to make up for the mischief.

GEMS OF THE HOUR

AND THEIR IMITATIONS.

Imitation is the soul of flattery, says the adage, but how far this is true depends entirely upon circumstances. When a distinguished lady wears certain jewels, and a large number of the community follow her lead and buy them, it is a sort of flattery the trade appreciates. But when a call is made upon the market for certain articles, and unprincipled rascals flood it with worthless—or next to worthless—imitations, calculated to deceive both shopkeeper and customer, it is a very different case Such, however, has always been the lamentable state of affairs; and hence the necessity for men to understand the trade in which they embark. This is the only safeguard the public can have. To expect a storekeeper whose wares extend from furniture to drinks, from chemicals to farm produce, and from old iron to diamonds, to understand and be able to guarantee the goods he sells, is slightly over-estimating the possibilities of human nature, even as developed at the close of the nineteenth century. Let the cobbler stick to his last, and the draper to his yard stick, and, if need be, let the jeweler study more closely the articles in which he deals. Never have two gems been fashionable which have been so counterfeited as the now popular turquoise and chrysoprase. So flagrant are the imitations of the former, that one is tempted to wonder whether some jewelers take more intellectual interest in the nature of their wares than does that jack-of-all-trades, the storekeeper.

How to Tell a True Turquoise.

Before we can identify a person it is necessary to know something about his race, build, complexion, and features; and before we can identify any given gem we must know its characteristics. Rules-o'-thumb are absolutely unreliable, and judging from our experience we should say worthless. Of the various things we have seen sold for turquoise we might enumerate the following: Dyed chalcedony, dyed flint, phosphatised bone, carbonate of copper, silicate of zinc, light lapis-lazuli, porcelain, and copper enamelled. From all these the turquoise can be readily distinguished by one of its physical qualities—viz., its hardness, which is six in Moh's scale. A really good knife will abrade it with difficulty, an operation which must be performed upon the back of the stone. But the hardness of flint and chalcedony is much greater, so that the same knife will make no impression upon them, nor would it upon porcelain or enamel. The nearest in hardness to the turquoise is the blue silicate of zinc, which is only half a degree softer, while lapis comes another half lower still; malachite and odontolite being even much softer. By this quality of hardness alone it is easy, therefore, to distinguish this gem. Turquoise occurring in thin incrustations or veins, one often finds a small portion of the decomposing ferruginous matrix in the form of a small vein running through or spotting the back of the gem. This feature is sometimes imitated by the porcelain paste, but can readily be distinguished by the help of the lens. A similar vein also sometimes runs through the blue silicate of zinc. Turquoise has a lustre of its own known as waxy, differing from that of porcelain and enamel, and by which it can be readily distinguished. The lustre of chalcedony and even its grain is made to imitate the turquoise very closely, as is that of dyed flint. In neither porcelain or enamel is there any granular structure visible which can be seen under high powers in the turquoise. When the turquoise is viewed under a quarter of an inch glass it is seen to be homogeneous in structure, not botryordal, as are the malachite and willimite. It is also slightly translucent at the edges, although this quality varies slightly and is closely imitated in porcelain. If a turquoise—real or otherwise—be set with a back so that the stone cannot be tested, suspicion may be entertained as to its genuineness. There is also another stone, very like turquoise, called callainite; it is, however, much softer being only four in Moh's scale. It does not contain copper as does turquoise, and is more hydrated. The specific gravity of a turquoise will also separate it from anything else; thus, if a turquoise of a given size weighed, say, $2\frac{3}{4}$ carats, a callainite of the same size would only weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$; dyed chalcedony, $2\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$; malachite, $3\frac{3}{4}$; and lapis lazuli, under $2\frac{1}{2}$ carats. These characteristics of hardness, structure, and specific gravity, irrespective of chemical reactions to which resort can be made, readily separate turquoise from any of its counterfeits.

Imitation Chrysoprase.

Chrysoprase is the name given in modern times to one of the various members of the quartz family. It has several peculiarities of its own which separate it from all other minerals. In some respects it is allied to chalcedony, while in being hydrated it approaches the opal. It has also a brilliancy and translucency not acquired by chalcedony, and above all it has naturally a characteristic hue which it owes to oxide of nickel. Further it usually yields aluminium, etc., and while chalcedony consists of nothing but silica, chrysoprase usually yields only about 96 to 97 per cent. of that substance. In hue chrysoprase varies from almost white to apple-green, the light varieties being by far the commonest. It is usually of very limited occurrence, the chief locality being Silesia. It is the pure translucent dark green variety that is the valuable gem. To obtain this appearance, fraud number one is resorted to of putting a backing of dark green sealing wax to a light stone, which hue is reflected through the translucent front, and causes the stone to appear of the desired color. To prevent this all stones should be set open, and the backs left transparent. The next fraud is to dye common chalcedony of a green color. This is perhaps a little more difficult to distinguish, but when once seen together they cannot be mistaken, as the chalcedony is not so translucent to commence with, and dyeing it renders it still more opaque, nor has it so pure a surface lustre as the true gem The worst frauds are perhaps the pastes, these are either glass or porcelain. They can be readily cut with a good file, and so distinguished from the chrysoprase, which cannot be so cut, whilst the porcelains are too opaque and not translucent. There is usually a botryordal structure in chalcedony which is often emphasised by dyeing, and as this does not obtain in chrysoprase, colored chalcedony can be readily recognised.

Messrs. Garstin and Co.

Now that art leather productions are so much to the front, it may be very desirable and valuable to remind our readers of the firm of Messrs. Garstin and Co., Aldersgate-street, who make so many specialities in this line. Here may be seen the now fashionable belts in all the fancy leathers of the day, snake, lizard, crocodile, elephant, and hosts of others, including the white doeskin, which has recently received the patronage of the leaders of fashion. Watch bracelets and belts of novel design also claim a special word of praise, and the same may be said of the silver-mounted purses, of the latter of which there is infinite variety, from those with only a silver clasp up to those which are practically encased in the precious white metal. Their new registered umbrella strap, as shown in the engravings, is proving a most useful article. It does not cut the silk, and keeps two or more umbrellas neatly strapped together in a straight position.

International Exhibition, 1862

Jurors' Medal.

Established 50 Years.

R. HASWELL & SONS,

49 & 50, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell.

Special Attention
TO
Colonial
AND
Foreign Orders.

MATERIALS.
TOOLS.
WATCHES.

THE
"Triumph,"
"Boley's," "Martin"
AND
"Go-ahead" Lathes
With all accessories.

Established 50 Years.

Inventions Exhibition, 1885.

Highest Award, Silver Medal.

Agents for the Non-Magnetic Watch Company (Paillard's Patent) Compensation Balances & Springs.

General Illustrated Price List on application.

Non-Magnetic Compensated Watches, Bracelet Watches, and all varieties.

JOHNSON, WALKER and TOLHURST,

MURIATIC ACID SUPPLIED TO CUSTOMERS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Dealers in Antique Plate, Gold and Silver Refiners,

Purchasers of Jewelers', Dentists' and other Sweeps,

80, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

EXTRA STRONG ACID BOTTLES, PRICE 1/6 EACH.

BULLION DEPARTMENT.

PRICES GIVEN FOR OLD GOLD.

Wedding Rings, 22 carat	76/-
Watch Cases, 22 ,,	70/-
,, 18 ,, Hall marked	60/-
,, 18 ,, (with forged bezels and bows)	50/- to 60/-
Hall marked, 15 ,,	50/-
Modern Coloured Gold	45/- 47/- to 50/-
Gold, 12 carat	40/-

Gold, 10 carat, 35/-; 9 carat	30/-
Mixed Jewelers' Gold, common	25/- to 27/6
Plated	7/6 to 12/-
Sterling Silver, Market price.	
Watch cases & Thimbles 6d. per oz. less than above.	
Silver Chains	2/- to 3/-

Gold Lace Burnt and Assayed.

PRICES GIVEN FOR PARTING BARS BY ASSAY.

Best Bars, Fine Gold	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4
Common Bars, Fine Gold	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4

Silver Parting, Fine Gold, less 6 grs.	84/-
,, ,, Silver	3/4

Gold Assay at 3/6 per carat. Fine.

Jewelers' Sweep & Photographic Waste purchased.

All Parcels received in the morning are treated during the day, and cash or an offer is sent the same night, the Parcel being held over for return post.

Messrs. JOHNSON, WALKER AND TOLHURST beg to inform the Trade that they have increased their number of Furnaces for Smelting, and have now much better facilities for reducing all kinds of Limmel, Residues, and Sweeps, and trust they will be favoured with future parcels, which shall receive immediate attention. *January, 1893.*

TERMS.
—:—
MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Jewelers, Silversmiths, Watch Manufacturers,

80, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Cats' Eyes, &c., at per Carat

MOUNTED DIAMOND WORK,

Consisting of Gem Rings of every Variety, also Diamond Necklaces and Tiaras Diamond Bracelets, Diamond Pendants and Earrings, Diamond Studs and Pins and Gem Lockets. Diamond Gold Mounted Jewelry of Best Quality.

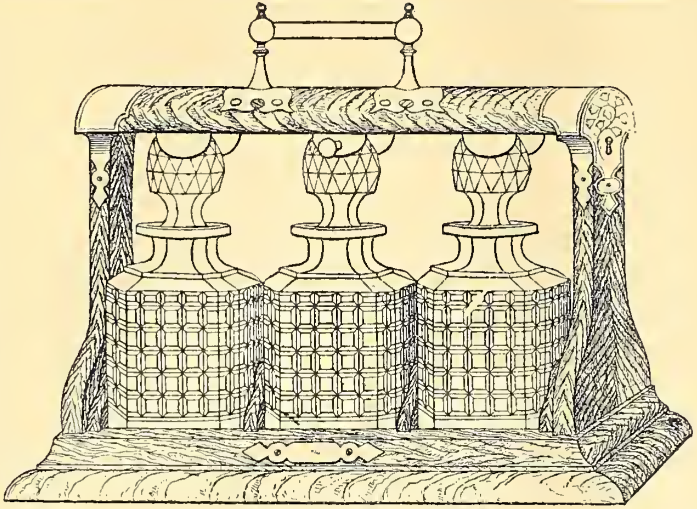
Goods are forwarded on approbation, subject to approved references, and Returns must be made within Seven Days unless otherwise arranged, and when sent for Nett Cash, remittance must accompany Returned Goods.

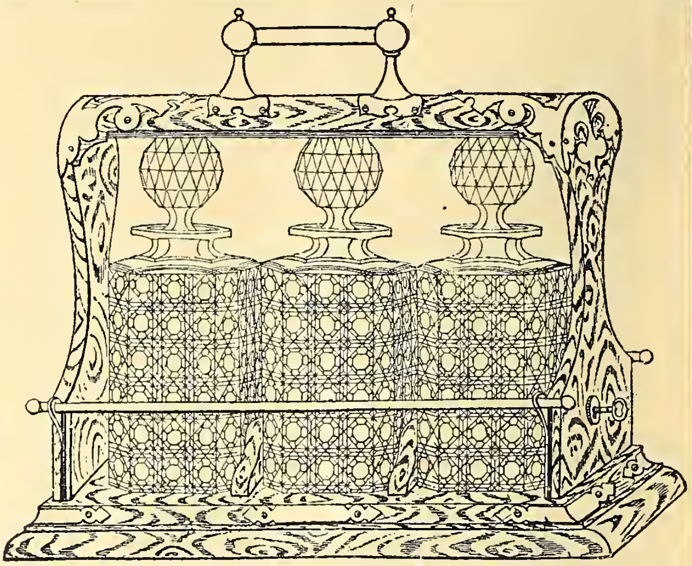
WALTHAM WATCHES.

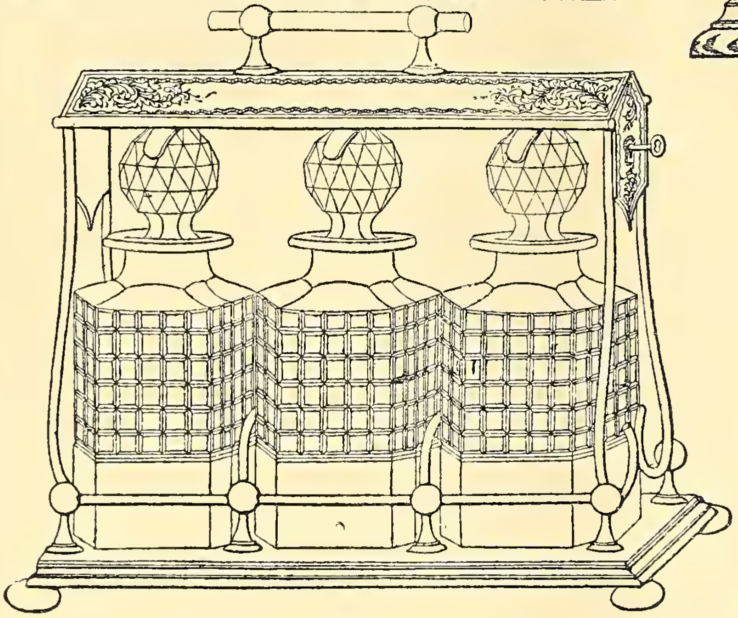
ROBBINS & APPLETON,

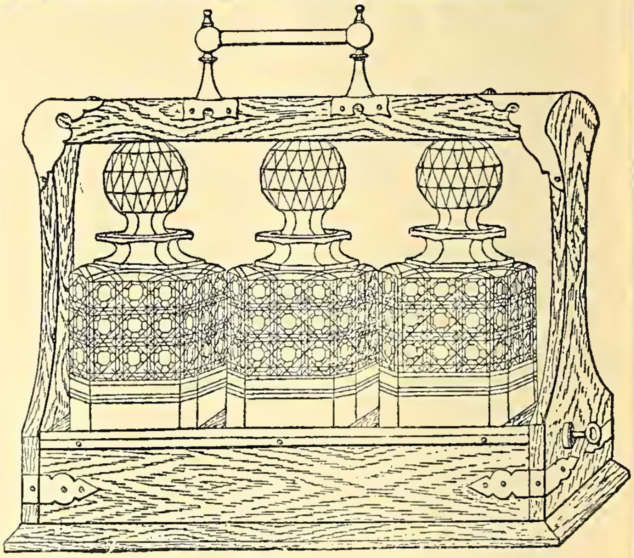
GENERAL AGENTS TO THE COMPANY,

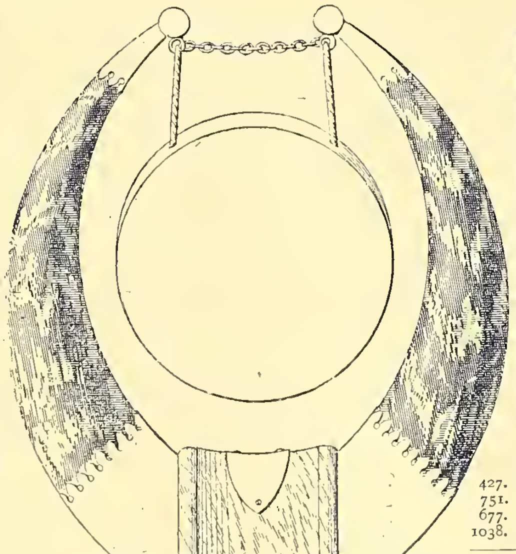
Waltham Buildings, London, E.C.

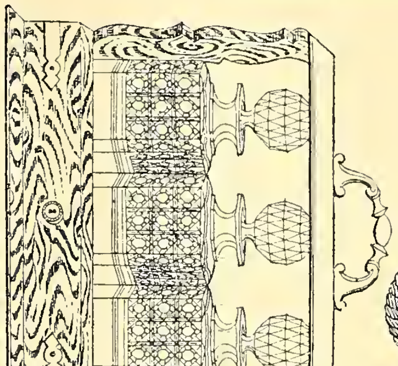


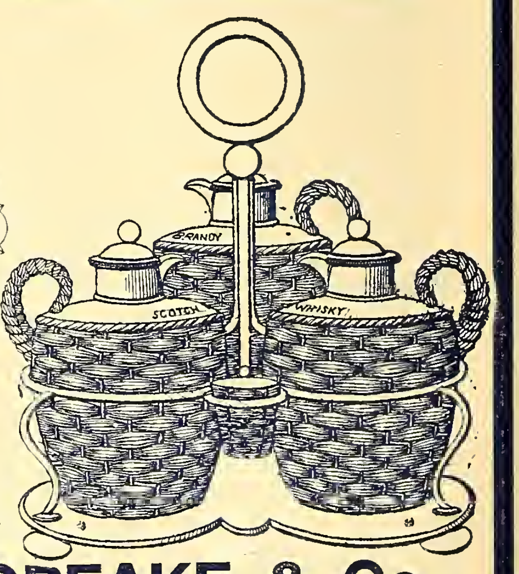












427. Liquor Frame.
751. Liquor Frame.
677. Liquor. All E.P.
1038. Liquor Frame.

748. Cape Horn Gong, 5, 7, & 9 inch.
Liquor, E.P. Top Bar.
1831. Regd. Ivanhoe, Liquor

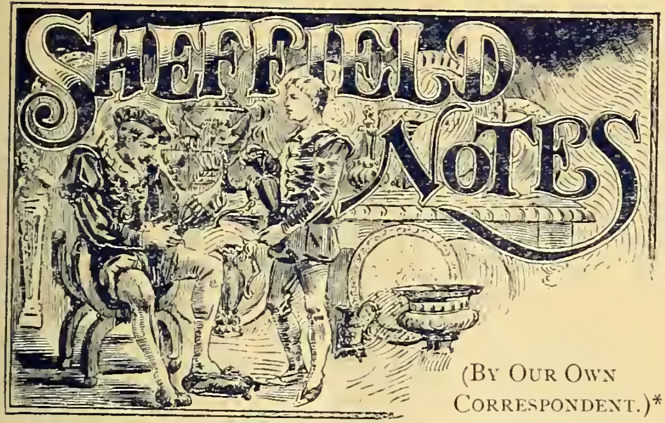
HAMMOND CREAKE & Co.,

The Largest Manufacturers extant of Sterling Silver and A1 E.P.N.S. mounted-oak goods suitable for Frizes and Presentations. The Trade only supplied, and goods sent for approval. Always a large finished stock in hand, enabling us to guarantee them from shrinking and warping. All goods are mounted with A1 Electro-plate, not Nickelled Mounts, which, when once tarnished, cannot be cleaned. Old articles repaired, replated, and made equal to new.

TERMS, DISCOUNTS, AND CATALOCUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address—
"CREAKE, SHEFFIELD."

ST. MARY'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD.



(By Our Own Correspondent.)*

The official announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of York and the Princess May is expected by Sheffield silversmiths to bring something good their way. The death of the Duke of Clarence was the occasion of quite a number of important orders being countermanded, and it is probable these will now be replaced by work of a similar character. All that time the Sheffield present was well advanced towards completion, but it was ultimately disposed of for a wedding present nearer home. It is true that silversmiths maintain that this kind of work does not pay. This may be so in the sense that there is a greater margin of profit in an equal sum spent in a "going" pattern in tea-pots or spoons and forks. The fact remains, however, that there is great competition among manufacturers for this class of work. That being so, the recipients are likely to be gratified, as Sheffield never was in a better position to produce work of a highly artistic character than it is at present. The increasing attention that is being devoted to the artistic training of the workman is enabling the large firms to do full justice to the conceptions of their designers—which is saying a great deal.

Of late years the approach of the athletic season has been found to have an appreciable effect on the silver trade. Year by year the demand for cups and other challenge trophies seems to increase, and although at first sight it would appear to require a great deal of this sort of business to have much effect on the state of trade, yet in reality manufacturers find these orders a welcome addition at this season. Perhaps not the least of the advantages arising from this class of business is the educational effect it has on the artisan in the trade. The chasing and engraving as well as the workmanship generally must be of the best, and the manipulation of such articles is a welcome relief from working on patterns which must be turned out by the gross. The athletic season being now in full swing, manufacturers are busily engaged turning out these trophies, many of which evince a high degree of artistic taste and skill in their conception and execution.

It is unfortunate that the most promising colonial market as far as the silver trade is concerned should at this particular time be in such straits. Sheffield manufacturers have for some time been bestowing a good deal of attention on Australia, and the result up to recently has amply repaid those who have had sufficient enterprise to work the market thoroughly. The present state of affairs is all the more disappointing that Australia was expected soon to compensate for ground lost elsewhere. I am afraid, however, that the temporary cessation of trade with Australia will not turn out to be the worst feature in the situation. The extent to which British money was invested in these Australian banks cannot fail to exert a depressing influence on the home trade. Scotland especially has suffered severely in the present crisis, and the buying capacity of that most prized market of Sheffield silversmiths must for some time be considerably reduced.

As was intimated some time ago, the Cutlers' Company have definitely decided to re-decorate the interior of their fine hall. The work is to be done on high art principles, and will be executed from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hugh Stannus, an old student of the Sheffield School of Art. Mr. Stannus was one of the band of young men trained under Mr. Young Mitchell and Mr. Godfrey Sykes, and most of whom have since attained to considerable eminence in the world of art. Mr. Stannus is at present engaged in the carrying out of the conceptions of Mr. Alfred Stephens (another Sheffield man) for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. That such a choice should be made by the Cutlers' Company shows the height to which art culture has attained among the manufacturers of the town, and is an earnest of what they are likely to produce in the way of art workmanship in connection with their own businesses.

The presentation to the Marquis of Titchfield, on the occasion of his christening the other day at Welbeck Abbey, by the English tenants of the Duke of Portland, is a fine specimen of the silversmiths' art, and Messrs. Atkin Bros. are to be congratulated on the production of it. It consists of a christening bowl of unusually large dimensions, having a girth of five and a-half feet, its weight being equal to twenty-six pounds avoirdupois. The style of its ornamentation is mainly that of the Italian Renaissance. Mounted on an ebony plinth, with a silver shield engraved with the crest of the Marquis, it forms a highly interesting piece of art workmanship, and fully sustains the reputation of Sheffield for this class of work.

It was, however, not the only piece of silver work present, to our neighbors of the Dukeries, on this interesting occasion. The Scotch tenants on the Portland estates associated themselves with the event by the presentation of a miniature swinging cradle in silver and gilt, on silver pillars, and mounted on an ebony plinth. Little Cupids on each side with quivers and arrows guard the cot, and on the base are little baby figures. The whole is nicely chased and ornamented and bears the ducal arms, and the motto "Craignez honte" and a suitable inscription.

The font used at the ceremony is an ornate piece of workmanship, and made of solid gold. It was used last on the occasion of the christening of the last Marquis of Titchfield. The bowl itself is circular and its ornamentation is of Greek borders, with cherubs. Its base is a square plinth, and supporting the bowl are three finely modelled figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. It was made originally for the christening of William Henry, Marquis of Titchfield, eldest son of William Harley, fourth Duke of Portland.

Mr. Alderman Bromley, in conjunction with Sir W. Long, was present at the opening of the Chicago Exhibition, in a representative capacity. A funny feature of the function was that the worthy alderman felt compelled to drop his title in consequence of disreputable associations connected with the office in the United States. On the whole the great Republic seems to have presented itself to the minds of our townsmen more in the light of a warning than as an example, which I imagine was scarcely the idea contemplated by the promoters of the World's Fair.

Sealing Wax.—We hear that Messrs. J. F. Craddock and Co., of Birmingham, have just completed the contract with Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the supply of about 800 tons of sealing wax in first, second, and third qualities, for use in all the head post-offices throughout the United Kingdom. They are also supplying several foreign Governments and a considerable number of the largest firms in London and the provinces. This speaks volumes, and is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the firm's manufacture and uniformity of quality.

---

* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the views of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

BIRMINGHAM
NOTES

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)*

WITH the close of April the Birmingham jewelers naturally expect a speedy decline in business owing to the setting in of the usual "summer lull." Nor is this decline a thing to cause undue uneasiness, as it is but the natural sequence of the year's trade, and comes year after year with unfailing regularity. Perhaps this year it set in a a little earlier than usual, thus occasioning the excessive amount of grumbling that I have heard during the last few weeks; but I do not think there is any need for alarm, as so far the symptoms do not point to anything beyond the usual depression. Still, I cannot deny that trade is quiet and sales are dull, and it requires all one's energy and cheerfulness to overcome the constant disappointments one meets with. The only thing to do is to bear in mind that the three quiet summer months will soon pass, and to prepare for the autumn briskness.

THE occurrence of the Whitsuntide holidays during the month of May has not tended to increase the prosperity of the month from a business standpoint. It seems as though the depressing influence of the various holidays was becoming worse and worse; and whereas some time ago each recurring holiday meant a spell of increased activity for the factor in buying and for the maker in selling, now such conditions do not apply. Then when the factors' travellers came home to replenish their stocks at definite intervals, the holidays were eagerly looked forward to by the manufacturers as offering a certain prospect for a few good sales. But to-day the conditions of business are different, and a hand-to-hand system of filling up has been adopted by both the shopkeeper and the wholesale man. That such is the case was strikingly illustrated last week in Birmingham. Each day, after Monday, during the Whit week, the manufacturers' travellers might have been seen promenading the district with their stock carts anxiously looking out for the buyers. But for the most part they were doomed to disappointment, as no general buying whatever took place, and with but few exceptions the travellers went off again on their journeys without filling up. It is ludicrous to notice how the said manufacturers will cluster round a place where buying is going on. I was passing along Frederick-street on Whit Wednesday, and, judging from the crowd of men and handcarts around one particular spot, I might have thought that the whole trade had congregated there. On other occasions, too, I have counted as many as thirteen handcarts in a row along the pavement, while the respective attendants were cooling their heels awaiting their turn to go in.

I AM told that years ago this order of things was reversed, and that then it was the factors, anxious to get a first look at the makers' stocks, who waited their turn at the factory doors. Alas! for those good old times—what would not the makers give now for a return of them? I can only hope that the buyers then received more consideration at the hands of the makers than they now give the unfortunate representatives who await their favors.

IT has been brought to my notice that my remarks last month, *re* the Appleby v. Blanckensee appeal case, were incorrect. I regret that, owing to my matter being in type before the report of the case appeared in the newspapers, I was unable to correct it in time last month; but I have pleasure in putting the right facts before my readers now. The application for a new trial was duly made before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justice Lopes and A. L. Smith, and the evidence as given at the trial was brought before them. However, the Court, without calling upon counsel for the respondent, dismissed the appeal, holding that they could not override the opinion of the jury, who had before them the handwriting upon which so much depended.

MESSRS. BLANCKENSEE seem just now rather unfortunate in their legal disputes. Their action against the Midland Railway Company to recover the value of a stolen parcel has been decided against them. I understand, that in this case Messrs. Blanckensee are not the actual losers, as they were really moving on behalf of the insurance company with whom they had insured the parcel.

THE increase of the Bank Rate from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. during the month has caused much anxiety among the discounting members of the trade here. In fact, the majority of business men here are forced to discount all their paper, and with the rate so high it means a crippling expense before they can use their money. This seriously reduces the already low profit at which many of the smaller businesses here are worked, and renders the struggle for existence worse and worse. I am afraid many of the "little men" with small or practically no capital are having very bad times of it just now. What with the impossibility of making sales—the poor prices obtainable for goods, and the great difficulty experienced in collecting the money when due—the life of the average jeweler is but a poor one, I have lately had to listen to several tales of woe, told with an intensity of feeling which proved their truth; and unfortunately I had no consolation whatever to give except the exercise of patience—rather poor comfort with payments to meet and no funds available.

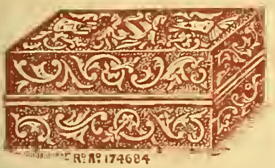
A RESUMÉ of the month which omitted reference to the Australian crisis would be lamentably incomplete. The reports day after day of bank failures were scanned with lively interest by the Birmingham jewelers, the majority of whom (manufacturers) are more or less interested in the welfare of the Colonies. And this unfortunate development means not only a loss of trade for the time being, and probably for years, but also a very probable loss of money in the immediate future. Already two or three of the Australian shipping houses are asking for renewals of their bills falling due, and much anxiety is felt as to whether they will be able to carry on thus, or whether they will be forced eventually to stop altogether. Should this be the case it will be a serious business for us, as much money is owing to our local traders. For the comfort of my readers I may add that I hear from one reliable source that the worst contingency is not likely to occur, but that with fair reciprocal treatment from the creditors, the storm will be weathered without actual loss. Here again the exercise of patience will probably carry its own reward.

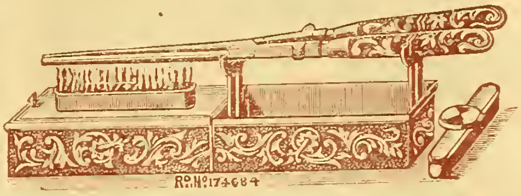
THE first ill effect of the Australian crisis is already to be noticed in the lessened totals of the day-books, as the usual shipping invoices which should have appeared during the last month are quite absent. Still, if we get our money for the goods already sold, and gradually regain our

---

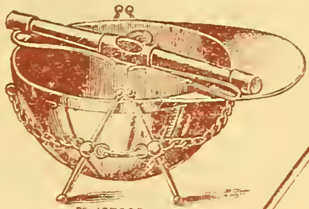
* We must not be understood as endorsing all, nor necessarily any, of the opinions of our correspondent, who writes on his own responsibility.

☛ Send for Illustrations of our New Designs. ☚

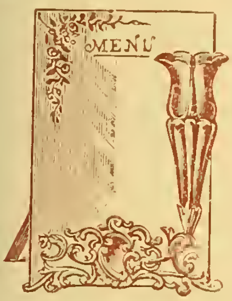

Rd No 174684


Rd No 174684

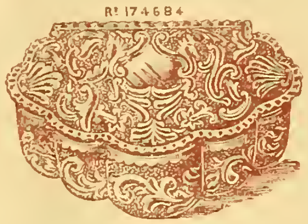
1050.—Curling Lamp and Tongs. Length closed, 4in. by 2½in.



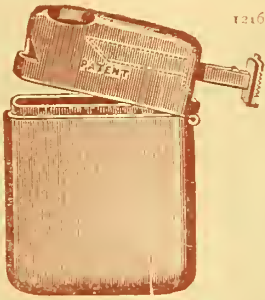
1216.—Ash Tray and Cutter.



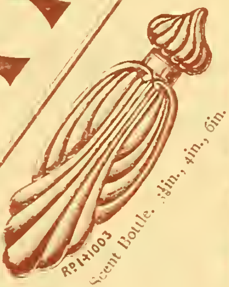
621.—Menu Holder. 4½in. high.



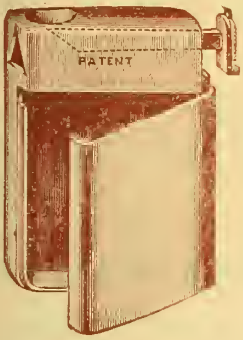
680.—Bon-Bon Box.



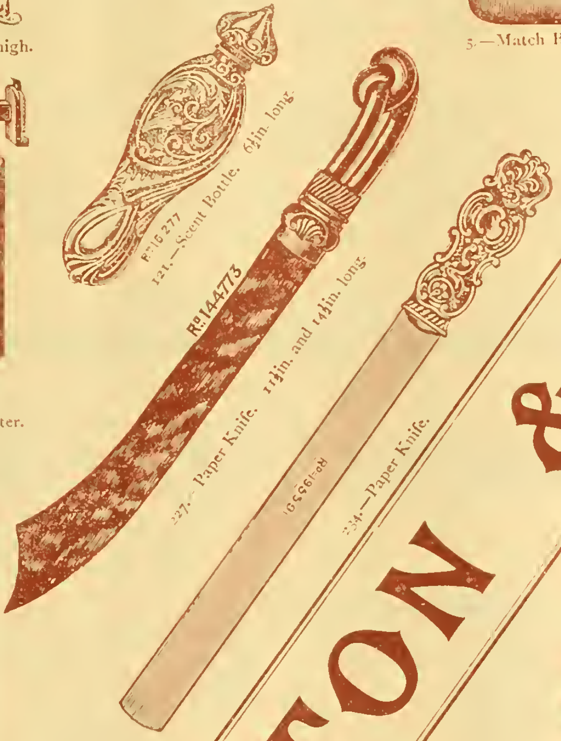
5.—Match Box & Cutter.



107.—Scent Bottle. 3¼in., 4in., 6in.



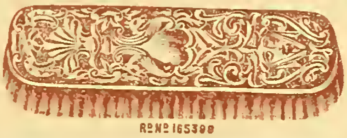
107.—Match Box and Cutter. 2½in. by 1¾in.


Rd 16277
Rd 144773
Rd 195539

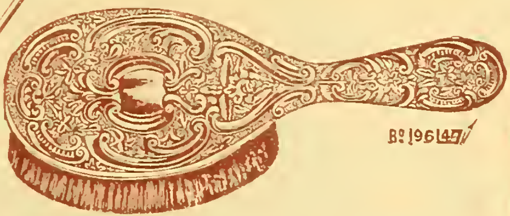
121.—Scent Bottle. 6¼in. long.

227.—Paper Knife. 11¾in. and 14¾in. long.

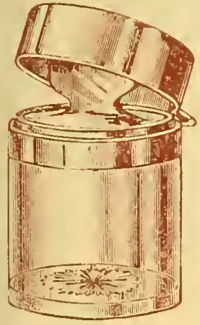
234.—Paper Knife.


Rd No 165398

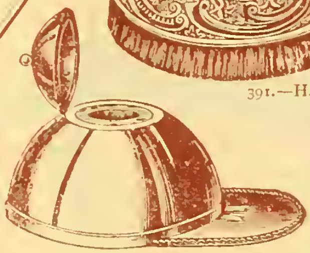
379.—Cloth Brush. 7in. by 1¾in. long.



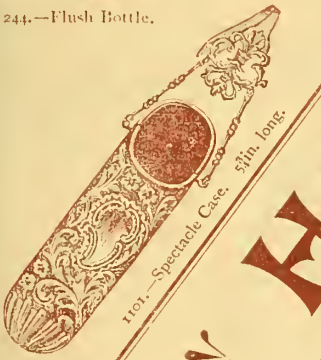
391.—Hair Brush. 10¾in. long.



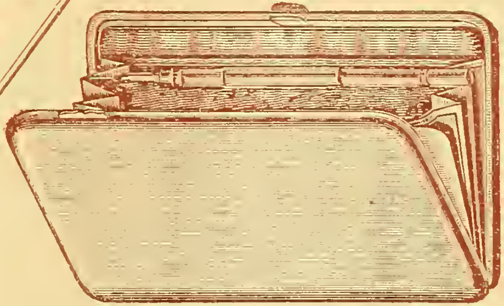
244.—Flush Bottle.



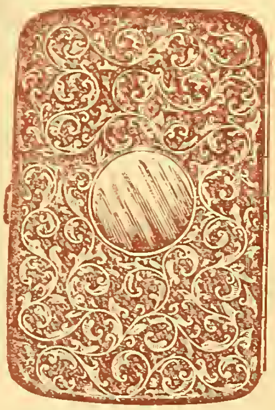
1218.—Inkstand.



1101.—Spectacle Case. 5¾in. long.



3.—Card Case. 4in. by 3in.



4.—Card Case. 4in. by 3in.

HORTON & ALLDAY

6, Arundell Street, Piccadilly Circus,
LONDON, W.

Works: Warstone Lane,
BIRMINGHAM.

WALTER, BERGER & Co.,

21, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Ten Gold Medals and Cross of the Légion d'Honneur awarded (Paris and London) to us for Excellency in the Manufacture of Watch Glasses (Gauging especially) and Spectacle Lenses.

W., B. & Co. WATCH GLASSES. The Best and Largest Stock in the Market.

A New Stock, especially manufactured with the greatest care as to Gauge and Finish.
Labels on Glasses: Round Blue, stamped W., B. & CO.; and Black Oval, stamped W., B. & CO.

Samples of Watch Glasses sent free on application.

W., B. & Co. CLOCK GLASSES, LOCKET GLASSES.

W., B. & Co. WATCH SPRINGS, Superior Quality. Registered No. 26863.

W., B. & Co. WATCH MATERIALS AND TOOLS. First Quality only. The Cheapest in the Market.

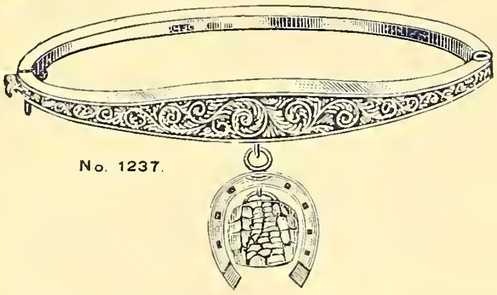
W., B. & Co. INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLE LENSES of all Sorts and Tints.

W., B. & Co. CATARACT AND DEEP CONCAVE LENSES.

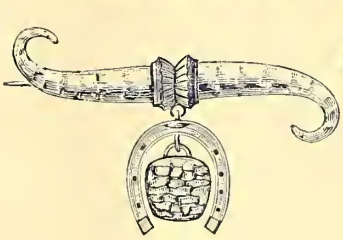
W., B. & Co. INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLE AND FOLDER FRAMES, in Gold, Silver, Nickel, and Steel. All kinds of Lenses, finished to fit frames.

GROUND LENSES A SPECIALITY.

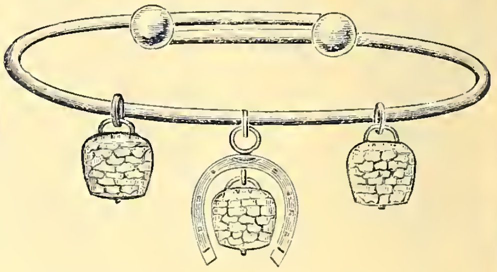
Our New Registered Lucky 'Shoe-Bell'

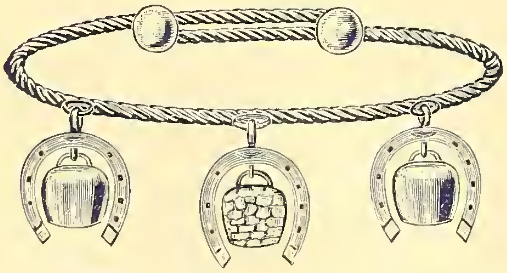


No. 1237.



No. 1036.





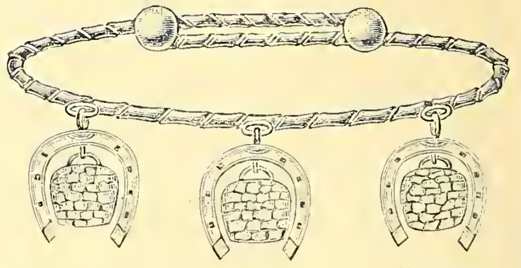
No. 1239.

This combines the Lucky Horse-Shoe and Real Alpine Bell.

Hundreds of different designs in Necklets, Bangles, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, & Scarf Pins.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

SILVER,
9ct. & 15ct. GOLD.



No. 1240.

Prices and Parcels for Selections can be had by return.

SEND REFERENCES IF UNKNOWN.

H. J. COOPER & CO., LTD., 22, THAVIES INN,

HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"HENCOOP, LONDON."

market as the states of the countries improve, we must rest satisfied.

Another matter of interest this month is the approaching marriage of the Duke of York. That this matter should be consummated after so many apparent futile prophecies is remarkable, and also agreeable. I have heard of several orders for presentation pieces to the happy couple being already in hand in the workshops here, but as these are to the order of London houses, and are to be sent out as "real London make," I am not able to give any details of them. Unfortunately for the reputation of the Birmingham trade, much of its best work is thus fathered by the Metropolis. Still it finds work for our people, and profit for our tradesmen, so we must not grumble. I know for a fact that in some cases the London man pays actually more for the article than he gets for it, the worth of it as an advertisement being his remuneration. Quite recently an elaborate mayoral chain of office was designed and completed here, but the credit for turning it out rests elsewhere.

So with medals. Birmingham has produced, and still produces, some of the most exquisite medalists of the country, and much of the finest work of the present era was done in our local workshops. But grander names usurp the claim, and we have to be content with a Brummagem reputation totally undeserved, while other places flourish on our own actual worth. This is a sore point with the few really first-class workmen here, who do this best work, and I must say that I commiserate with them in their complaint.

The examination at the Art School was held some months ago. I have seen the paper set, and must say that it appears a very stiff one for elementary students, and I was surprised to find that first year students, just commencing freehand, were expected to pass in design. I shall watch the result of this examination with some interest, and will comment further later on.

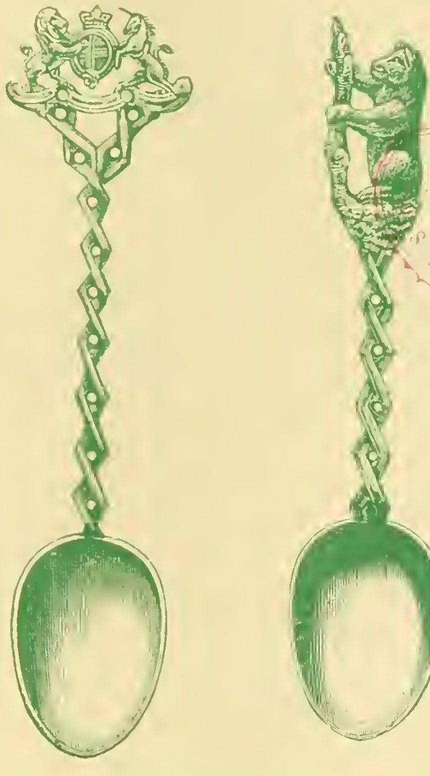
A grand opportunity is now being neglected by the Birmingham manufacturers. An order for 1,000,000 gold brooches is at present going begging in the trade. Certainly the price quoted is not excessive, but for so large a quantity it might be worth while cutting them fine. The quality is to be six carat, guaranteed, and the price to be given is considerably less than one shilling. In fact sevenpence each is mentioned as the exact figure. Whether it is possible to produce a gold brooch for this price I am not able to say, but certainly the trade here does not evince any tendency to jump at the offer. The matter was mentioned above a week ago, and I have not yet heard that it has been taken up. The idea seems to have originated with one of the great advertising firms—"to give away with a pound of tea," or something of this sort. I shall hear if it should be taken on, and will let my readers have full particulars as to pattern, etc.

I am sorry to notice the failure of Messrs. Gilpin and Co., of Vyse-street. Mr. Gilpin has, I know, struggled valiantly for some years past trying to pull himself together, but want of capital has been his drawback. He has not given up without a hard fight, and I had hoped he had mastered his difficulties, but he has had to give up at last.

Much dissatisfaction is felt amongst the Birmingham victims at the result of the prosecution of William Scott. It is not so much the fact that he got off with only a month—his age and former good character would perhaps be accepted in part excuse—but that some of the members of the committee of inspection should have pleaded for him, thus minimising the apparent gravity of his offences, and presumably spoiling the effect of his conviction as a deterrent to others. The financial aspect of this matter is not at all rosy. There will apparently be nothing whatever for the unfortunate creditors, and indeed it is doubtful if sufficient will be realised to pay the costs of the prosecution and other incidental expenses. The trustee may consider himself fortunate if he clears his expenses, and is not out of pocket by the transaction, as there seems some likelihood of his being.

Messrs. H. J. Cooper and Co., Limited.

The extent of the business of this firm can be judged from the catalogue containing over 3,000 illustrations just issued from 22, Thavies-inn. There are probably few wants the colonial buyer will be likely to experience that cannot be met in this business encyclopædia, for it contains many things, such as materials, tools, and sundries, which, although extremely useful, are usually left out of trade catalogues. But we suppose it is the result of a great colonial experience which has suggested this course to this firm. The warehouses appear to us fuller than ever of stock, and something new is to be found in almost every case. We give illustrations of some souvenir spoons which will commend themselves to colonial buyers. We might also mention that the catalogue of this firm is marked in private letters, so that it can be shown to customers if necessary.



LIBRARY MAY 14 1893 PATENT OFFICE.

The Printer-man.—Our printers do their best, and do it well, as every reader will admit, but occasionally they make a slip. Last month they tried to put into the mouth of one of our Birmingham advertisers the statement that his gold watches were made in a "high-class London stye." Fortunately, by discovering the absence of the necessary *l* in time, we were able to save our Birmingham friend the credit of this rather doubtful compliment to his metropolitan brethren.

New Church Clock for South Mimms, Herts.—A large clock with Cambridge chimes has just been erected in the above parish church by John Smith and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

A Magnificent Trophy.—Another magnificent piece of work is the Clay Memorial Shield recently executed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., and although this is copied from one of the possessions of Prince Karl of Prussia, it is very fine in execution. The shield is cordate in shape, and on the centre panel is depicted the well-known legend of the revolt of the Titans. The majesty of Jupiter as he rides upon the eagle overthrowing the vanquished is beautifully brought out, and the whole effect does credit to the artist's original conception.

Novelties in Artistic Silver Goods.

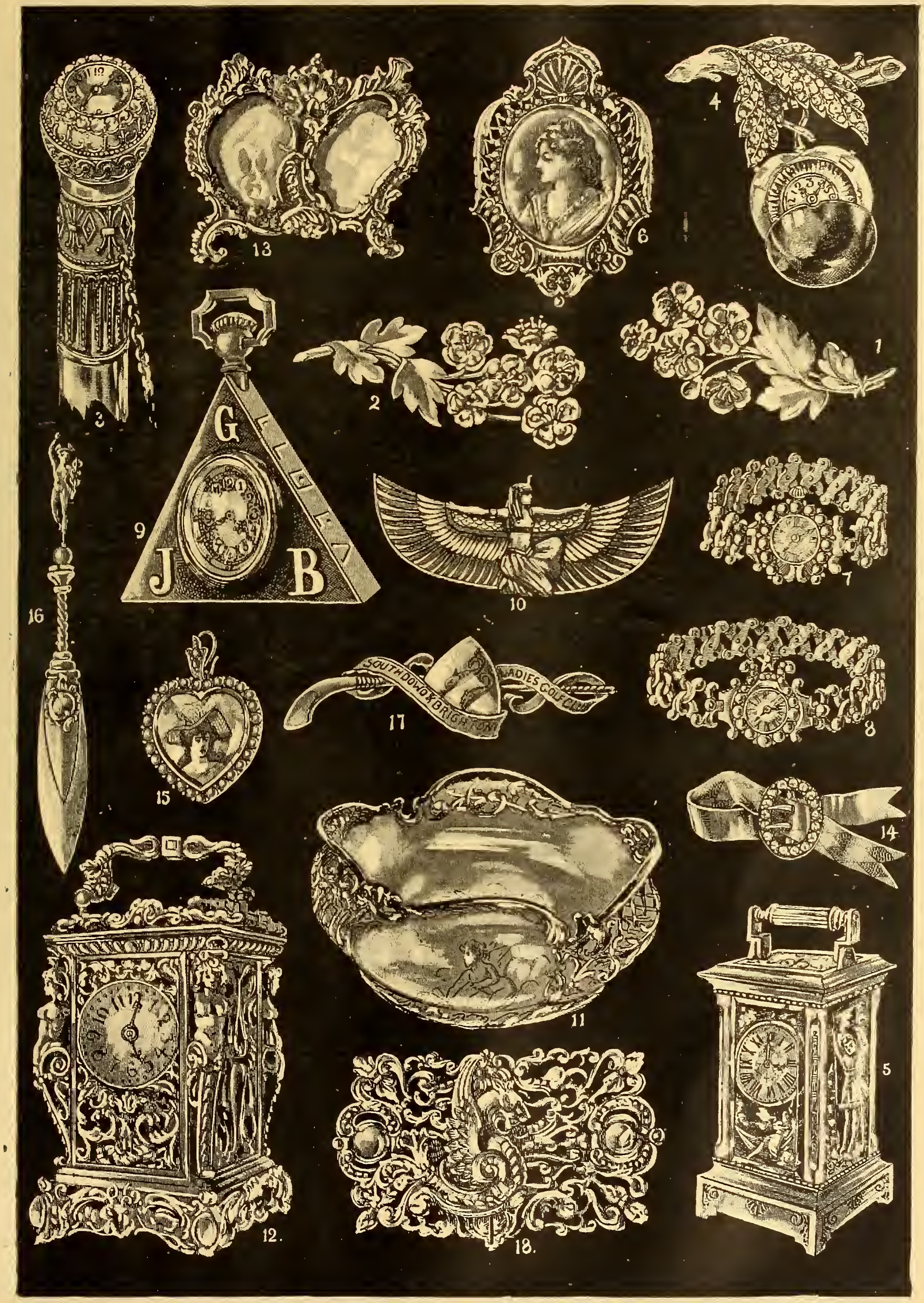
WHEN comparison is made, it is surprising how much difference is found in the "finish" of various manufactures of silver goods. Good finish is requisite even in the plainest patterns, but in the case of those possessing artistic merit, richly engraved and delicately designed, it is, of course, everything. We have recently had an opportunity of inspecting goods coming under the latter description manufactured by Messrs. Horton and Allday, of Birmingham, and Arundell-street, Piccadilly Circus, W. On going over their Birmingham works we were struck by the somewhat numerous appliances invented by Mr. Allday for manufacturing solid parts of various articles, such, for instance, as the extinguisher of a silver candlestick, which is made out of one piece of sheet-silver, the only solder used being in fixing the little round knob at the top. It is in finished goods alone, however, that buyers are interested. Among many novelties and improved patterns, we noticed the firm's patent cigarette case. Externally it is finished in the highest style, and in place of the elastic band fixed across the inside of the case to keep the cigarettes in position, which causes oxidation and the gilt inside the case to blacken, thus necessitating re-gilding, Mr. Allday has a very finely-made flexible steel wire (gilt) band. This gives a uniform and rich appearance to the inside of the cases, and at the same time guarantees lasting wear. The firm's patent match box in silver is beautifully made, and although the lid is only of ordinary size it yet contains—secretly hid, as it were—a practically indestructible "V shaped" cigar-cutter, which is readily used, and at the same time its presence in no way interferes with the vestas or "lights" contained in the box. It is made in a variety of engraved, fluted, and chased designs, and forms a very attractive "line" in fairly good class as well as the more luxuriously stocked shops. Messrs. Horton and Allday, however, undoubtedly cater for the higher class establishments, although they compete successfully with manufacturers of the plainer descriptions of silver goods. Novelties recently registered by the firm are just about seeing their way into several London West End establishments. These are ash-trays got up in a most taking manner, representing various branches of sport. They are at present produced in four designs, and in each instance the tray contains a cigar-cutter neatly concealed although readily used. One is suitable for boating men, another for racing men, while those delighting in the pastimes of golf, cricket, etc., have been duly thought of. The boating tray is particularly attractive; two sculls are placed across it and in the centre a miniature boating-hat of the true Henley pattern is fixed upon the sculls. This hat contains the cigar-cutter, and to use it it is necessary only to squeeze the ends of the sculls together scissor-fashion, of course first of all inserting the end of the cigar in the crown of the hat. The tray itself resembles a life-buoy. The tray especially suitable for presents to racing and cross-country gentlemen, and for their clubs, and so forth, is made in horse-shoe pattern with hunting-crop placed across it *a la negligé*. Another pattern, equally suitable in character, has golf irons laid across it. The cigar-cutter in each instance is used in a similar way. Each pattern is artistically designed and beautifully finished, and should be at once stocked by buyers in search of saleable season novelties. Another ash-tray which engaged our attention consists of a jockey cap reversed, and across the hollow of the cap is a splinter bar, the centre of which contains the cigar-cutter, "V shaped" as in all other cases, and easily used by pressing the ends of the bar. Two cross whips, fixed each side of the cap, form the stand, and the whole production is suggestive of a particularly happy idea cleverly executed. Candlesticks finished in four styles, viz., in all silver, all silver-gilt, with mother-of-pearl bottom, and with tortoise-shell bottom, are worthy of special notice. The work bestowed upon them is unusual in the matter of good tastes those with the mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell bottom; are real gems. High-class retailers will doubtless endorse our opinions after placing these novelties before their lady patrons. With respect to tortoise-shell silver-mounted combs, Messrs. Horton and Allday's new mountings will strike buyers as possessing much merit. Their hair brushes with silver backs are now being engraved in beautiful designs in such a way that they cannot be damaged, as the raised patterns are, by careless use or hasty packing into travelling bags, nor are they calculated to lose their attractive appearance by constant hard wear, the application of a sponge and water at once removing all traces of soil. Space will not permit us to deal with the firm's many other novelties. The goods should be seen by buyers to be rightly appreciated, but we would mention one other attractive manufacture. This is a jockey cap pincushion, the crown of which has six divisions, three in silver and three in rich velvet of various colors, representing those of popular race-horse owners. In silver toilet goods throughout, also in registered designs in afternoon tea sets, Messrs. Horton and Allday undoubtedly excel. They maintain a large staff of competent designers, and we had submitted for our inspection a hundred or more most exquisite designs (hitherto not manufactured) of silver goods, ready for placing before buyers who may be on the look-out for absolute novelties of which they may hold the monopoly.

Mr. Lionel Blanckensee.

WE have recently inspected some unusually good lines in various descriptions of electro-plate manufuctured by Lionel Blanckensee, formerly of Buckingham-street, but now of 18 and 19, Northwood-street, Birmingham, and 118, Holborn, London, E.C. Our advertisement pages give a little idea of the extensive range of Mr. Blanckensee's manufactures, but a visit to his works in Northwood-street is necessary to gauge correctly the miscellaneous character of the business. Every article is begun and completed on the premises, which comprise some twenty-five departments, exclusive of the electro-plating room, metal warehouse, and engine house. A conception of the number of different patterns turned out by the firm is gained by the fact that over 1,500 "chucks" for spinning or shaping the metal may be said to be in constant use. The store-rooms of china and table glass ready for mounting contain almost every variety of article and pattern that it is possible to imagine, one room being stocked completely from floor to ceiling with china ware "biscuits" in celebrated foreign as well as home-made patterns. Some of these are of designs contemporary with Louis XIV. and others of the most modern description, even including "Joe" Chamberlain's favorite flower, the orchid. Of variety in vases and cut glass it is impossible to attempt a description. We note that Mr. Blanckensee has registered his Birmingham telegraphic address "Progressive"—surely a word very suggestive of his business experience. There is no doubt that buyers can obtain almost every pattern in all classes of goods, whether in china or cut-glass ready for mounting, at very short notice, and in electro-plate ware Mr. Blanckensee is equal to almost any demand. He has hit the mark with many of his more recent novelties, of which limited space does not permit description. Buyers will find much to interest them in the show-room at Northwood-street, and that Mr. Blanckensee is thoroughly experienced in producing those goods for which it is possible to obtain a ready sale.

Rain Gauges.—In supplying or constructing rain gauges for the Colonies it is as well to remember that our little pot of a foot high is often of no use whatever. At Crohamhurst, S.E. Queensland, for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a.m., February 1st, no less than 10·775in. were registered. The next morning this was doubled, while the following day the enormous quantity of 35·714in. was recorded. And yet some people do not believe in a universal flood !

The Solar Eclipse.—Taking all things into consideation, the various expeditions sent out to view the solar eclipse at various stations and by various Governments have been essentially successful. Amongst the other instruments used in the obtaining of important results, were the new telephotographic lenses of Dallmeyer, to which we called attention some time since. The subject would require too much space for comment here. Suffice it to say that numerous photographs were obtained which will be in great demand as soon as they are published.


13
6
4
3
2
1
G
J
B
9
10
7
16
SOUTHDOWN & BRIGHTON LADIES GOLF CLUB
17
8
15
14
11
5
12.
18.

No. 2.

P. & A. GUYE, 77, Farringdon Road,
LONDON, E.C.

P. & A. GUYE'S

London-made Movements

IN

London-made Cases

ARE THE BEST.

Sole Agent for United Kingdom:

H. WILLIAMSON, Ltd., 81, Farringdon Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Steam Diamond Mills,
116 & 118, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

FORD & WRIGHT,

Diamond Cutters & Polishers,
GEM CUTTERS & LAPIDARIES.

We have been successful in effecting a great improvement on the old system of Polishing Diamonds, and we now undertake to cut and polish them, and produce the very best results at the following low prices:

Above	10	Carats	each,	10/0	per Carat.
,,	3	,,	,,	12/6	,,
,,	1	,,	,,	15/0	,,
,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,	17/6	,,

Parcels of Diamonds transmitted from the Diamond Fields or elsewhere can be cut and polished in the shortest time, and, if required, sold at the highest Market rates at 1°/o Commission.

All Diamonds and other Gems are cut in our Factory by the most skilled English Workmen.

Telegraphic Address: "BRIOLETTE, LONDON."

A HISTORY OF DIAMOND CUTTING.

There is often sufficient lustre on the surface of a rough diamond, even when found in alluvial deposits, to make it an attractive object, while its enduring nature would soon recommend it to the unsophisticated collector of gewgaws. There is no doubt that ornaments, the progenitors of our queenly collets of to-day, were worn by man (both sexes) when he had no other covering than that in which Dame Nature has invested his by no means erect skeleton and lank muscles. Pockets of such treasures have again and again been found associated with almost the rudest stone weapons that have been discovered. That diamonds shared the fate of being collected with absolutely worthless pebbles and shells for the purpose of being made into ornaments, is highly probable, and as brightness and lustre attracts the eye in all stages of civilisation, we may be fully certain that the king of gems is no modern foreign usurper, but that he has maintained a high place of honor since prehistoric times. When we first meet with him he shines forth in his native splendor, "a diamond in the rough." In the earliest instances of the use of the diamond with which we are acquainted it is set uncut in gold as an ornament. This uncut state, however, is by no means indicative of its antiquity, as some Indians, by whom it is called *naifes*, wear to this day this gem in the rough state. At what date the diamond really became separated from other tellurian, or ultra-tellurian, treasures it is impossible to say. The value of references to it by authors must be estimated by the mineralogical knowledge of these wielders of the quill; while mention of it in translations must be regarded as worthless in proportion to the antiquity of the original. Thus the whole of the references of Scripture to the diamond must go for what they are worth. The word translated diamond, as usually applied, is a root-word which indicates a quality that could be ascribed to any other gem, *e.g.*, "as an adamant is harder than flint." It is sometimes stated that Pliny refers to it, but certainly he does not do so except in a vague manner. He says of the adamas that there are six kinds, and from his descriptions we are able to identify one of them as a species of iron. Indeed, other writers use the word adamas in a way that leaves no doubt that by their word they do not intend to identify the diamond. Pliny further describes its shape as of six angles, like two whipping tops placed together, which leaves no possible doubt that he referred to some member of the hexagonal system, either doubly terminated quartz, or white corundum. Had he referred to the diamond he would have said like two pyramids joined at their base, as these square buildings were well-known to the old historian and naturalist. The Indians to this day associate the diamond with quartz crystals, calling the one *pakha*, ripe; and the other *kacha*, unripe.

There are various legends attached to certain diamonds and people which would carry back the art of diamond cutting thousands of years. These must be taken for what they are worth. Charlemagne is said, with some probability, to have worn a clasp set with diamonds, of which the edges were cut, but even the present existence of an article by no means proves the date claimed for it. We have numerous ornaments belonging to the Church which are enriched by diamonds, table cut, and these probably date as far back as Charlemagne. In 1373, diamond cutting was being practised in Nuremburg, but the skill of the workers appears to have ended in putting on a table and a bezel, the latter consisting of four facets only. Still, in the inventory of the effects of the Duke of Anjou, a few years before this, there is mention of a diamond cut in the form of a shield. In the first decade of the fifteenth century a clever artisan named Hermann appears to have made some improvements in cutting; and at this time there were several others at work in the same direction, so that by 1456 Louis Van Berquen had so improved the art and established it on a firm basis that the nobles trusted their treasures to his care, to be cut in regular facets, and Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, became a great patron of the art. In 1466 the students of Van Berquen established themselves into a guild in Bruges. Here, however, the intolerance of the priests was so great that the diamond cutters dispersed, some going to Antwerp, and others to Amsterdam. The spreading of the art brought it to England, where it developed upon its own lines, not so much in extent as in quality of work. Many of the specimens of old English cutting that one comes across now are, as they were then, highly prized. Meantime some other fellow-students remained behind in Paris, where the industry was carried on. Cardinal Mazarin also proved a valuable patron of the art, and had a large number of stones cut, notably twelve of the thickest of the French crown, which became known as the twelve Mazarins. In 1774 only one of these, "the tenth Mazarin," appears in the inventory of the French crown jewels. This patronage lent an impetus to the art, so that in the seventeenth century diamonds were very much worn by the upper classes. At one time there were seventy-five cutters at work in the French metropolis, but from want of rough material and other causes they gradually dwindled down to insignificance. It was in the time of Louis XIII. that the diamond was first cut as a brilliant in Paris. In Spain also the art took root, although not so extensively, but with the expulsion of the Jews from Spain another accretion of the Amsterdam trade was made. Nor was Venice, the city of lustre, behind in the art. Indeed, to Peruzzi of Venice is credited the first cutting a diamond in the form known as "single brilliant." To Trezzo is accorded the honor of first engraving diamonds, and upon one gem he executed the arms of Charles V. His pupil, Clement Birago, of Milan, was also a skilful artist in the same line. Caradosso is credited with first sculpturing the noble gem, and Jacobus Thornus, it is recorded, executed the arms of Queen Mary upon a diamond. There are numerous engraved diamonds known, but at best they probably represent immense waste of time, energy, and skill, in spoiling otherwise beautiful natural objects. Switzerland and Germany have also turned their attention to the art, but with only poor success. The whole of the trade is in the hands of Holland and London. In 1730 London was the chief centre of the diamond trade, a prominence emphasised by the introduction of the diamond from the Cape. Since this time London has become the centre of the whole diamond market, and the point to which practically all the diamonds are shipped.

In our next we shall give some interesting details of the art of diamond cutting, and an illustrated description of the English diamond cutting industry.

(*To be continued.*)

Francis Barker and Son.

There are yet numbers of the trade—especially in the Colonies, whither this edition will reach—who are unaware of the important position held by Messrs. Francis Barker and Son, of Clerkenwell-road. Being actual manufacturers, they are chiefly brought in contact with the largest wholesalers, or supply the unfinished articles to the so-called makers. Naturally their stock of everything pertaining to compasses, sun-dials, and kindred instruments is one of the largest—if not the largest—in the trade. We have recently noticed they have been giving special attention to the grand-looking old instruments, sun dials, with the result of producing a great variety of these truthful tellers of the hour of passing day. In this country the mean time is wired every hour from Greenwich, and one is apt to think we depend upon the Royal Observatory for the origin of our time more than upon his solar majesty. Still, for all that, there is something very imposing in the appearance of a sun-dial, and in places outside the circuit of the Greenwich wire they are indispensable. More especially is this the case in the Colonies, and we are sure colonial members of the trade who have not yet made an acquaintance with this old firm will be pleased to do so.

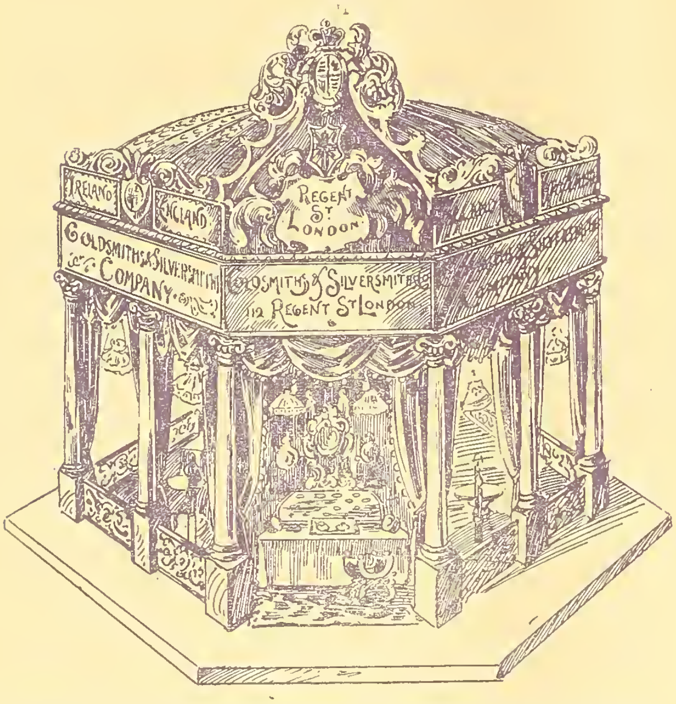
The World's Fair.

Our Trade at the Great Exhibition.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHICAGO, *May 15th, 1893.*

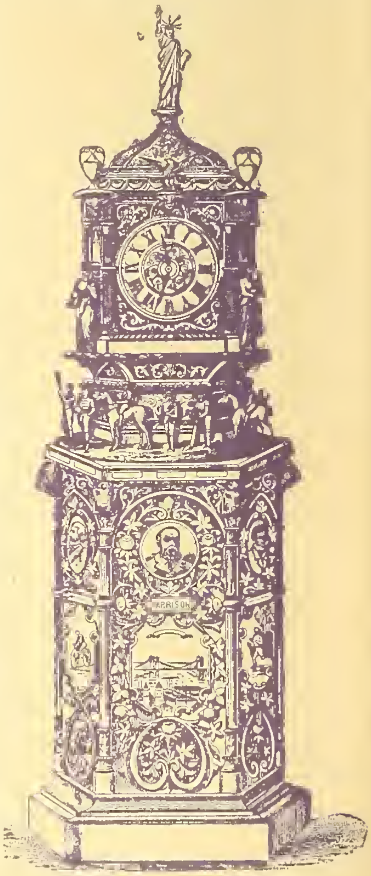
THE World's Columbian Exposition, the greatest exhibition ever held, has now been open to the public for fourteen days. Just a fortnight ago to-day, President Grover Cleveland, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, pressed the electric button, which started the huge steel giants in the machinery hall, and unfurled at one and the same moment a hundred star-spangled banners. The scene on the opening day was truly an impressive one. For months, nay, for years past, the eyes of the whole world have been focussed upon that city of the New World, which only twenty-one years ago was a waste of charred ruins. Who but a dreamer would have imagined in October, 1871, that Chicago in 1893 would be one of the chief cities of the world and the theatre of the most gigantic exhibition ever conceived in the mind of man. But this is not the first time that fact has proved stranger than fiction. It is a characteristic of the American that when he has once made up his mind to do a certain thing he is sufficiently energetic to carry it to a successful issue. It having been decided that an International Exhibition should be held in the United States, and the claims of the rival cities fairly considered, every American immediately set to work to make the World's Fair at Chicago a grander, a larger, and a more complete exhibition than any of its predecessors. The great show at Jackson Park on the shore of Lake Michigan stands as an imposing sign of American enterprise. The exhibition has been called very justly "the white city." The buildings have been erected from the plans of the most eminent architects, and so well have they been constructed that it is very difficult to believe that they are not permanent structures, instead of staff buildings intended to last but for a few years at the most. The site chosen has given to the Chicagans an advantage not possessed by the promoters of former exhibitions. What was the river Seine to the Paris Exhibition compared with that sea called Lake Michigan and its lagoons to the World's Fair? Intersected as it is with waterways it would be difficult to find a more suitable place in which to hold an exhibition than in Jackson Park. But so much must have already appeared in the English daily newspapers descriptive of the Exhibition generally, that to give a detailed account in your journal would be wasting your valuable space. The readers of the WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER want, I know, to learn something about the exhibits connected with the watchmaking and jewelry trades. These are to be found in the Manufactures Building.


IRELAND
ENGLAND
REGENT ST LONDON
GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY
GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS 112 REGENT ST LONDON

STAND OF THE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY.

(From a sketch by our Special Representative.)

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the greatest structure on the Exposition grounds and the largest building of the kind ever erected, its length being 1,687ft. and its width 787ft. The floor alone consumed over 3,000,000ft. of lumber and five carloads of nails. To say that this giant structure contains 44 acres of floor space gives but a faint idea of its immensity. One thousand cottages, each 25ft. by 50ft., could find room within its walls. The height clear from the floor is 203ft. There are 12,000,000lb. of steel in the trusses of the central hall, and 2,000,000lb. of iron in the roof of the nave. Within the building a gallery 50ft. wide extends around all four sides and projecting from this are 86 smaller galleries, 12ft. wide. "Columbia Avenue," 50ft. wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the centre. The building occupies the most conspicuous place in the grounds. It faces the lake, with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government building; south, the harbor for pleasure craft, the music hall, peristyle, and injutting lagoon; and west, the electrical building and the lagoon separating it from the wooded island. This great building was intended to accommodate all of the departments coming under the head of manufacture and Liberal Arts. So great, however, was the demand for space, that several of the bureaus of the department of Liberal Arts had to be removed elsewhere.



THE EXPOSITION CLOCK EXHIBITED BY THE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY.

In the British section, which is situated in the centre of the building, there are, strange to say, only five firms exhibiting connected with the watchmaking and jewelry trade, while three of these have a combined display. The exhibit of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, London, Messrs. Mappin Bros., London, and Messrs. Gibson, Belfast, the combination referred to, is generally acknowledged to be the finest show in the British section, and Mr. William Gibson, who has personally superintended the arrangement of the stand, has reason to be proud of his exhibit. He informed me that some time ago the World's Fair Commissioners called upon him in London with a request that he should exhibit at the Chicago Exhibition. At

ROBERT PRINGLE & CO.

For Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks.

R & P Co REGISTERED TRADE MARK

ALL the best Qualities and Sizes in Stock, ready for immediate delivery. Sample Rolls lent for Customer's use in taking orders. When requiring the above and before placing orders elsewhere send for R. P. & Co.'s Spoon and Fork Lists, and compare price and finish with those of any other reliable House. R. P. & Co.'s Spoons and Forks have been known on the Market for over a quarter of a Century, and are second to none; they will give no trouble to those dealing in them, but are warranted to wear well for years.

ROBERT PRINGLE & CO., Manufacturers, Wilderness Works, 40 & 42, Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ADOLPH SCOTT,

Manufacturing Jeweler

And IMPORTER of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL

AND

Fancy Goods

Of every Description

SEND FOR PRICE LIST—

49, Vyse Street, BIRMINGHAM.

LOWEST PRICES.

Appro. Parcels

FOR

Selection at LIST PRICES.

Particular attention given to repairs of every description, and turned out in first-class style at lowest prices.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

T. M. WHITTON & SONS,

12, 13, 14, 15, & 24, ST. JOHN'S LANE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,

Importers and General Factors.

Clocks, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewelry. All kinds of Fancy Goods. Watch and Clockmakers' Materials.

Watch Glasses, Main Springs, Hands, Watch and Clock Oil. Paste, Steel, and Jet Brooches and Earrings. Silk, Horn, Vulcanite, Steel, and Black Bead Alberts. Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Reading Glasses. Table Cutlery.

THE MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR—

Walton's Specialities, Jones' Castle Links, Collapsible Drinking Cup, Mexican Silver Alberts.

N. C. Reading's Albo-Silver Chains and Jewelry, Birch's Keys, Dorcas Thimbles, the Gripper Thimble. Barrett's Coin Mounts. All other Coin Mounts. Progress Screws. British United Clocks.

E. P. Tea Sets, Salad Bowls, Liqueur Frames, Cruets, Sugars, Inkstands, Biscuits, Prize Cups, Nickel Silver and E. P. Spoons and Forks, Fish Eaters, Dessert Sets, Fish Carvers.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, &c.

HAVING NO TRAVELLERS WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR SEND AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.

C. PAYTON & SONS,

PEPPER PAYTON & CO.,

T. ACOTT & CO.,

3, 4, & 5, Vyse St., Birmingham.

Telegraphic Address: "PEPPER, BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 4007.

London Warehouse: 36, Myddelton Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Coloured Gold

Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Scarf Rings, Pins, and Gem Rings for every market.

DIAMOND MOUNTERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver

Gent's Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Pins, &c., and every description of Gold and Silver Ladies' Chains, Lockets, Seals, and Compasses.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bright Gold

Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, &c., and all kinds of Silver and Bright and Coloured Gold Pencil Cases.
Silver Match and Cigarette Cases.

JAMES RICHARDSON

WHOLESALE

Watch Manufacturer,

CARLTON HOUSE,
HOLYHEAD ROAD,
COVENTRY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

J. W. REELEY & SONS
LONDON & LIVERPOOL

ESTABD 1790

Specialities in ¾-Plate Centre Seconds, Keyless and Non-Keyless, Escapement on Ends, and Brequet Spring.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

FATTORINI & SONS'

New Patent Early Bird 8 Day

ELECTRIC ALARUM.

The only 8 Day Electric Alarum in the World.

There is no fixing of wires, and it can be placed anywhere like an ordinary Clock. Will not stop ringing until you get up and turn off the switch.

Retail Price, 30/-

Dry Battery can be sent to any part of the World.

FATTORINI AND SONS

THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE HOUSE in the Country for High-class

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The Trade supplied at the Lowest

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Finest Vienna Regulators

The Best in the Trade, delivered Carriage Free from the factory direct.

New Designs in Marble, Onyx, & other Clocks.

27, KIRKGATE,
27, WESTGATE, **BRADFORD.**

the time he declined, owing to the amount of worry and trouble to which he would be put in connection with such an exhibit. The Commissioners then used every effort to get him to be represented at their Exhibition and as an inducement offered him his choice of position in the section. Mr. Gibson, on behalf of the firms mentioned, accepted this offer, and he has chosen a position right facing the main avenue. A beautiful stand has been erected. It is in the shape of an octagon Court, painted cream and gold, and draped with blue plush. From a distance it presents a very pretty appearance and with visitors it is an object of much attention. It was at this stand that the British Commissioner, Sir Henry Truman Wood, received on the opening day the President of the United States and the World's Fair officers. At the conclusion of the ceremony Sir Henry said to Mr. Gibson, "You have redeemed the whole section." In explanation of this remark, I must say that the British section in this department does not compare favorably with the sections of other nations—for instance, that of France, which is situated immediately on the other side of the avenue. France has erected an elaborate façade for her exhibitors, but British exhibitors have been left to themselves, and as a consequence the section lacks uniformity of appearance, the stalls being of all shapes, colors, and sizes. The principal feature of the exhibit under notice is a unique clock, constructed by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, estimated to be worth £10,000. It stands about 8ft. high, and was made specially for this Exhibition, taking nearly two years to construct. It is octagon-shaped, and on each side are two plates showing the heads of Queen Victoria, Presidents Washington, Jackson, Franklin, Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, and Cleveland, the Forth Bridge, Brooklyn Bridge, and representations of various field and aquatic sports. The clock has four faces and shows London, Paris, Madrid, and Chicago time. It chimes the National Anthem, strikes the hours and chimes the quarters. Every quarter of an hour there is a procession of sporting figures round the clock just below the faces, cricket, shooting, football, running, tennis, wrestling, lacrosse, rowing, and polo all being represented. The figure of Liberty and the American Eagle surmount the clock, every part of which is a work of art. Another article exhibited is a Columbian shield, made of gold and silver, the latter from Mackay's mines, Colorado, on which are depicted four or five incidents descriptive of the voyage of Columbus to America, and scenes in connection with his discovery. The casket presented to Mr. Gladstone with the Freedom of the City of London is also here. The casket was made by the Goldsmiths' Company. Then there is a Shakespearean casket made specially for the Exhibition. In the front of the casket is the head of Shakespeare, and on each panel in the finest enamel are scenes from the plays of the great dramatist. On the top are two cherubs and a dove. Among the other numerous articles displayed is a pretty diamond brooch with a minute watch as a pendant. The dial of the watch is encircled by a ring of diamonds. The brooch takes the form of a lover's knot.

The two other English exhibitors are Mr. John Wells, of Oxford-street, London, who shows a variety of old English, Irish, and Scotch silver plate and historical articles, and Mr. Edmond Johnson, of Dublin, who displays facsimile copies of Irish art, metal work, crosses. croziers, and shrines, taken from the collection of the Royal Irish Academy and Trinity College, Dublin, and a number of antique Irish silver articles. (*To be continued.*)

Messrs. Grimshaw and Baxter have just received an unusually large shipment of new Sans Pareil watchmakers' lathes, noticed in our columns last month.

We Echo!—Mr. Alfred Pooley, goldsmith and jeweler, Ealing, in renewing his subscription, writes:—"I am delighted with the WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, SILVERSMITH, AND OPTICIAN. May it go on and prosper."

Messrs. Fredk. Wich and Co.

If it were not for the innumerable other dainty and artistic novelties to be found at 8 and 10, Great Titchfield-street, W., we should be disposed to speak of it as a paradise of leather, for assuredly in the whole trade another stock of these things to equal this is not to be found. Here are absolutely thousands of patterns of purses, letter cases, cigar and cigarette cases, with every description of mounts, from a plain silver corner, up to elaborate fifteen and eighteen carat gold; and if this is not expensive enough the stock embraces gem-mounted goods. It would be difficult for us to call to mind an occasion when we enjoyed ourselves more than we did the other day when we spent the afternoon strolling through these warehouses amongst those gems of art with which they abound. We have frequently seen of late a number of very lovely things in the best West End establishments, without knowing exactly from whence they came; on this occasion we found ourselves, not only amongst them, but in company of endless others quite as beautiful, and just as original. From time to time we hope to describe more of these things, as the firm have perhaps been a little exclusive in their dealings in the past, and now intend to appeal more to the trade at large. The artistic display of china, vellum, and other oxydised screens, stationery sets, and such like things would require infinitely more space than can be given here, comprising as they do all periods of art. The lovely delicate coloring and the fine detail execution of the painted panels *à la* Watteau are an absolute sight. The charming variety of artistic Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. oxydised frames, the beautiful combinations of gilt and silver, silver and bronze, and gold and bronze, are enough to tempt anyone who has the least pretensions to a love of the beautiful. These frames are so appreciated by the best West End houses that some of them are employing them with novel and charming effect for ring trays. While speaking of photo frames, reference might be made to a most ingenious combination which to all appearances is an elaborate and very massive walnut and gilt frame for two portraits, as these are artistically displayed in the front; but a touch of a spring and the front falls down, and we have all the requisites for a lady's toilet at her finger's end, including the large mirror. In another instance the same secret device conceals a couple of decanters for liqueurs, and a row of charming little glasses, while others are just as original in their idea and purpose. Passing into another department, we have specimens of all the Continental chinas, Dresden, Sèvres, Vienna, and copies of celebrated wares, beautifully ormolu-mounted, as toilet, writing, and other sets. Yet again, here are those marvels of pierced silver onlays that have attracted so much attention of late, and to which reference has been drawn on several occasions by our London correspondent. Amongst carriage and boudoir clocks are also found some novelties, especially in combinations. As to the bronzes, it would be difficult to realise their high artistic merit and the number of new figures. We were also struck by a small coffee urn of geyser action, by which it is impossible for the water to pass through the coffee except at the boiling point or a little above it, and as it has a spirit lamp forming part of the urn, one may be sure to get *all* the absolute goodness out of the coffee in a short time, leaving the injurious principles behind. We are confident that many of our readers will feel grateful to us for introducing them to this house of pleasing and saleable novelties.

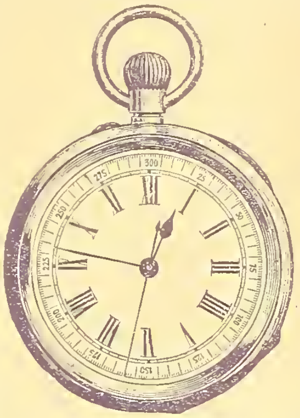
Messrs. Chapman, Son and Co.

The well-known firm at 2, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, still continues to introduce new, useful, and ingenious articles. Few who are contented with merely stocking our old friend the Tantalus have the least idea of the thousand and one ingenious and useful combinations which are added to the simple liqueur bottles. Receptacles for cigars, cigarettes, playing-cards, etc., form part of the Tantalus in effective and useful combinations, and make these articles peculiarly suitable for presentation. The stock of dressing bags and dressing cases is very complete, and ranges from quite simple articles up to the most elaborately and completely fitted goods. Articles for the toilet table are also well represented. Their stock of silver mounted cigarette cases and purses also calls for a special notice, not only on account of the new patterns, but more especially, perhaps, for the excellence of the work. As one passes through the manufactory, the idea of thoroughly good work and no scamping forces itself upon one, for every article contrasts favorably with the foreign rubbish with which the market is flooded.

Things New or Noteworthy

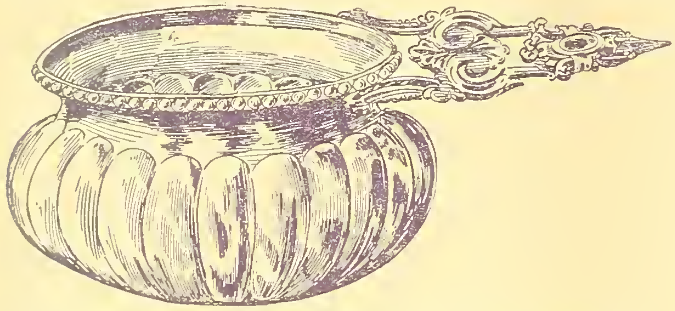
The "Nurse" Watch.

"Is there nothing smaller than this ponderous thing, something which you could reasonably expect a lady to carry, suitable for a lady doctor or professional nurse?" is a question which we have heard asked numerous times, but to which we have been unable to give a satisfactory answer. At last, however, the difficulty has been overcome in the introduction by Messrs. Stauffer, Son and Co. of an admirable little watch which is in every way calculated to meet the requirements of the case. This watch has very appropriately been called the "Nurse" Watch and will no doubt be highly appreciated by all ladies engaged in the sick room. It is a centre seconds action of specially improved make, upon an original principle which has been patented, for which is claimed a great immunity from either getting out of order or failing in action. The "Nurse" is fitted with keyless action, lever movement, and brequet spring, together with other advantages calculated to make it amongst watches the "nurse" par excellence.



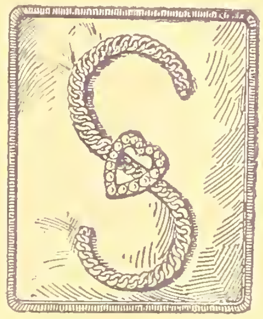
Pass the Bon-Bons.

UNQUESTIONABLY the sweets of the confectioner—if not those of life—are considerably more indulged in than formerly, and their variety has increased a thousandfold. These are now placed upon tables at all times, and various receptacles for them are being called into existence. Amongst the latest is a quaint flat bowl with a handle by which it is passed about. The design illustrated is one of Messrs. Atkin Bros.



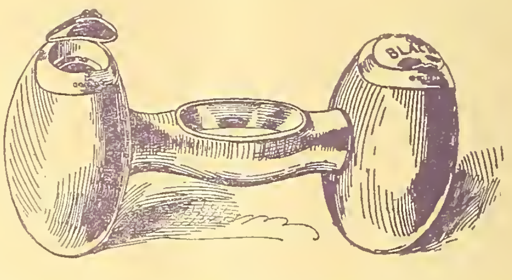
A New Bracelet Case.

ALTHOUGH there is a certain grace and elegance in the fall of a flexible curb bracelet this only hold good when the bracelet is upon the arm, for when it is put into a box it falls into an insignificant little heap. The jewel may be put into a horseshoe case, of course, so as to show it to its best advantage, but then the case is too expensive. If put into a straight case it costs almost as much. A happy idea has recently struck some City jewelers. They put the flexible bracelets bent S form into a rectangular case with a very good effect, as shown by the above illustration. These are usually lined white and made of what would be called antique pattern.



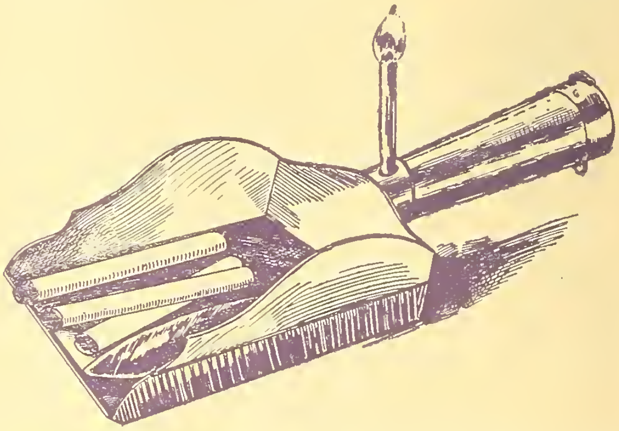
A Novelty in Inkstands.

FOR originality of design and for what our American cousins would admit to be "wholly odd" few things could rival some of the productions of Messrs. Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C., as we think will be conceded upon the sight of a novelty for the writing table, which we herewith illustrate. Perhaps never in a life would one see a thing so faithfully modelled as is this iron dumb-bell, but instead of being composed of rusty iron it is one of Sir Henry Doulton's art productions. Each head is hollow and forms an inkstand and is beautifully flush-mounted in silver gilt, one being enamelled with the word "red" and the other "black." The handle is made the receptacle of a silver box for nibs or matches. In order to give stability and permanence and to prevent its rolling over the bases of the inkstands are slightly flattened. It is undoubtedly an article which from its originality and the excellent style in which it is produced will command a good sale.



Something New for Smokers.

THERE is something always pleasant when the banker pushes his shovel towards one and discharges its contents for one's own use, but it would have taken an absolute genius to see that a sensation somewhat akin could be produced by manufacturing the banker's shovel in silver, filling it with cigarettes, and handing it round to the company with a five-minute torch burning from its handle. This idea, however, has been seized upon by the above firm, and as seen by the engraving they have succeeded in producing a unique article. The edge of the shovel is turned up so as to prevent the cigarettes slipping out, while the handle carries five minute matches which can be struck upon the sides of the pan, transferred to a receptacle in the handle, and then passed round to the company, who can take both a cigarette and a light.



New Umbrella Clock.

IT cannot be said that the minute watches introduced into sticks and riding whips, notwithstanding the amount of admiration bestowed upon them, have proved a perfect success,

PAUL JEANNOT,

ESTABLISHED 1835.

WATCH MANUFACTURER,

For Wholesale and for Exportation Only.

Branch Offices.

Holborn Viaduct, London.
Plaza Real, Barcelona.
Stallschreiberstrasse, Berlin.
Boulevard du Nord, Bruxelles.
Rue des Granges, Besançon.
Rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.
Rue du Parc, Chaux-de-Fonds.

Manufactories at **GENEVA** and
Steam Factory, **CHAUX-DE-FONDS** } **SWITZERLAND.**

London Offices, **33, HOLBORN VIADUCT.**

Telegraphic Addresses.

Jeannot, London.
Jeannot, Barcelona.
Jeannot, Berlin.
Jeannot, Brussels.
Jeannot, Besançon.
Jeannot, Geneva.
Jeannot, Chaux-de-Fonds.

PAUL JEANNOT'S

Celebrated **"Kew Observatory"** Certificated

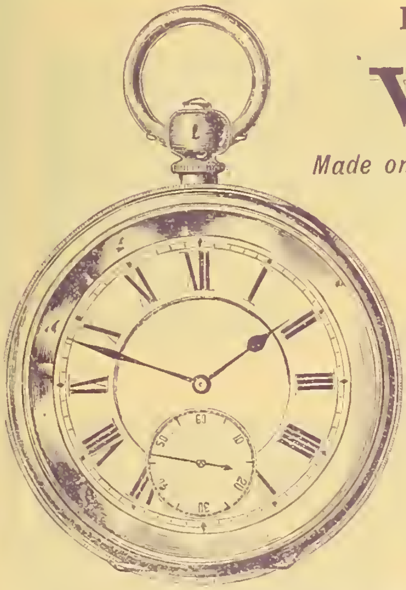
Double Roller Straight-Line Lever

WATCHES,

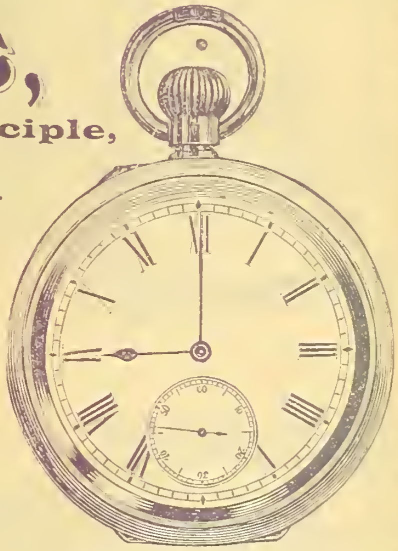
Made on the **Interchangeable Principle,**

IN NICKEL, STEEL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES.

Keyless and Key-Winding.



Sold at Prices of Ordinary Watches.



This is a DOUBLE ROLLER STRAIGHT-LINE LEVER, Brequet Spring, Compensated Balance, Adjusted to all Climates, Temperatures, Ischronism, and Positions.

The Watches are supplied with or without Kew Observatory Certificates. If without, they are accompanied by a Certificate of my Rating Department, where every Watch before leaving the Factory has to undergo tests as severe as those applied to Watches passing through the Royal Observatory.

Paul Jeannot *has at last succeeded in supplying* **Adjusted Watches** *at the* **Prices of Ordinary Watches. A WONDERFUL AND INVALUABLE RESULT,** *not obtained by any other Firm or Manufacturer.*

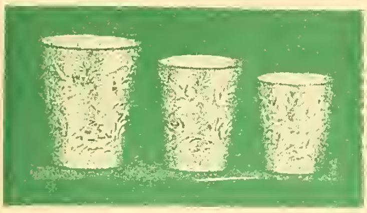
ALL PARTS OF MOVEMENTS SUPPLIED ENTIRELY FINISHED.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

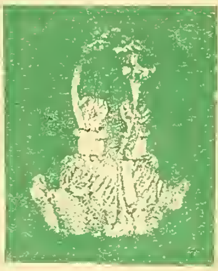
ALUMINIUM CO.'S

NOVELTIES IN Trays, Baskets, Thermometers, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, Match Boxes, Match Cases, Purses, Scent Bottles, Thimbles, Penholders, Inkstands, Cruets, Brooches, Bracelets, Chains, Hair Pins, Flower Vases, Work Boxes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Paper Stands, Watch Stands, Butter Dishes, Paper Knives, Napkin Rings, Clocks, &c., &c.?

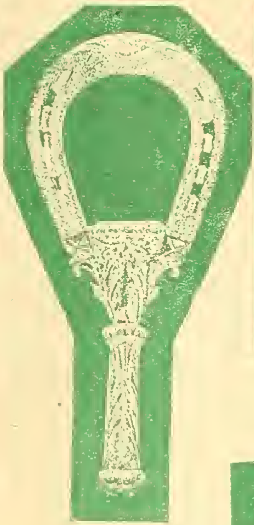
CHEAP. EVERLASTING WEAR. DOES NOT TARNISH. Is a PURE METAL. Suitable for endless purposes. Chaste and beautiful in appearance. Recommended for Export.

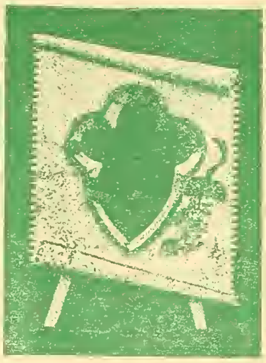


Cups, 431, 432, 433.

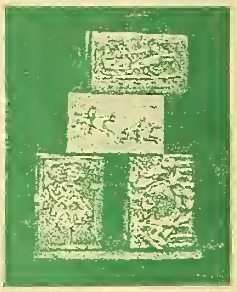


Scent Basket, 218.

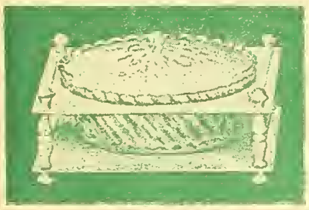




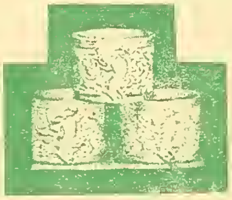
Mirror, 319.



442, 441, 103, 105.



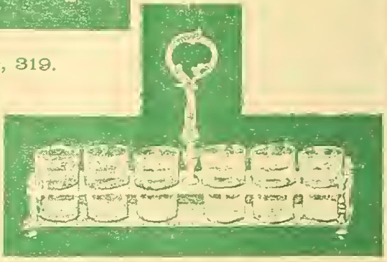
Butter Dish, 538.



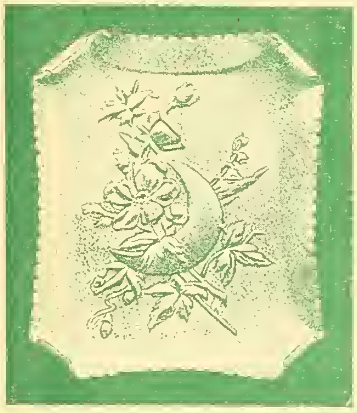
Napkin Rings, 448.

R 235. R 236. R 240

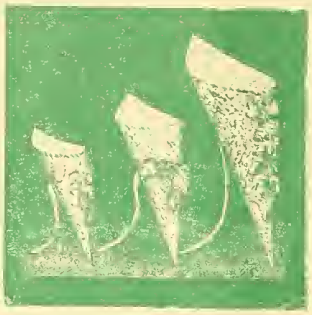
Mirror, 326.



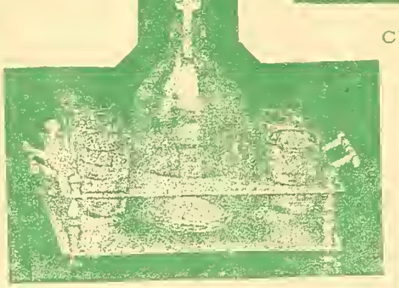
Champagne Set, 541.



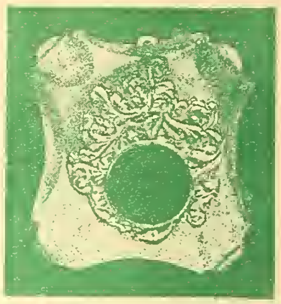
Tray 171.



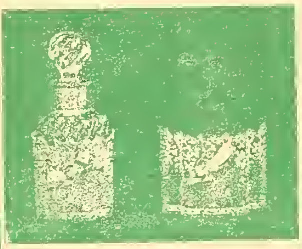
Flower Vases.



Liqueur Set, 540.



Watch Stand, 271.



Puff Stand, 536.

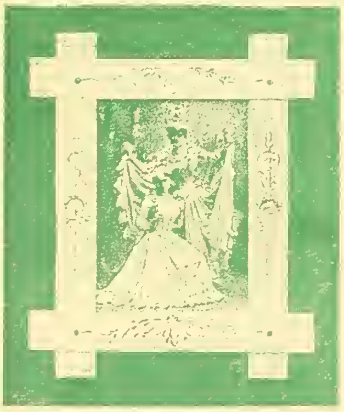
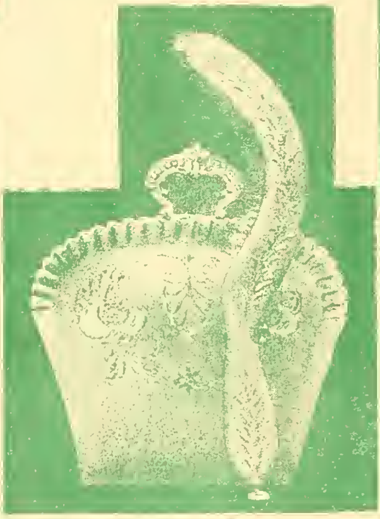
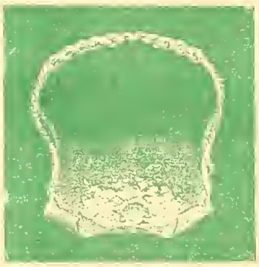


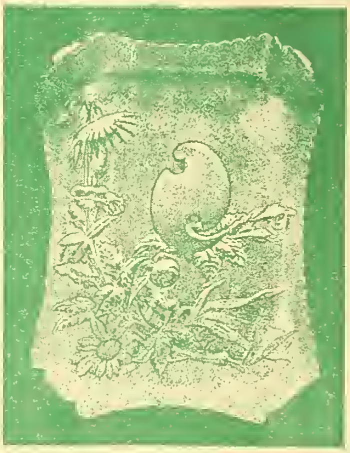
Photo Frame, 276.



Crumb and Tray Brush, 377½.



Basket, 206.

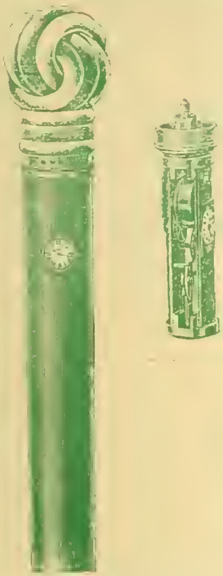


Tray, 172.

The Aluminium Fabric Company, Manufactory and Show-Rooms, **83, Vyse St., Birmingham.**

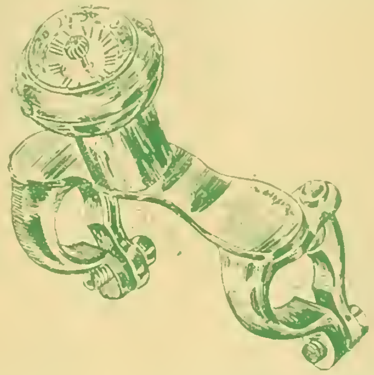
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED. AGENTS WANTED.

for the simple reason that the whole watch was reduced to somewhere about two-thirds the size the barrel of such a timester ought to be. In the accompanying illustration we show how this has been got over in a stick and umbrella clock, brought out by Frederick Wich and Co., Great Titchfield-street. It will be seen that although the dial is only half an inch in diameter, the movement is really a very large one, about 3in. in length, with a barrel nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter. With a machine of this strength and dimensions there is no reason to doubt that it will be able to perform its object in a manner calculated to give far less trouble to the seller and far more satisfaction to the buyer than the watches which have heretofore been manufactured for this purpose.



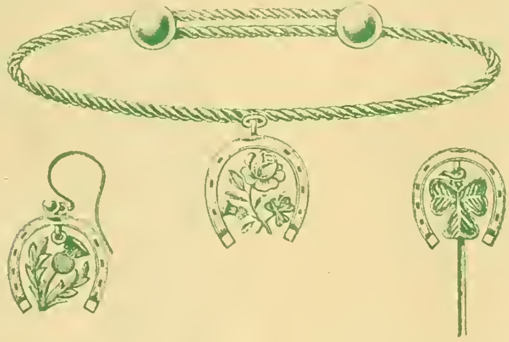
New Bicycle Watch.

During the last twenty years watches have been located in all sorts of places, sometimes useful, sometimes otherwise, but for some unaccountable reason the one place where they are most needed, viz., on the bicycle, has been omitted. We are therefore pleased to call the attention of the trade to the fact that Mr. Paul Jeannot, of 33, Holborn Viaduct, has recently brought out a bicycle watch, which we here illustrate. How races have been run without it will be difficult to conceive in a few years, when the advantages arising from its use will have been felt by that ever increasing portion of the community—the cyclists. The illustration shows the watch ready for screwing on to the machine. It is very strongly made and nickel plated.



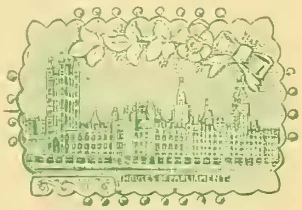
New Lucky Emblem Jewelry.

One of the latest ideas, and one that is not without promise, is that of national emblem jewelry introduced by Messrs. H. J. Cooper and Co., of Thavies Inn. This combines the old symbol of luck, the horse-shoe, with one or all three of the national emblems, the rose, the shamrock, and thistle. The first is in enamel, the shamrock in the green stone of old Ireland, and the thistle in Scotch amethyst or topaz.



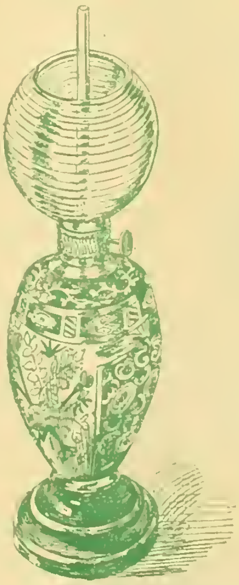
New "View" Brooch.

Amongst the other novelties of the above firm are some pretty little view brooches, which might perhaps be more properly called souvenir brooches. These depict various places of interest, such as the Houses of Parliament, the Crystal Palace, and other notable structures. Our illustration shows a representation of our national Assembly House.



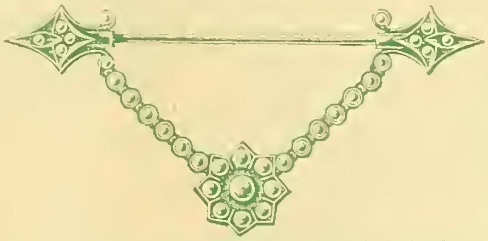
A Smoker's Lamp.

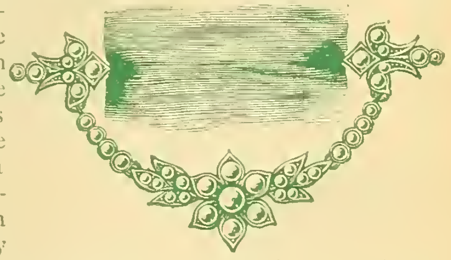
Amongst the dainty little devices which have been brought out in these things perhaps few will receive greater appreciation at the hands of many than the charming little lamp which has been specially constructed for the smoker, by Messrs. Saunders and Shepherd. It is, in fact, a reproduction in miniature of one of those much admired old lamps of a hundred years ago in Crown Derby china, silver mounted, and with a globe of the new reeded glass. Altogether it makes a handsome little cigar lighter, neither objectionable nor meaningless, as are many of these kinds of things. It is an ornament which would receive a place of honor by any lady, and would be admitted into places where "no smoking is allowed."



No more Brooch Joints and Hooks.

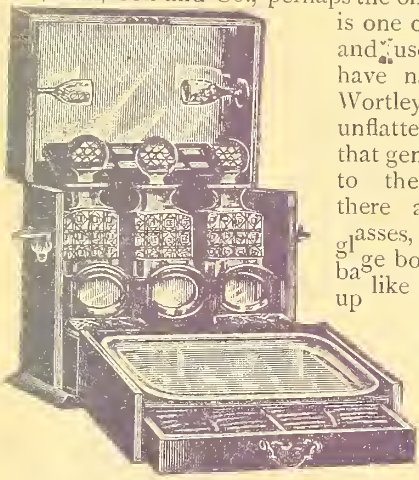
It goes without saying that the great objection to brooches is the breaking of the joints and catches, and although some of our best brains have been engaged in trying to make a joint that would not break, and a hook that would not pull out, or was safe from catching on everything that came in its way, it does not appear to have occurred to anyone to invent an article in which these faults, together with several others we need not now stop to describe, are all obviated. Messrs. Hasluck, of Hatton-garden, have recently patented an invention which certainly does this. We herewith illustrate two of these brooches, by which it will be seen the pin simply passes into a tube, where it is held by a double spring action, from which it can be easily released by pressure of the fingers. The designs are all more or less festoon or loose-hanging patterns, which do away with all stiffness of the brooch, and when inserted into the dress the pin becomes quite invisible. The firm have





already made up these artistic little novelties in a variety of styles and patterns; in pearls, opals, and diamonds. It also appears to us that this arrangement would be eminently suitable for hairpins as at present worn in fashionable styles of hair-dressing. This ingenious contrivance only needs seeing to be pronounced one of the best and most radical reformations ever made in brooches.

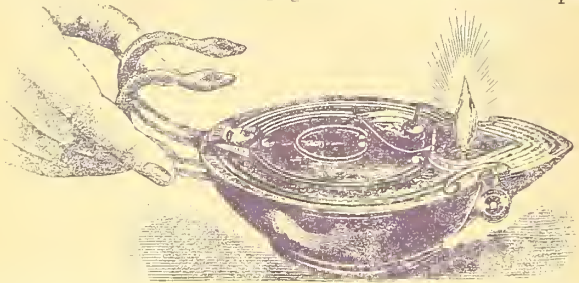
A Novel Combination Liqueur Stand.



Of the various combinations brought out by Messrs. Chapman, Son and Co., perhaps the one herewith illustrated is one of the most ingenious and useful. The inventors have named it the Stuart Wortley, a by no means unflattering dedication to that gentleman. In addition to the liqueur decanters there are a silver waiter, glasses, ash trays, and cribbage board, and they all fold up like a chick into an egg shell, closed and expanded by a simple automatic action. It is certainly one of the most useful and ingenious things of the sort we have seen.

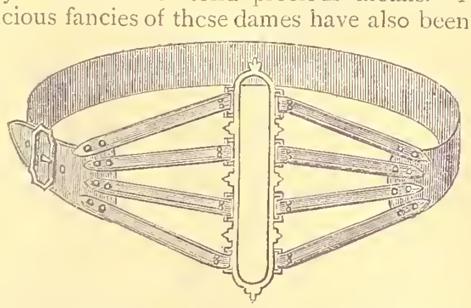
A Very Ingenious Cigar Lighter.

Amongst other novelties of the same firm a most ingenious cigar lighter must be noted. In form it resembles a terebratulum, or Roman lamp. Under ordinary circumstances the foramen, through which the wick should pass, is snugly covered over by a close fitting lid, but by nipping the handle this flies open, and by a second nip a trigger is pulled. This strikes a cap which ignites the wick, and from this a light can be taken, or the lamp left burning as long as desired.



New Art Leather Goods.

In Paris and London waistbands of various sorts are in great demand by the belles of fashion, both with buckles that are jeweled and of solid precious metals. Naturally the capricious fancies of these dames have also been studied by the workers in leathers, and amongst the latter, perhaps no one in this country has done more in this line than Messrs. Garstin. The illustration shows one of their newest belts made in snake skin, which is commanding a great sale, and for which a big future is doubtless in store.



Diamond Field Notes

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Kimberley, May 1st, 1893.

One hundred thousand carats, and sometimes five figures more than this prodigious quantity, is not only being washed by the De Beers Company, but is actually being sold off week after week. Where such vast quantities of diamonds as these go to is a puzzle. At one time such a week's supply would have been considered sufficient to glut the market and bring down the current value of rough to at least one third of its previous price. When Dom Pedro paid the interest on the State national debt to England in diamonds, which put a far less extra quantity than this upon the market, the gems fell 50 per cent. But, instead of dropping, prices are not only as tight as ever, but are still rising, sometimes as much as 2½ per cent. Whether at the transient moment there is from some unknown cause—the Chicago Exhibition or anything else—some extraneous demand for diamonds which will soon be satisfied, or whether, with the general increase of wealth, the taste for diamonds is increasing with the public, one hardly likes to say. If the former be the reason, then the present increasingly high prices will not be permanent, and as soon as the cause of the extra demand disappears, the prohibitive price of the precious gem will come down from the clouds, and we shall once more be able to purchase goods at such a price as will enable us to find a ready sale for them in retail houses. In the meantime one cannot help thinking of the enormous profits the great combine is making. It is true the De Beers have an enormous capital, £3,950,000 and pay for wages and other expenses something like £1,000,000 a year. Still, for all that, the working expenses are not much more than 7s. 6d. per load, and now that night work has been suspended, and the material washed a little more thoroughly and carefully, the output has risen from under a carat to one carat and an eighth per load, a rise which of itself would constitute a good profit. In the fifteen months ending in December, 1892, 3,338,553 loads were washed—in round numbers an average of 220,000 loads per month. This was worth 23s. 4d. per load; now, however, they are working considerably more, and the price has risen above 30s. The chairman of the company not long ago said 30s. per carat was his ideal price, but the gem is now practically standing at 40s., so that in all probability the company are making something like £400,000 profit a month.

I think I sent you word of the little rupture between the directors of the New Jagersfontein. I do not think the details are of sufficient interest to your readers to give them in full, still it is a question whether mines can be properly and economically worked out here by a board located in London. It is what our Irish friends would call a case of absentee landlords, and sooner or later, no doubt, this state of things will have to be remedied. The company have once more invited tenders for their matchless gems, which have always brought 20 per cent. and more over the produce of any other mine. The period specified was not less than three months, or more than six. Some of the directors, feeling how thoroughly in touch with the wants of the trade

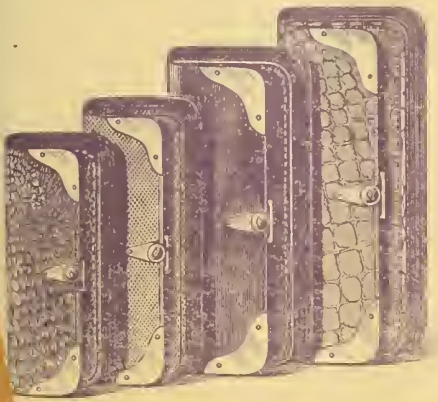
FREDK. WICH & Co.

8 & 10, Gt. Titchfield St.,

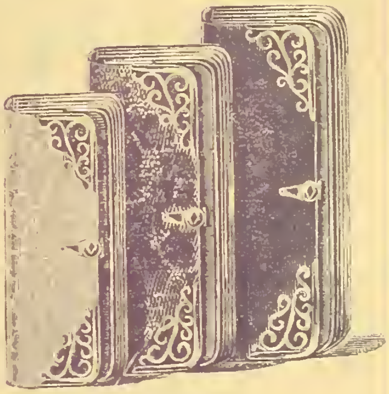
OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.,

MANUFACTURERS

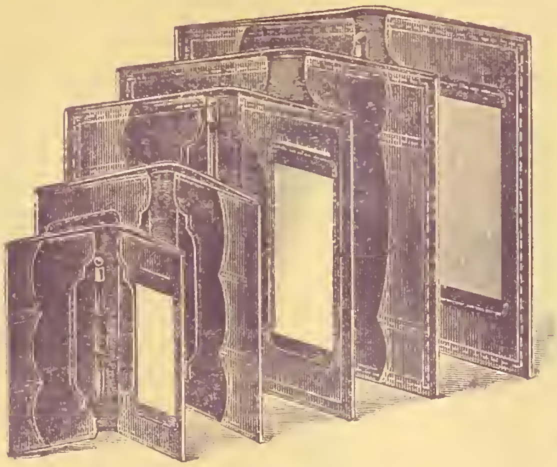
OF



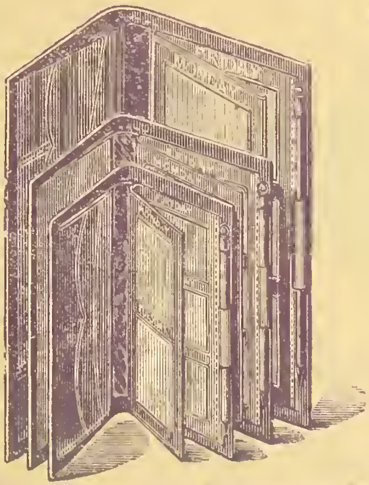
Purses,
Card Cases,
Letter Cases,
Frames,
Dressing Bags,
Suit Cases,
Cigar Cases.



Specialities for Jewelers of Our Own Manufacture.



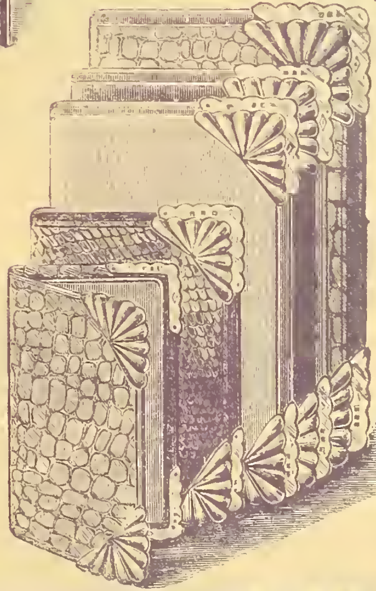
Novelties in Continuous Succession.



Gold and Silver Mounted

Leather Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



TELEGRAMS—
"Fancy, London."

Albo Silver Regd.

THE WHITEST ALLOY INVENTED

THE CRITICS ON ALBO SILVER.

"THE alloy registered under the name of 'ALBO SILVER is peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of Chains and Jewelry; it has the whiteness of grain silver, without a tinge of the yellow or the leady colour generally characteristic of alloys of this kind. Indeed, so highly was it reported on at the British Association Exhibition by the authorities of Mason College, that at their request samples in ingot and in a manufactured state were permanently deposited in the museum of that institution."—*The Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith.*

N. C. READING & CO.,
186, 187,
Warstone Lane,
Birmingham

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Standard Silver and Gold Plated Chain Makers.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Registered

Albo Silver

(The Whitest Alloy Invented).

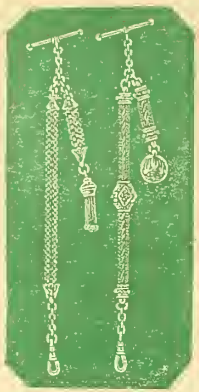
Gents' and Ladies' Alberts.

MIDGETS, QUEEN'S, COMPASSES.

Seals & Lockets, Vesta Boxes, &c.

Also in Regd. W.B. *22ct. Gold Cased.*

N. C. R.'s goods can be purchased through all respectable Wholesale houses.



THE MIDGET.

None Genuine unless stamped N. C. R. Co.

Albo Silver Regd.

AS DURABLE IN WEAR AS FINE SILVER

THE CRITICS ON ALBO-SILVER.

The Jeweller and Metalworker says:—"Without wishing to disparage the manufactures of several well-known houses, which are excellent in their way, we must admit that 'ALBO SILVER' is a metal which, by reason of its pure whiteness and freedom from any leaden or brassy tints, holds the foremost position among white metals. It is made up into various articles of Jewelry, such as ladies' and gents' chains, seals, lockets, vesta boxes, &c. Every article bears a registered parchment label, and all swivels are marked N.C.R.Co. We can safely recommend our country and colonial friends to order through their factor goods bearing these marks and labels."

Telegraphic Address:
ORMOLU, LONDON.

The House for Fashionable Novelties!

KING & SONS,

3 & 5, CHARTERHOUSE STREET, E.C.

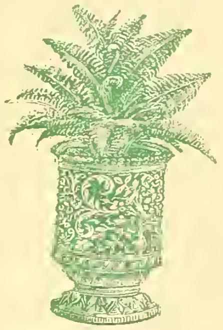
Manufacturing Silversmiths and Jewelers,

ART METAL AND FANCY LEATHER WORKERS,

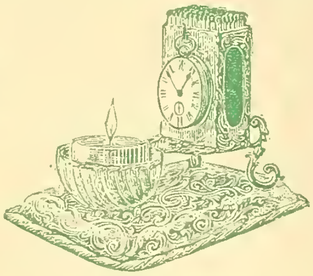
Originators and Makers of the Untarnishable Plated Filagree Photo-frames. Fancy Leather Goods with Silver H.M. and Untarnishable Plated Mounts. Specialities for Presents. Registered Novelties. Art Designers. Photo-frames. Mirrors. Brushes and Toilet Sets. Thermometers and Barometers. Clocks. Table Ornaments. Pin-Cushions. Watch-stands. Jewel Cases. Puff and Sweet Boxes. Reading Glasses. Button-hooks and Shoe-lifts. Paper-knives, Buckles, Clasps. Chatelaines and Fittings. Belts and Bags. Flower Vases, etc.

In Silver H.M. and Untarnishable Plate. Leather, with Fancy Mounts.

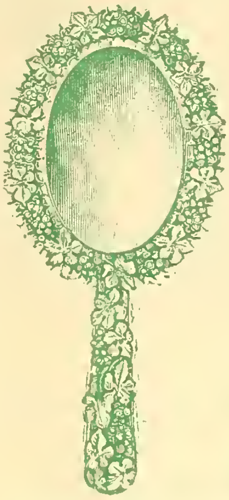
LOOK HERE every Month for our Illustrated Novelties.



Fern Pots and Flower Vases; many designs in Silver and Plated.



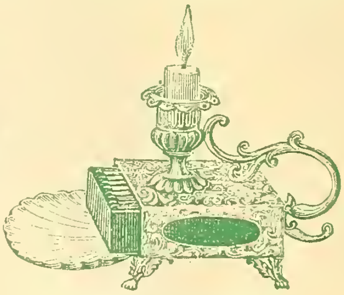
Registered Night-Light Combination. A useful and ornamental Novelty,



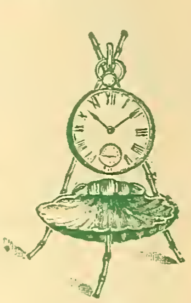
The Registered Vine Hand Mirror, Made in three sizes. Silver and Plated.

A large variety of other designs in Stock.

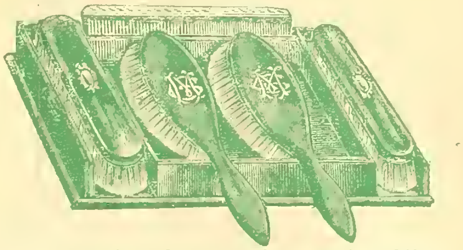
Hair Brushes and other Toilet Requisites.



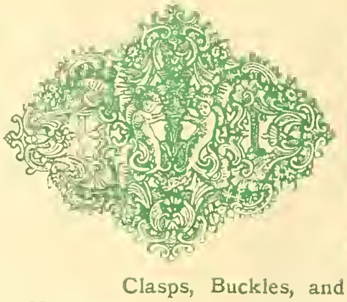
Registered Combination Candlestick, Matchbox, and Tray.

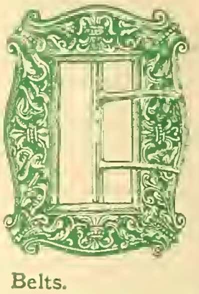


Watch Stands in variety.



Ebony Toilet Sets; plain or with Silver Mounts and Monograms.





Clasps, Buckles, and Belts. Hundreds of patterns to select from in Silver, H.M., Plated, Oxydised, &c.

PRICES OF ABOVE and ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS sent free on application.

KING & SONS, Manufacturers, 3 & 5, Charterhouse Street, E.C.

ERRATA.

Page 327—line 29. For the award to Messrs. Stauffer, Son and Co. read **91·6** marks instead of 91·9 marks.

ge 324. The Lamp Cigar Lighter is the production of Messrs. Fredk. Wich and Co., 8 and 10, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W., whose name is omitted from the notice.

is Mr. J. Pam, consider it would be much to the advantage of the company to divide up the stones into the twenty or thirty classes into which they are usually divided, and dispose of them in this manner at the most advantageous prices, although, naturally, the best go first, and the inferior are not quickly turned into money. On the other hand, many favor the disposing of the goods *en bloc*, making sure of the present high price of the market, which they appear to suspect may not be retained. During March the company produced 17,625 carats, which realised the usual level £2, while they increased the blue on the floors by about 20,000 loads, with a profit of little short of £20,000. In April their output was 15,269 carats, which under their contract brought £30,538. Your readers will have noticed how the shares in this company have soared high beyond the De Beers, and the sad Stock Exchange fiascos resulting therefrom. It is a pity that that organisation of legalised gamblers, and worse, cannot be swept off the face of the earth.

Otto's Kopje is still creating a great deal of talk, and strong opinions are expressed as to its being a real mine. There is something wrong, however, in the financing of this company. The mine ought to be paying handsomely seeing that it has sometimes yielded as much as nine carats to the load, valued at 36s. a carat. Yet for all that they are obliged to take somewhat extreme measures to get in the necessary capital to work the property until it becomes a paying concern.

Koffyfontein is still progressing favorably. Rumor has it that a digger recently found a 100-carat stone of a fair color.

The heavy rains have naturally interfered with operations on the river. Still, a twenty-five and twenty-six carat stone has recently been found which made a ready sale at £20 a carat. A still more important stone, weighing 146 carats, was also found. At Klipdam also two very fine stones were picked up, weighing fifty-four and forty-one carats respectively; altogether, lately, we have been finding a lot of large stones. I suppose, Mr. Editor, you act as biographer for these large stones. During the last fifteen years I should think "the great diamonds of the world" have multiplied three-fold. The green diamonds, of which I sent you word last month, still continue to be found; some that I have seen are of an emerald, or still darker hue, and are certainly very beautiful. But in the De Beers collection there are others equally green, where they are accompanied by others of a diversity of hues never before brought together. The total finds at Warrenton in a fortnight were fifty-one diamonds, weighing 127 carats, and these included an eleven, twelve, and thirteen carat stone, all of which were fairly good in quality.

At Klerksdorp upwards of fifty diamonds have been found, and claims have been pegged out on the Schoonspruit, where a washing machine has been fixed. Scholtz Farm and Thompson's Kopje are also claiming attention.

One of the latest developments is the application of the Orange Free State mining laws to one of the mines on the Wesselton estate. I have sent you word that there are other mines on this estate besides the Premier, but the estate having been bought up by the De Beers, of course the mines will not be worked. But now the community are rising, or talking of doing so, and of pegging out the mines as public property, a procedure the Orange Free State mining laws justify where the owners do not work a known mine. Should this be put into execution it will be a new experience for the powerful combine. But I do not see that any good can possibly come of it, for if it is a mine we may be sure the De Beers would not allow it to be taken from them, and this can be saved by setting a few of their own men to work in it.

The Randt output of gold for April was 112,053oz.

KEW OBSERVATORY REPORT FOR 1892.

This interesting report was for some unaccountable reason delayed four months this year, and when at last it comes to hand at so late a date we are surprised to find no reference to the lamentable death of Mr. Whipple, the late superintendent. The work of each of the departments has been vigorously carried out during the year, and much of permanent value accomplished.

Time Signals.

The working of the time signals has been very successfully performed, and only upon a very few occasions has the G.P.O. failed to receive the time at the stated hour, while in other respects the time signalling has been most satisfactory. The time signalled has been kept properly checked by solar and sidereal transit observations.

The Rating of Watches.

The rating of watches is a part of the report which will be looked forward to most eagerly by a large number of our readers. The feat of breaking the record has again been performed, by a keyless, going barrel, tourbillon chronometer watch. This marvellous piece of horological skill was manufactured by Messrs. Baume and Co., and secured the grand total of 91·9 marks out of a possible 100. The report points out that "this is the highest value yet awarded," the highest point previously reached being by a similar watch by Messrs. Stauffer, Son and Co., which was awarded 91·6 marks. Even the most optimistic of us rely on the proverb, "There is no such thing as a perfect man or a perfect watch," but if things go on at this rate, the impossible ideal is only a question of time. We, however, cannot say we believe this will ever be reached, and quite possibly, and highly probably, most of us will never see this total of 91·9 excelled. It is a splendid result, and commands the greatest credit and honor for the manufacturer of the tourbillon escapement and the going barrel.

Coming to the prosaic and indispensable English levers, we find in these the well-known makers, Fridlander and Co., of Coventry, head the list with a timester which secured eighty-six marks. Amongst the complicated watches a minute and seconds chronograph by Kiaftenberger secured first place by 80·7 marks.

Altogether there were 1,044 watches sent in for examination during the past year as compared with 709, the number included in the past report, which comprised a period of fourteen months, showing how much more popular these Government certificates are becoming; the increase being most marked in classes B and C. The entries were as follows:—For class A, 414; for class B, 403; for class C, 221; and for subsidiary trial, 6. Of these, 22 obtained the highest certificate, class A *specially good*; and 5 of the 6 passed second test; 256 were awarded A certificates; 377, B; and 214, C; while from various causes 192 failed to obtain the coveted document. Amongst the marine chronometers one only failed, 9 gaining class A, and an equal number B.

A most striking fact, and one which speaks volumes for the work of this firm, is that out of the 1,044 watches entered, 479, or nearly half, were sent in by Messrs. Stauffer, Son and Co.

Non-Magnetic Watches.

In connection with the new department dealing with non-magnetic watches and the great importance of, and demand for, non-magnetic timekeepers, it may be as well to quote the words of the report.

"Several watches thus designated have been examined during the year, both as to their ordinary time-keeping and also to their non-magnetic properties. The trial is rigorous, the movement being tested in an intense magnetic field, both in vertical and horizontal positions, and gradually approached to and removed from the coil, whilst its behaviour is critically watched, and its subsequent daily rate noted. Should any alterations of its normal performance occur, the watch receives no certificate."

It thus becomes evident that this document for a non-magnetic watch is of the greatest possible value.

PERFORMANCE OF THE TWENTY-TWO WATCHES WHICH OBTAINED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF MARKS DURING THE YEAR.

Watch deposited by	Number of watch.	Balance Spring, Escapement, &c.	Mean daily rate.					Mean variation of daily rate. ±	Mean change of rate for 1° F.	Difference between extreme gaining and losing rates.	Marks awarded for			Total Marks 0—100.
			Pendant up.	Pendant right.	Pendant left.	Dial up.	Dial down.				Daily variation of rate.	Change of rate with change of position.	Temperature compensation.	
			secs.	secs.	secs.	secs.	secs.	secs.	secs.	secs.				
Baume & Co., London	103018	Single overcoil, g.b., "tourbillon" chronometer....................	−0·8	−0·6	−0·7	−0·4	−0·2	0 26	0·03	2 5	34·8	39·3	17 8	91 9
Fridlander, Coventry	13400	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b. lever	+0·1	+1·1	−0 7	+0·7	−1·1	0·4	0·06	4·0	32·8	37 0	16·2	86 0
Usher & Cole, London	27694	Single overcoil, s.r., fusee............	+1·7	+2·1	+1·8	+4·2	+4·6	0·3	0·06	4·7	33·7	35 2	15·7	84·6
Rotherham & Sons, Coventry.	95465	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b.	+2·0	0·0	−0·2	−0·3	+1·9	0·5	0·03	7·5	30·0	35·9	18·0	83 9
Fridlander, Coventry	13564	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b. centre seconds	+2·2	+8·1	+4·6	+4·9	+5·7	0·4	0·04	8·5	31·3	34·2	17·5	83·0
Jos. White & Son, Coventry	33579	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b.	−0·8	+0·8	−0·4	+0·4	−1·6	0·4	0·09	5 2	31·7	37 0	14 1	82·8
Fridlander, Coventry	52776	Single overcoil, d.r., g.b.	+0·6	−0·3	+1 7	+1·1	+2·0	0·5	0·06	6·2	29 5	37·2	15·8	82·5
Jos. White & Son, Coventry..	33132	Single overcoil, d.r., g.b. centre seconds	−0·9	−1·8	−0·4	−0·8	−2·8	0·6	0 03	5·0	27 7	36·9	17·7	82·3
Fridlander, Coventry	13521	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b.	+2·3	+5·6	+2·9	+4·2	+3·7	0·5	0·07	7 2	30·5	36·3	15 1	81·9
Fridlander, Coventry	52777	Single overcoil, d.r., g.b.	−0·6	+0·3	−0·5	+2·2	−2·0	0·4	0·08	6·8	31·4	35 6	14·7	81·7
Weill & Co., London	5701	Single overcoil, d.r., g.b.	+3·6	+3·3	+3·0	+3·9	+3·8	0·8	0·03	5·0	24·7	38 8	18·1	81 6
Rotherham & Sons, Coventry.	92771	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b.	+1·5	−0·1	−2 7	+0·7	+0·8	0·5	0·05	5·2	29·5	35 4	16 6	81·5
Fridlander, Coventry	13394	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b.	−1·3	−4·3	−3·5	0·0	−0·8	0 5	0·04	7·0	30·6	33·8	17 1	81·5
Holland, Rock Ferry	3563	Single overcoil, d.r.,fusee,centre seconds	+2·1	+3·9	+2·7	+3·6	+0·2	0 6	0·04	5·7	28·6	35 7	17·1	81 4
Rotherham & Sons, Coventry.	95468	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b.	+1·6	+1·5	−0·5	+0·4	+3·0	0 6	0·04	9·0	27·6	36·0	17·2	80 8
Rotherham & Sons, Coventry.	92777	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b.	+3·1	+2·3	+5·1	+1·0	+2·0	0·5	0·06	9·0	29·3	35·5	16·0	80·8
Klaftenberger, London	10950	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b. minute chronograph	−0·5	+0·6	+0·5	−1·3	+1·2	0·6	0·06	6·7	28·2	36 8	15 7	80 7
Fridlander, Coventry	52742	Flat sprung, s.r., fusee, traveller's (R.G.S. pattern)......................	−0 5	−2·8	+0·5	+0·5	−4·4	0 5	0·04	6·7	30·2	32 7	17 5	80·4
Usher & Cole, London	28037	Double overcoil, d.r., g.b. centre seconds	+2·9	+1·3	−2·5	+0·1	+0·9	0·6	0 02	7·5	27·5	34 4	18·5	80·4
Jos. White & Son, Coventry .	33397	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b. centre seconds.	−1·5	+3·1	+0·4	+1·6	+0·3	0·6	0·03	6·0	27·3	35·0	18 0	80·3
Usher & Cole, London	$\frac{2}{1235}$	Single overcoil, s.r., fusee, traveller's (R.G.S. pattern)	+4·7	+4·6	0·0	+3·8	+3·7	0·5	0·06	7·7	29 7	34·6	16·0	80 3
Fridlander, Coventry	13565	Single overcoil, s.r., g.b. centre seconds.	+2·1	+2·8	+5·9	+3·7	+1·3	0·6	0·03	5·8	27·7	34·8	17·7	80 2

In the above List, the following abbreviations are used, viz. :—s.r. for single roller; d.r. for double roller; g b. for going barrel; + for gaining rate; − for losing rate.

HIGHEST MARKS OBTAINED BY COMPLICATED WATCHES DURING THE YEAR.

Description of watch.	Number.	Received from	Marks awarded for			Total marks, 0—100
			Variation.	Position.	Temperature.	
Minute and seconds chronograph	10950	Klaftenberger, London	28·2	36·8	15·7	80 7
Minute and seconds chronograph and minute repeater	52696	A. E. Fridlander, Coventry ...	30·6	33·7	14·1	78·4
Minute and seconds chronograph	28106	Usher and Cole, London	26·5	35·2	16·4	78·1
Minute and split seconds chronograph	3001	Baume and Co., London	28 4	32·6	16·3	77·3
,, ,, ,, ...	02013	S. Smith and Son, London	25·4	34·4	15·7	75·5
,, ,, ,, ...	13392	H. Golay, London	27·8	32·0	14·5	74·3
Minute and seconds chronograph	11437	Alf. M. Jacobs and Co., London	25·2	30·7	18·4	74·3
Minute and seconds chronograph, and minute repeater	1979	A. Vuille, Chaux-de-Fonds	24·9	30·6	18·3	73·8
Ordinary seconds chronograph	97866	Rotherham and Sons, Coventry	25·9	33·4	14·1	73·4
Minute and seconds chronograph, and minute repeater	4212	H. Golay, London	24·0	32·9	16·1	73·0
Ordinary seconds chronograph	26768	Jos. Player, Coventry	22·7	37·0	13·1	72·8
Minute repeater	82259	Rotherham and Sons, Coventry	24·2	29·5	16·7	70·4
Minute chronograph, minute repeater, and perpetual calendar with moon's phases	24987	S. Smith and Son, London	19·8	34·2	14·7	68·7
Minute repeater	52782	A. E. Fridlander, Coventry... ..	28·6	34·0	6·0	68·6
,, ,, ...	17166	G. Oram and Son, London	19·6	35·8	12·5	67·9
Ordinary seconds chronograph	92489	Rotherham and Sons, Coventry	20·5	29·6	13·3	63·4
Minute and split seconds chronograph, and minute repeater	14492	H. Golay, London	22·1	33·2	6·7	62·0

VERIFICATION OF OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

But the testing of watches by no means comprises the whole of the verification done at the Observatory, it is extended to various scientific instruments, as the following numbers will show: Air meters, 9; anemometers, 4; aneroids, 74; artificial horizons, 22; barometers, marine, 74; standard, 61; station, 18; binoculars, 168; compasses, 28; deflectors, 20; hydrometers, 395; inclinometers, 1; photographic lenses, 18; magnets, 1; navy telescopes, 487; rain gauges, 9; rain measures, 13; sextants, 463; shades, 52; sunshine recorders, 1; theodolites, 6; thermometers,; arctic, 50; avitreous or Immisch's, 71; chemical, 44; clinical, 16,850; deep sea, 31; meteorological, 1,875; mountain, 17; solar radiation, 1; standards, 79; unifilars, 1; vertical force instruments, 5; total, 20,948. Rejected instruments: Thermometers, clinical, 32; do. ordinary meteorological, 13; sextants, 83; telescopes, 90; various, 21. Lens testing is also being carried on, together with experiments to make the institution as valuable as possible.

SILVER-MOUNTED TORTOISESHELL GOODS IN Articles for Toilet and Writing Table.

W. H. WALTER,
Wholesale Jeweler,

SILVER-MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES WITH TORTOISESHELL, IVORY, AND MOTHER OF PEARL BLADES.

31, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
IMPORTER OF NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH, AUSTRIAN, AND ITALIAN FANCY JEWELRY, **FINEST CORAL** BEADS AND SNAPS.
FRENCH, ROMAN, AND ORIENT PEARLS, PASTE JEWELRY, BUCKLES, HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
SOVEREIGN PURSES IN GOLD, SILVER AND METAL.
SILVER-MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES AND SILVER-MOUNTED BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

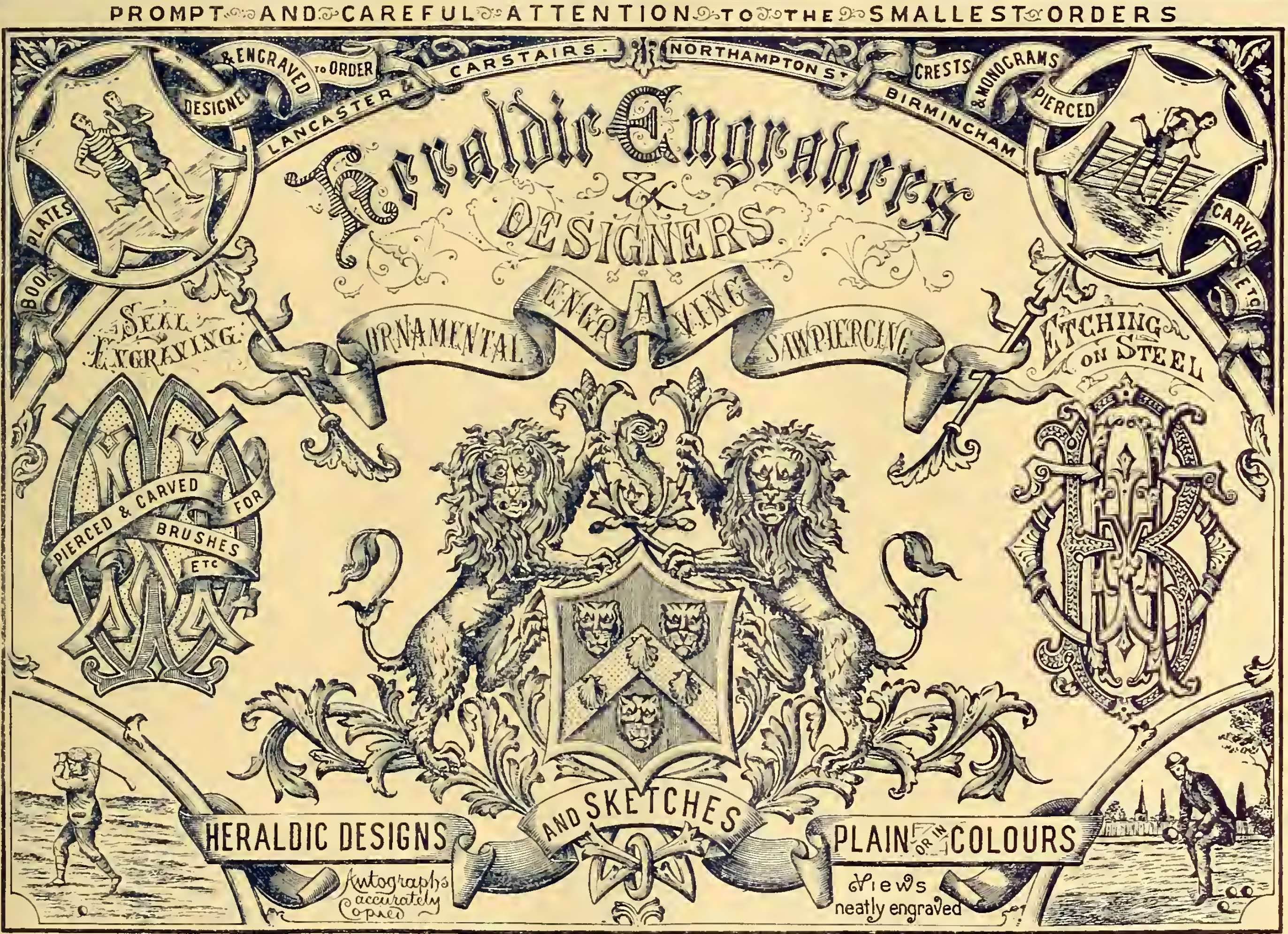
Registered Telegraphic Address: "IVY LONDON."

A Large Assortment of Finest Steel Jewelry always in Stock.
STOCK WELL ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF JEWELERS CULTIVATING SUPERIOR CLASS OF TRADE.

PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE SMALLEST ORDERS

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRESENTATION PLATES

NAVAL & REGIMENTAL ORDERS EXECUTED TO TIME


Lancaster & Carstairs
Northampton St Birmingham
Designed & Engraved to Order
Crests & Monograms
Pierced
Book Plates
Carved Etc
Heraldic Engravers & Designers
Ornamental Engraving
Sawpiercing
Seal Engraving
Etching on Steel
Pierced & Carved for Brushes Etc
Heraldic Designs
and Sketches
Plain or in Colours
Autographs accurately copied
Views neatly engraved

Lancaster & Carstairs. 47 Northampton Street Birmingham.

HIRST BROS. & CO.,
34, UNION STREET, OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS AND JEWELERS.
Importers of German and American Clocks.
SPECIALITY IN VIENNA REGULATORS, SWISS AND WALTHAM WATCHES.

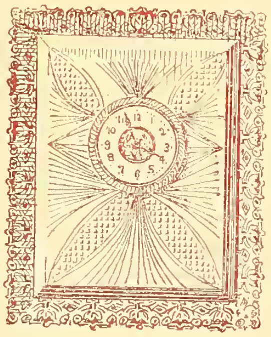
REPAIRS! REPAIRS! REPAIRS!
Of every description—Pivoting, Jeweling, Wheels cut to patterns, Jewelry Repairs, &c., on the premises by men of experience.
A trial solicited. Catalogue free on application.
IT IS A NOTED FACT WE ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
Orders and Jobs attended to same day as received.

A. P. BARNETT, Northampton St., BIRMINGHAM,

The BEST HOUSE for **Artistic Metal Novelties** Suitable for Jewelers and Fancy Dealers at Home and Abroad.

The following Illustrations are a few Specimens of the class of Goods manufactured. Special Patterns can be made for Customer's own designs, and same kept exclusively for them.

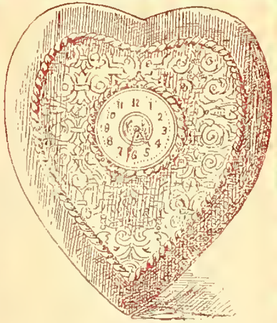
FANCY CLOCKS.



Cut Glass Centre, Silvered and Gilt Mount.

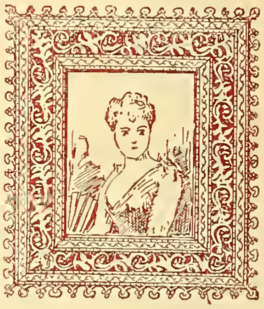
No. 27. Retails at 21s.

Photo Frames

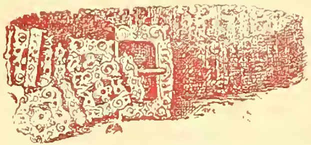


Plush Mounted,
Pierced Metal, Gilt, Electro Plate Ground, Assorted Shapes.
No. 19. Retails at 18s.

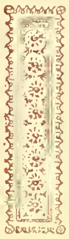
Ash Trays



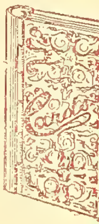
Pierced Silvered Gallery Photo Frame.
No. 191. Retails at 5s.



Electro Plate Cut-up Bright Waist Belts.
No. 3989. Retails at 6s. 6d.

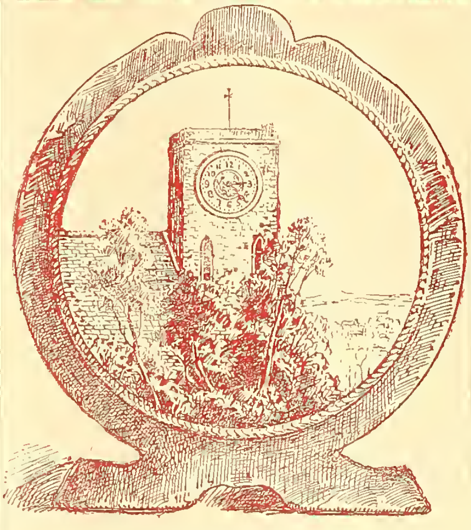


Waist Slides of every description. Cut-up, Silvered, Gilt and Oxidised.
No. 2761.
Retails at 2s.



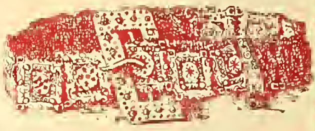
Electro Plate Case, Silk-lined, to hold a Pack of Playing Cards.
Retails at 16s.

Small Fancy Metal Goods of every description.

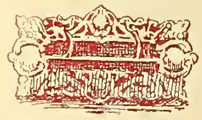


Any Church or Tower to Order.
The New Church Tower, Hand Painted.
Best Movements.
No. 28. Retail Price, 30s.

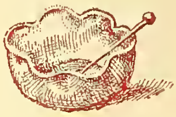
Metal Goods Repaired, Re-Oxidised, Gilt, and Silvered.



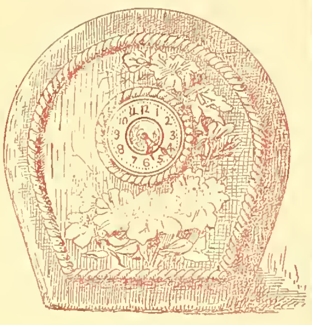
Electro Plate Cut-up Bright Waist Belts.



Cut-up Silvered Buckle, Gilt Prongs.
No. 4043. Retails at 2s.

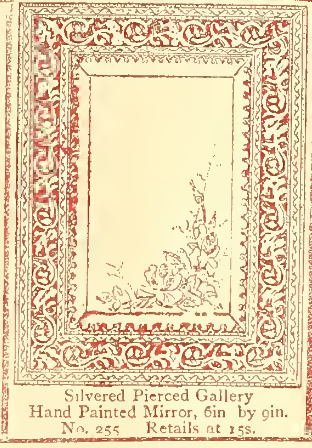


Electro Plate Salt Cellars and Spoons.
No. 352. Spoon and Salt complete.
Retails at 2s. 6d.



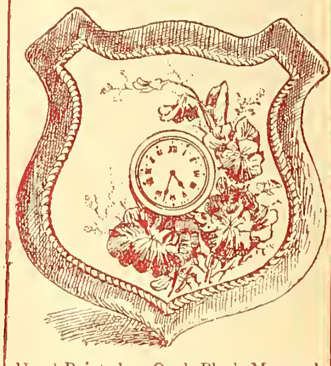
Plush Mounted.
Hand Painted on Best Gilt Metal, Assorted Shapes and Patterns.
Retails at 20s.

Button Hooks



Silvered Pierced Gallery Hand Painted Mirror, 6in by 9in.
No. 255 Retails at 15s.

Pin Cushions



Hand Painted on Opal, Plush Mounted, Assorted Shapes.
No. 12. Retails at 14s.

London Agency and Showrooms: **Messrs. Chanell & Sons, 60, Red Cross St., E.C.**

Trade Discount quoted on application and Samples forwarded. Kindly oblige with references.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS NOT ISSUED.

THE SCOTCH TRADE.

A Run Round the Northern Centres.

Recently we took the opportunity of paying a flying visit to our friends in the North. Our idea was to obtain some knowledge of the state of trade there, and also to get some insight into the Northern methods of business and the classes of goods most likely to suit the requirements of the hardy Scots.

Our first stop was at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We are, of course, fully cognisant that Newcastle is not Scotland, and yet it forms a most fitting point from which to commence our survey. For being the most northerly centre of our English trade, and situated as it is on the verge of that debatable Borderland which in history, in characteristics, and in trade has ever appertained at least as much to the North as to the South, it offers an introductory lesson which it were well not to miss. Naturally our glance is first directed to the shop windows. There we can inspect and criticise *incog.*, and it is pleasing to us to see for ourselves and to form our own judgment unhampered with suggestions and explanations by the interested tradesmen. The shop window displays of Newcastle are not the finest in the country; they are not by any means the finest provincial displays we have seen; and, judging simply from appearances, we should think that a second and third rate class of trade only is catered for, the requirements of the really wealthy in the neighborhood being left to the caterers of London or Edinburgh. We did not notice one thoroughly good and representative show of diamond goods, the individual pieces being decidedly below the average and the general effect being poor. We were disappointed with this, as in so many of our provincial towns we find displays of diamond work which rival any but those of the very best shops of the metropolis. The semi-Scotch character to which we have referred is well shown in many of the windows, where, among ordinary gold and silver articles, is found a fair assortment of distinctive Scotch goods. In fancy articles, both silver and electroplate, we noticed some very satisfactory shows, and the taste of these north country people seems to be well educated. For the most part a quiet and perhaps old-fashioned pattern would be most readily selected by the purchaser, but we had plenty of evidence that the niceties of modern fancy were not neglected. The various novelties of the season in jewelry, plate, and fancy goods we found well represented, and anyone requiring the latest brooch, the most *recherché* tea set, or the newest lamp, may find them all here to hand without trouble.

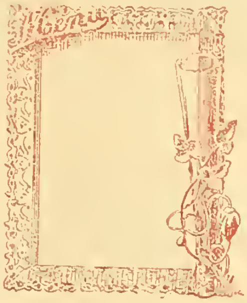
The wholesale trade of Newcastle is not extensive. For the most part it is limited to the cheaper classes of goods. As a general rule the better shops get their supplies direct from London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, while the local wholesale man has to give his attention to the smaller shops of the city and neighborhood. Two or three firms have travellers out on the road, but hardware and fancy goods have a greater share of their attention than jewelry.

We pass on to Edinburgh. A walk round the fine shops of Edinburgh is both interesting and educational, even to one familiar with the windows of London. We can express nothing but satisfaction at what we saw here. Several of the displays of diamond work were simply splendid, and it is very evident that a high-class and wealthy clientage is specially sought for by the Edinburgh jewelers. This, of course, refers to a few (some six or eight) of the best shops, where the choicest possible selection of superb jewelry is to be found. Equally, of course, there are numerous shops where the less wealthy clientage can be served, but even these make an exceptional show for their class. In fact, everything here seems done on the best possible scale, and the majority of our provincial shopkeepers, each in his particular class, might receive a good object lesson in Edinburgh, so that a visit would repay them. We noticed in nearly every shop more or less of the special Scotch jewelry, in which amethysts, Scotch topaz, cairngorms, and cut pebbles play so great a part. These are worked up into a great variety of fancy and appropriate designs, and have a large sale. Their purchasers, doubtless, believe them to be of Scotch manufacture, but we are conscious of having seen the same goods, earlier in their career, far south of the Tweed. Still this does not matter so long as they sell. A noticeable feature of the Edinburgh shops is hunting trophies, and fancy articles made of heads, horns, hoofs, etc., in many cases elaborately mounted in silver. Dirks and daggers, again, in which both blade and shield are wrought and mounted with silver and "Scotch" stones, already specified, form to the Southern mind a pleasing change from the stereotyped *ensemble* of a silversmith's shop window. Much of this latter work is really produced in the native workshops, and it is very creditable both as to workmanship and finish.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. A. P. Barnett.

Few things could be more beautiful than many of the really artistic novelties produced by A. P. Barnett, of Northampton-street, Birmingham. Some of these are in metal—others in hand-painted souvenirs, fine art jewelry, and sideboard and table ornaments. Amongst many of the taking lines one might mention a thirty-hour clock, a reliable time-keeper, snugly hid in a plush frame, the face of the frame containing an artistically painted scene of a country church enveloped in trees, out of which rises the church steeple, with its clock face composed of a reality instead of a painting. These oil paintings are uniformly good. At present they can be had in four different varieties. The painting itself is a twelve-inch circle, and the dial of the clock being old-fashioned, the whole produces a very pleasing picture, which can be hung on the wall, put on a bracket or mantelpiece, or placed on the sideboard. Mr. Barnett is just now making up prettily designed mirrors and photo frames in pierced gallery—the glass being ornamented with hand-paintings of a particularly excellent character. These goods can be had in very many styles of bordering, either in all-silvered or in gilt; the galleries employed are all pretty patterns and the whole thing is well done and finished. A similar remark applies to the miniature time-pieces, with clocks as centre piece, in cut plate glass and all gilt and all-silvered gallery borders. Another novelty takes the form of clocks in the centre of an "opal," on which are most beautifully painted groups of flowers. As a rule these are mounted on plush stands in sage green—some being in plush of other colors. We cannot speak too highly of all Mr. Barnett's productions, especially those in which oil painting forms the attraction, as the work is not at all of the ordinary every-day character; but on the other hand it is decidedly artistic, and reflects great credit on his numerous staff engaged in the painting rooms, many of whom are absolute artists. A card case in ornamental silvered and in gilt patterns, containing a pack of cards, will find many admirers, and should be at once stocked by shopkeepers. It is quite new in design—in fact, the very first production was submitted by Mr. Barnett for our criticism. Ladies' belts, cut-up bright, silvered or in gilt, also buckles and clasps, are remarkably well made in new designs. Several ash trays will be greatly appreciated. Yet another of Mr. Barnett's novelties must be mentioned. This is a menu stand, mounted in beautiful gallery patterns, silvered or gilt, with a flower stand entwined with a spray of leaves fixed at the side of the frame. Some of Mr. Barnett's larger sized mirrors, bevelled edged, form very attractive lines, and in all cases are well finished.



Continental Novelties.—Mr. J. Ahronsberg, of Ahronsberg Bros., 37 and 39, Albion-street, Birmingham, will leave early this month for the Continent in order to obtain the latest novelties of the foreign markets, which we expect in due course will find their way into the hands of many of our readers on the look-out for something new.

OUR TRADE GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES.

COLLINS, H. G., and Co., *Art Jewelers and Silversmiths*, 29, King's-road, Brighton. The list of creditors in this case has been issued; among the principal are :—

		£	s.	d.
Belfemann and Sons	London	43	14	6
Bendon and Co.	,,	79	12	6
Boam, B.	,,	271	0	0
Brockwell and Co.	,,	62	0	4
Brown, J., and Sons	,,	47	14	0
Carley and Co.	,,	20	5	0
Dommett, C. W.	,,	77	16	8
Ehrmann, B.	,,	23	18	9
Faraday and Davey	,,	41	8	3
Farrell and Co.	,,	84	2	0
Gay, Lamaille, and Co.	,,	22	2	6
Hutchinson and Co.	,,	74	15	6
Jacobs, Aline, and Co.	,,	21	2	6
Provident Life Office	,,	110	18	10
Snich and Sons	,,	51	16	6
Steity, F.	,,	175	13	0
Schaffer and Co.	,,	52	3	7
Spencer and Sons	,,	140	0	0
Troup, J., and Sons	,,	51	14	11
Banks, J. M	Birmingham	56	15	0
Blanckensee and Co.	,,	90	0	0
Deakin and Francis	,,	427	0	0
Davis Bros.	,,	25	0	0
Griffiths and Sons	,,	100	0	0
Harwood and Plante	,,	32	1	0
Bleackley, E. C.	Brighton	160	0	0
Collins, C. W. (Trustees of)	,,	4,229	1	0
Collins, M. E.	,,	500	0	0
Hedges and Butler	,,	55	0	0
Millard, A. R.	,,	1,000	0	0
Nash, W. E.	,,	150	0	0
Pallant, G.	,,	50	0	0
White, J., and Sons	Coventry	35	0	0
Fenton Bros.	Sheffield	42	13	11
Martin, Hall, and Co.	,,	85	5	2
PARTLY SECURED CREDITORS		217	0	0
PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS		59	11	8

GILPIN, Henry (Gilpin and Co., trading as), *Wholesale Jeweler*, 20, Vyse-street, Birmingham. Receiving order was made on May 10th.

HALL, Henry G., *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, Wimborne Minster. Among the principal creditors in this case are :—

		£	s.	d.
Chaplin and Son	London	29	14	0
Greenwood and Son	,,	10	0	0
Grimshaw and Baxter	,,	18	8	0
Hunt, E., and Son	,,	10	12	0
Perrier, M.A.	,,	14	14	0
Potter, W , and Sons	,,	14	0	0
Stauffer, Son, and Co.	,,	11	5	0
Thompson, J., and Son	,,	43	1	0
Travers, Kessell, and Co.	,,	25	18	0
Nichus Bros.	Bristol	59	11	0
Baker and Stainforth	Sheffield	10	0	0
Bowen, G., and Son	Birmingham	103	0	0
Collett and Co.	,,	50	14	0
Round and Co.	,,	143	0	0

HILTON, John, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, 10, Bolton-street, Bury. Adjudication, April 25th.

LAWSON, William John, jun., *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, 76, Lyon-street, Hebburn, and 5, James Mather-street, South Shields. The principal creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Kundert, Fritz	Birmingham	63	0	0
Moatt, Thomas	,,	25	0	0
Silverstone, Isaae	,,	42	0	0
Bunn, Amos, and Co.	Newcastle	25	0	0

LISMAN, Isidore, *Jeweler*, 24, Petworth-street, Manchester. The first meeting took place at the Official Receiver's, Birmingham, on May 16th. The public examination will be held at the Court House, Manchester, June 9th, at 11.

TAYLOR, Charles Wilkins, *Watchmaker*, Coppice-side, Swadlincote. A receiving order has been made. The first meeting and examination took place at Burton-on-Trent on May 17th. The total estimated debts are £93 17s. 1d.

WEIL, Isidore, *Silversmith*, 43 and 46, Museum-street, Bloomsbury. The principal creditors in this case are :—

		£	s.	d.
Caplin and Co.	London	45	0	0
Houle and Sons	,,	100	0	0
Kingham, G. F.	,,	20	0	0
Lundie, L. J.	,,	20	0	0
Maddisons	,,	80	0	0
Saunders and Shepherd	,,	80	0	0
Wiel, Mrs. E.	,,	500	0	0
Earl and Son	Manchester	120	0	0

WILLDAY, Frank, *Watch Case Manufacturer*, 4, Ryley-street, Coventry. A receiving order has been made. The first public examination will be held at the County Hall, Coventry, on June 12th, at 2.30.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

ALFORD, William Henry, *Jeweller*, Isle of Wight, and Southsea. A deed of arrangement has been filed with Mr. Lawrence Hasluck, C.A., as trustee, 7, Holborn-viaduct, with a committee of inspection. The secured creditors claim £20, and the unsecured liabilities are £2,135 2s. 3d.; the estimated net assets are £2,564 2s. 0d. Among the creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Atkin Bros.	London	36	9	1
Gay, Lamaille, and Co	,,	84	11	0
King and Son	,,	25	7	6
Kirwan and Co.	,,	50	0	0
London and Paris Optic Co.	,,	48	7	6
Potter and Sons	,,	20	0	0
Rowley and Co.	,,	20	0	0
Smith and Son	,,	45	0	0
Siegel, E., and Bennett	,,	30	0	0
Thompson and Son	,,	24	12	0
Troup and Sons	,,	300	0	0
Unna, H. O.	,,	31	2	5
Appleby and Co.	Birmingham	34	18	4
Derry, F. (Exors. of)	,,	45	12	2
Griffiths and Sons	,,	130	0	0
Holmes, W. J.	,,	60	0	0
Mason, Herbert, and Co.	,,	21	4	10
Nathan and Hayes	,,	74	14	5
Stratford, Henry	Sheffield	40	1	4
Middleton, j.	Ventnor (I.W.)	650	0	0

BAYLIS, George, *Jeweler*, 60A, Spencer-street, Birmingham. A deed was filed on May 11th. The secured creditors are £175 13s. 2d. The unsecured liabilities are £1,148 3s. 6d., and the estimated net assets, £1,577 0s. 3d.

		£	s.	d.
American Waltham Watch Co.	London	39	0	0
Fulda and David	,,	20	0	0
Adams, James	Birmingham	38	0	0
Cox, W. F.	,,	20	0	0
Denziger and Isaacs	,,	28	0	0
Demcaux and Co.	,,	35	0	0
Harrold, C., and Co.	,,	26	0	0
Hemming and Hazlewood	,,	21	0	0
Jackson Bros.	,,	42	0	0
Knight, J.	,,	28	0	0
Lister and Wright	,,	22	0	0
Lyons, M.	,,	92	0	0
Rabone, W. H. and F.	,,	32	0	0
Stainton Bros.	,,	23	0	0
Wood, W. H.	,,	82	0	0

BURGEEN, Alexander, *Dealer in Watches and Jewelry*, 85, Bucknall New-road, Hanley. Deed filed May 6th. Unsecured liabilities, £228 0s. 6d.; estimated net assets, £60.

Ahronsberg Bros.	Birmingham	£13	0	0
Allday, J., and Son	,,	£26	0	0
Hillner, S.,	,,	£50	0	0
Marston, J. H.	Coventry	£10	0	0
Aronson, H.	Hanley	£64	0	0
Fisher, M.	Llanberis	£25	0	0
Cohen, M.	Manchester	£23	2	0

DAVENPORT, John Little, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, 1 and 2, Cherry-street, and 13, Spring-road, Birmingham. A deed was filed on May 17th. Unsecured liabilities, £1,481 18s. 1d.; secured creditors, £125 2s. 6d.; estimated net assets, £162 10s. A meeting of creditors herein was held on the 15th ult., at Corporation-street, Birmingham. After a lengthy discussion, although the estate only shows about 2s. 6d. in the £, the debtor, with the assistance of his friends, came forward with the following offer: 6s. 8d. in the £, payable 4s. in fourteen days, 1s. in three months, and 1s. 8d. in six months,

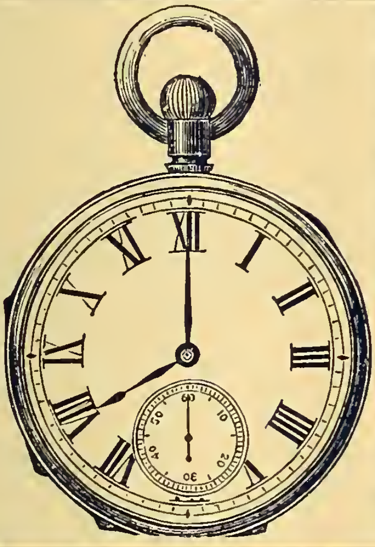
REGISTERED ACHILLE TRADE MARK.

THE WORLD RENOWNED THE WORLD RENOWNED

"PURE WHITE METAL CASE"

WATCHES,

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY WHITE THROUGHOUT.



Equal in Appearance and Wear to Silver.

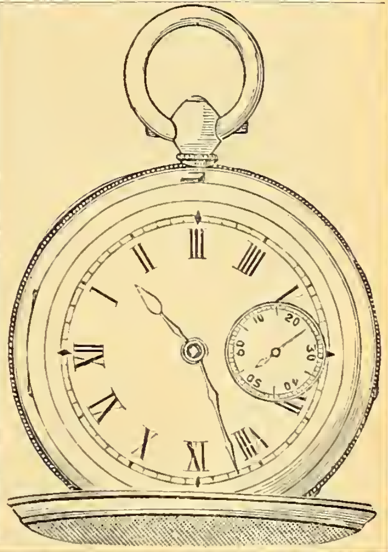
EVERY MOVEMENT
IN GOOD GOING ORDER AND REGULATED.

Made in open face Crystal Glass and Hunters,
Keyless and Keywinders.

WHOLESALE OF

J. BLANCKENSEE & CO.,
48, Frederick Street,
BIRMINGHAM,
OR OF ALL MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SWISS WATCHES IN GOLD, SILVER, AND METAL, REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, &c.

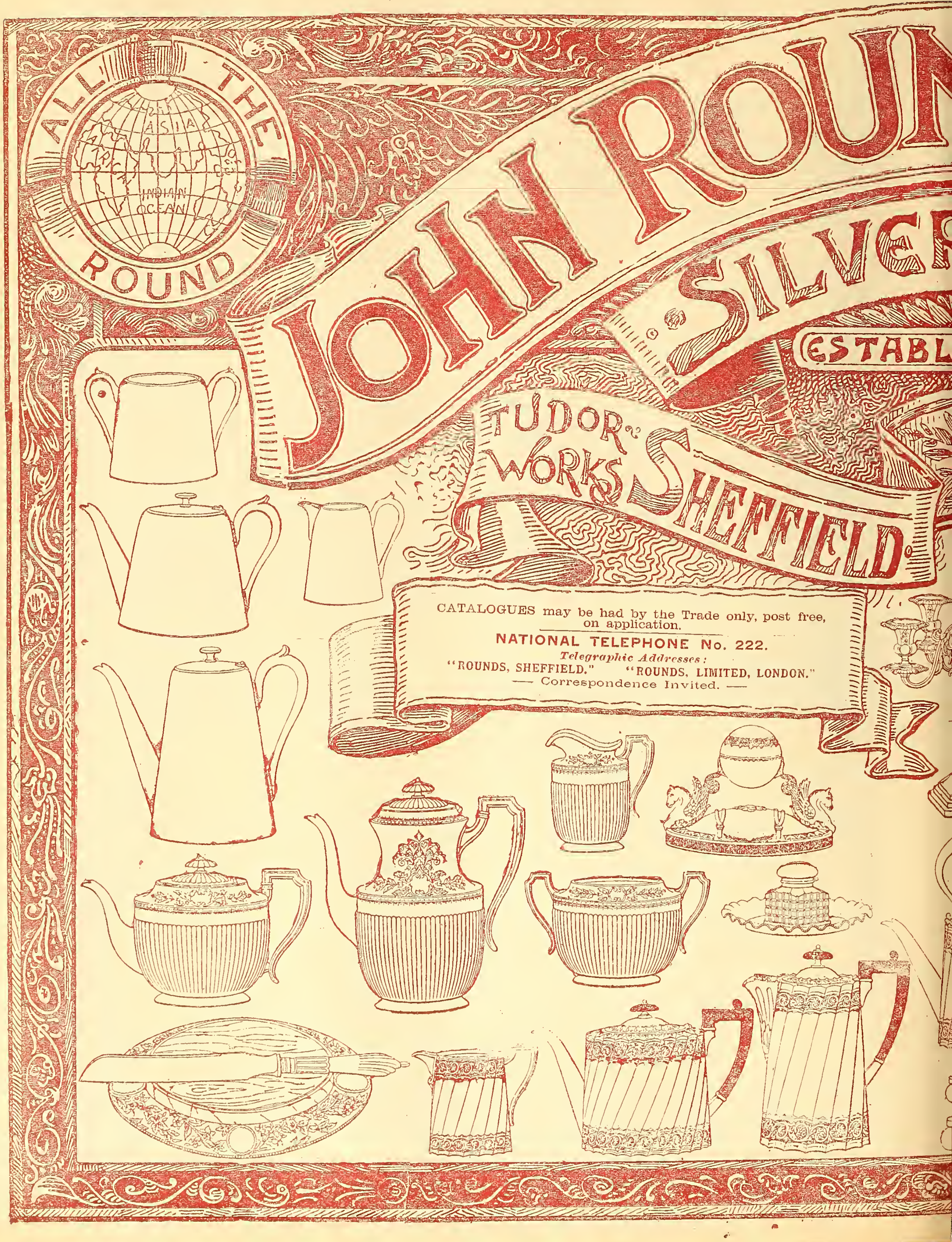


SWINDEN & SONS,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Antique English
CLOCKS
And Movements, Chime, &c.

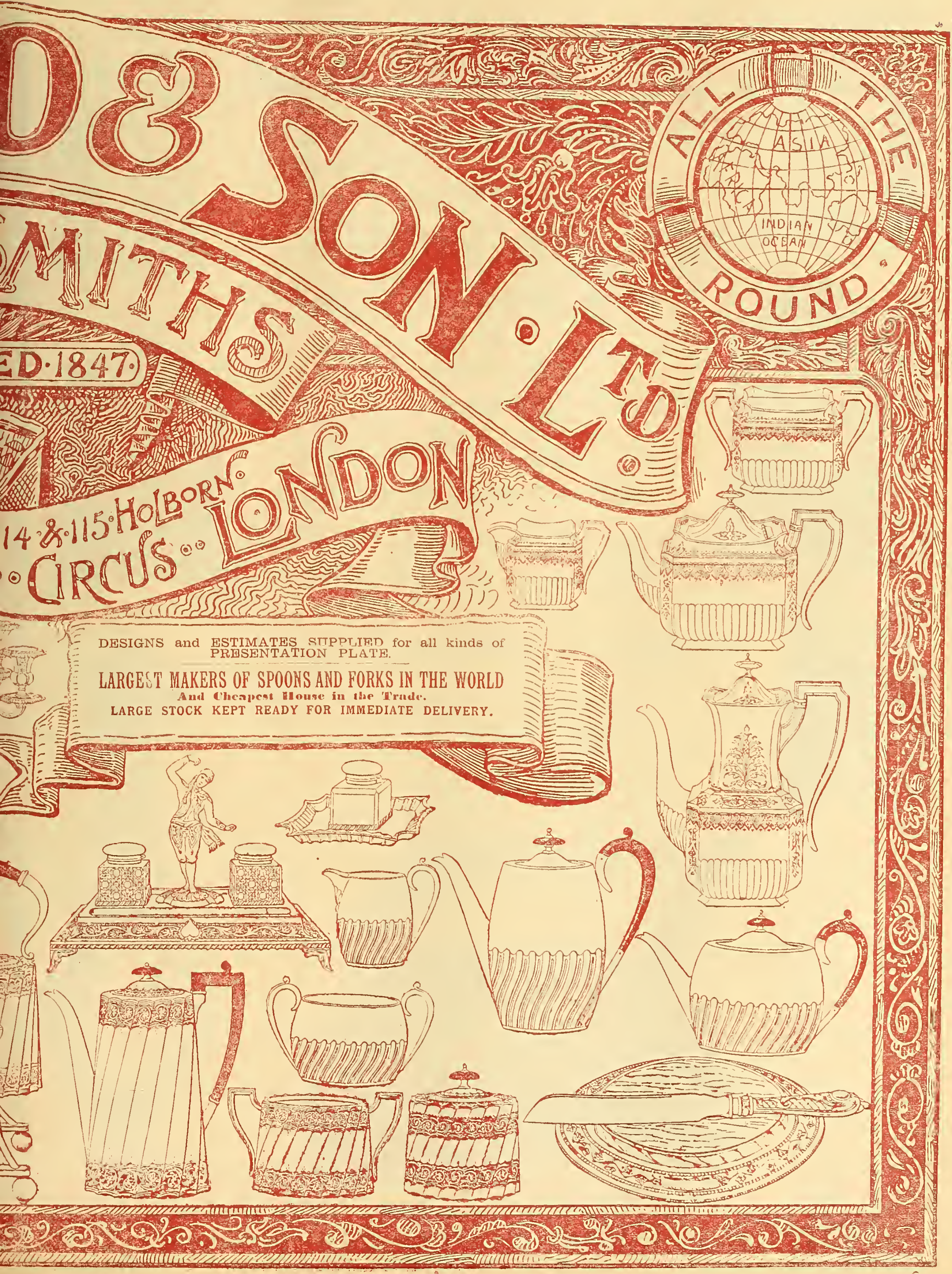
27, 28, 29, Temple Street,
BIRMINGHAM.


ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
JOHN ROUN
SILVER
ESTABL
"TUDOR" WORKS SHEFFIELD.

CATALOGUES may be had by the Trade only, post free, on application.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 222.

Telegraphic Addresses:
"ROUNDS, SHEFFIELD." "ROUNDS, LIMITED, LONDON."
— Correspondence Invited. —

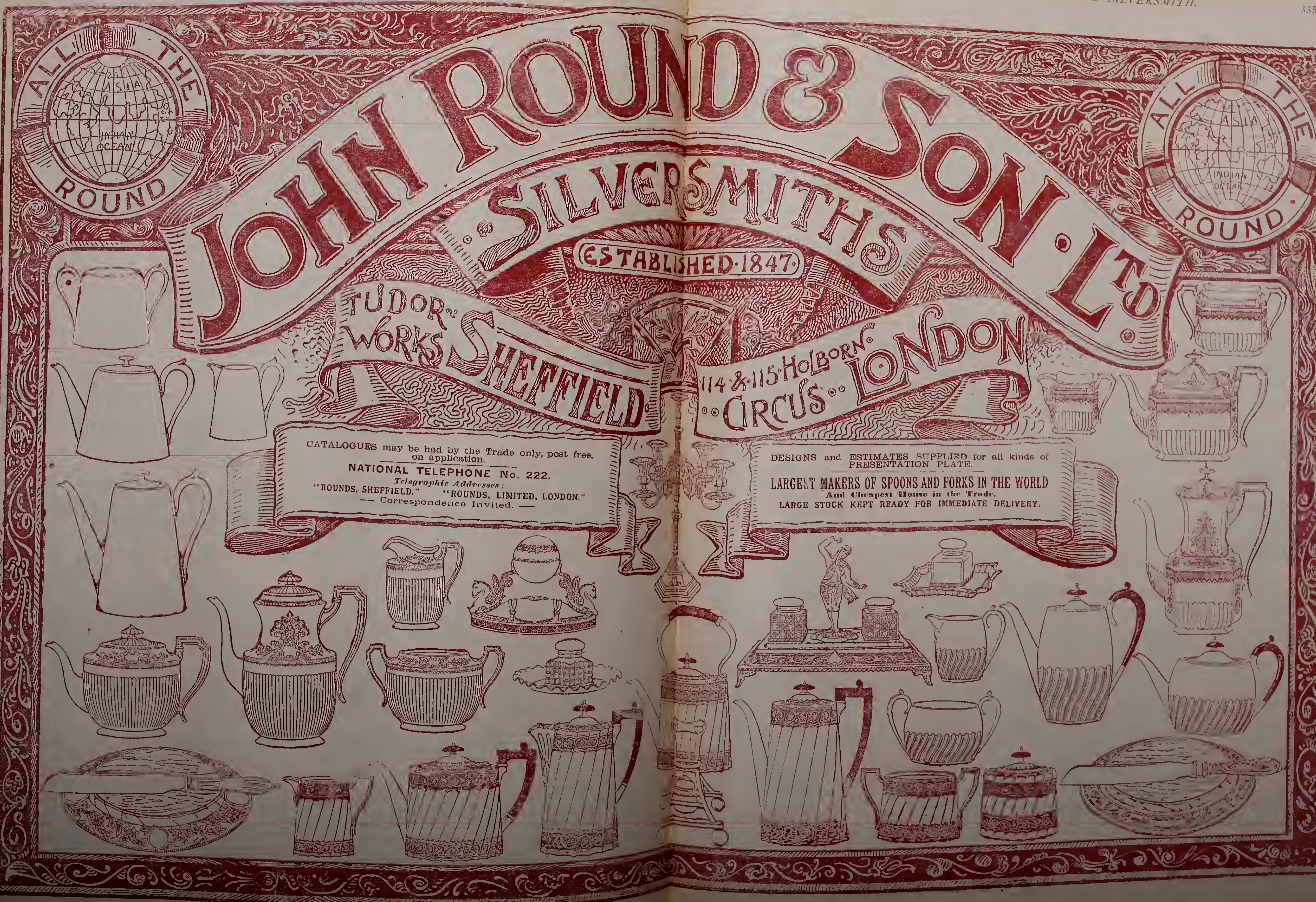

D & SON · LTD
SMITHS
ED·1847
14 & 115 HOLBORN
CIRCUS
LONDON
ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
INDIAN OCEAN

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED for all kinds of PRESENTATION PLATE.

LARGEST MAKERS OF SPOONS AND FORKS IN THE WORLD

And Cheapest House in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK KEPT READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.


ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
ALL THE ROUND
ASIA
INDIAN OCEAN

JOHN ROUND & SON LTD.

SILVERSMITHS

ESTABLISHED 1847

TUDOR WORKS SHEFFIELD

114 & 115 HOLBORN CIRCUS LONDON

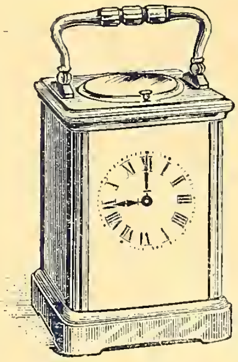
CATALOGUES may be had by the Trade only, post free, on application.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 222.

Telegraphic Addresses:
"ROUNDS, SHEFFIELD." "ROUNDS, LIMITED, LONDON."
— Correspondence Invited. —

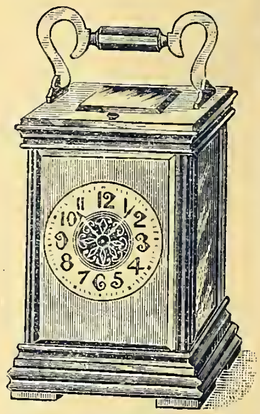
DESIGNS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED for all kinds of PRESENTATION PLATE.

LARGEST MAKERS OF SPOONS AND FORKS IN THE WORLD
And Cheapest House in the Trade.
LARGE STOCK KEPT READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

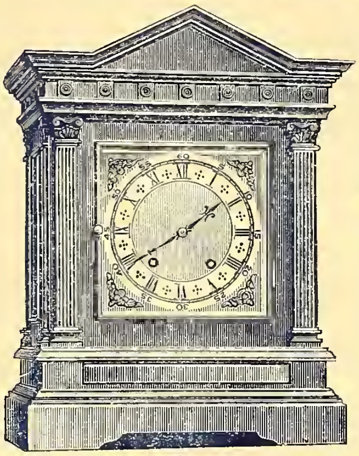

12595

E. Gay, Lamaille & Co.,

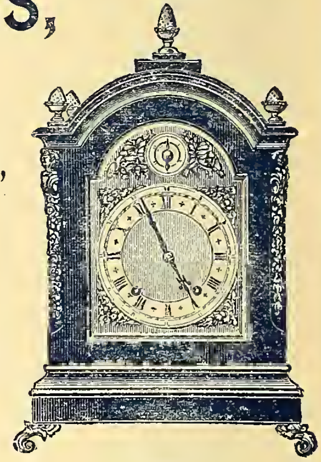
13 Charterhouse St., Holborn Circus,
LONDON, E.C.,
AND PARIS,


13305.

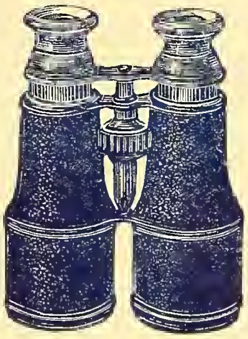
CLOCK AND BRONZE MANUFACTURERS,


130

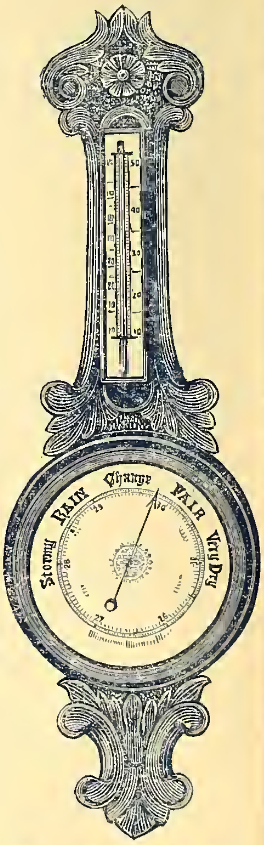
SPECIALITIES IN
MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
GILT CLOCKS AND SIDE ORNAMENTS,
POLISHED BRASS CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
English Chiming & Striking Clocks,
GERMAN WOOD CLOCKS.


232.

SUCCESSORS TO
J. H. GRAHAM & Co., MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

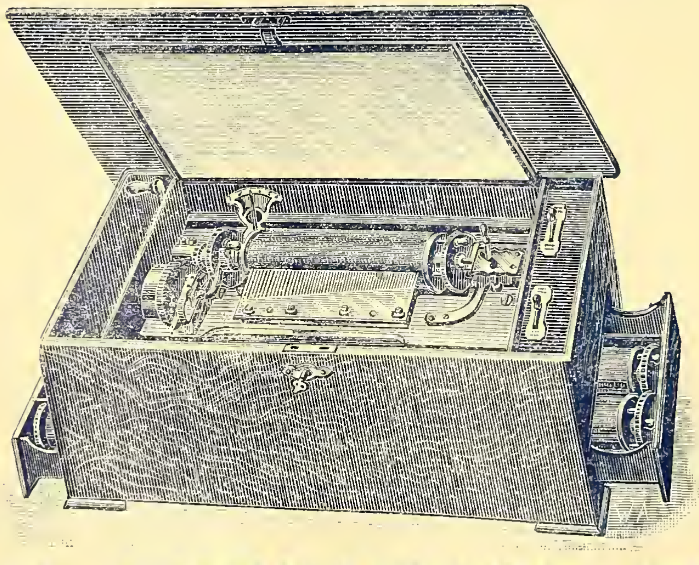


FIELD, RACE AND OPERA GLASSES,
ANEROID BAROMETERS, &c.



MUSICAL BOXES.

No. 710 C.—6 Tunes, 6¼ in. Cylinder, with 6 Interchangeable Cylinders.



Inlaid Fancy Wood Case, with 2 Drawers to contain the Cylinders. Nickelled movement, 36 Tunes, with 6 Cylinders, 6 Tunes each.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Shippers to Australia, India, South Africa, and America.

such instalments secured, and this was accepted. Amongst the creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Carlhian and Beaumetz	London	50	0	0
Little, J., and Co.	,,	49	11	8
Collett and Co.	Birmingham	35	0	0
Levy, David	,,	60	0	0
Palmer, Henry	,,	25	0	0
Payton, Frank	,,	75	0	0
Rooker, J.	,,	35	0	0
Wattis, G. and F. E.	,,	30	0	0
Adams, John	Coventry	97	0	0
Hewett, J.	,,	91	0	0
Newsome, C.	,,	32	0	0
Proudfoot, John	Moffatt	566	10	0
White, W. J.	West Bromwich	25	0	0

DORAN, William James, *Jeweler*, formerly Ballymena, now 2,051, Philip-street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed May 16th. Unsecured liabilities, £1,728 1s. 5d.; estimated net assets, £150. Among the creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Cohen and Co.	London	96	17	3
Fulda and David	,,	106	17	6
Potter, William, and Sons	,,	43	4	0
Greenberg, I. S., and Co.	Birmingham	24	6	11
Griffith, W., and Son	,,	116	2	10
Harris, Henry, and Co.	,,	30	5	0
Lowry Bros.	,,	40	14	6
Unna, J. A.	,,	33	10	9
Thomson and Williamson	Glasgow	28	11	8
Dodds and McNeilly	Liverpool	42	5	2
Kirby and Wayte	Sheffield	80	11	8
Nodder, John, and Co.	,,	68	10	0

HARWOOD and Son (Henry Millington Harwood, trading as), *Electro-plater*, 187, Newhall-Street, Birmingham, and 8, Victoria-road, Harborne, Birmingham. Trustees : Watter Charlton, C.A , Edmund-street, Birmingham, and another. Secured creditors, £1,223 16s. A deed was filed May 5th. Unsecured liabilities, £3,156 17s. 10d. ; estimated net assets, £1,746 7s. 5d. Among the creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Doulton and Co.	London	20	0	0
Morgan, W. Carey	,,	42	0	0
Barrington	Birmingham	150	0	0
Harrold and Co.	,,	155	0	0
Horton	,,	60	0	0
Heeley, Clement	,,	323	0	0
Milward, W.	,,	219	0	0
Manton, H. J.	,,	52	0	0
Plante, H. H.	,,	25	0	0
Wiggin and Co.	,,	24	0	0
Westwood and Sons	,,	161	0	0
Harwood, Misses	Harborne	1,165	0	0
Bunn	Stourbridge	18	0	0
Bankers' Claims		339	0	0

HEATH, Frank Norman, *Optician*, Buxton-road, and 30, Ash-street, Birkby, Huddersfield. An assignment for benefit of creditors (one creditor foregoing his claim of £130) was filed May 11th. Secured creditors, £10. Unsecured liabilities, £361 8s. 3d.; estimated net assets, £148 7s. 11d.

ROYAL SCOTCH JEWELRY COMPANY (Joseph Macgregor Crouch, trading as), *Jeweler*, 202, Regent-street, W., and at Rosslyn, Watford. A deed of composition for the benefit of creditors has been executed by Joseph Macgregor Crouch, trading as the Royal Scotch Jewelry Company, jeweler, 202, Regent-street, and Rosslyn, Watford. The deed provides for the assignment upon trust of the debtor's business, to secure a composition of 15s. in the £, payable by twelve equal instalments of 1s. 3d. each, every three months. The unsecured creditors are returned at £18,003 7s. 7d., fully secured creditors £1,428 5s. 3d., and the assets are estimated at £22,571 14s. 9d. The deed was registered on the 1st inst. The following are some of the principal creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
Alexander Bros.	London	1,026	7	0
Allan and Darwin	,,	201	4	3
Armont, H.	,,	52	1	0
Abrahams, H. A., and Sons	,,	33	8	6
Brooks, G. H.	,,	362	7	1
Barnett, G.	,,	269	9	6
Bendon, G., and Co.	,,	202	16	9
Buller, Dean, and Rhodes	,,	722	17	6
Drury and Giles	,,	107	5	0
Dreydel, H., and Co.	,,	43	18	2
French, J., and Co.	,,	884	0	0
Fenton Bros.	,,	178	13	0
Favell, R., and Co.	,,	131	13	1
Foxley, G.	London	66	14	0
Green and Carpenter	,,	44	3	2
Harrison, B., and Howson	,,	1,077	15	10
Hardbeck and Bornehardt	,,	4,238	0	0
Hukin and Heath	,,	231	8	9
Hohn, E., and Co.	,,	61	0	0
Hatchand and Co.	,,	33	6	10
Mordan and Co.	,,	204	2	9
Perse, G.	,,	81	15	8
Robinson, P., and Co.	,,	131	0	0
Saunders and Shepherd	,,	974	15	3
Sibray, Hall, and Co.	,,	58	19	0
Schoerle	,,	802	11	3
Siegele and Bennett	,,	81	7	1
Smith and Duncan	,,	60	0	0
Unite, G., and Co.	,,	68	17	4
Wasserberg and Co.	,,	258	1	0
Weill and Co.	,,	465	16	6
Wright and Davies	,,	49	11	9
Yardley, T.	,,	523	2	6
Zimmermann	,,	241	11	9
Antrobus, P.	Birmingham	97	5	0
Blanckensee and Son	,,	1,592	12	5
Banks, J. M.	,,	105	10	6
Cook, J., and Sons	,,	96	9	6
Deakin and Francis	,,	713	15	5
Fenton, James	,,	417	15	6
Norton and White	,,	63	3	6
Pennington, A. W.	,,	63	11	6
Smith, S. W.	,,	122	4	0
Skinner, John	,,	61	18	9
Bain, J. T.	Edinburgh	45	7	10
Lewis, G.	,,	76	5	3
Mammatt and Sons	Sheffield	44	12	0
Nixon, C. E.	,,	218	5	7
Hutchinson, W. J., and Co.		704	9	9

SAMMES, William, *Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Dealer*, 35A, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., and 89, Clarence-road, Clapton. A composition of 6s. 8d. in the £ has been arranged, payable by four equal instalments, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, secured by assignment to trustees upon trust, to realise in default. The secured creditors £709 2s. Unsecured liabilities £2,832 16s. 6d. ; estimated net assets, £984 14s. 10d. Subjoined are some of the creditors :—

		£	s.	d.
American German Clock Co.	London	142	6	8
Bourmans, Limited	,,	58	5	10
Bourglois, A.	,,	113	2	6
Fulda and David	,,	33	6	0
Harburg, H., and Co.	,,	193	5	3
Hawley, John, and Son	,,	174	17	0
International Horological Agency	,,	264	11	3
Japy Bros. and Co	,,	104	18	6
Jeannot, Paul	,,	59	1	6
Rombach, J. B.	,,	43	4	8
Richardson, Arthur	,,	150	0	0
Schweitter, E., and Co.	,,	59	8	0
Unite and Son	,,	18	0	0
Weill and Co.	,,	509	9	3
Blanckensee and Co.	Birmingham	46	7	0
Ehrhardt, W.	,,	124	12	0
Shaw, M. W.	Kingsland Gale	270	5	6
McClory, S., and Sons	Sheffield	18	13	3

VENOUR, George Frederick, *Gold and Silversmith*, 97, Spencer-street, Birmingham. The unsecured liabilities in this case are estimated at £2,504 and the assets are returned at £300. The principal creditors are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Chapman, W. H.	London	200	0	0
Cooper, W. L.	,,	30	0	0
Graham, E.	,,	100	0	0
Bradley, Isaac	Birmingham	20	0	0
Buncher and Haseler	,,	74	0	0
Harrison, C. A., and Co.	,,	42	0	0
Haseler, C., and Son	,,	45	0	0
Robinson, W. F.	,,	209	0	0
Turner, Thomas	,,	30	0	0
Venour, F.	,,	1,105	0	0

WEHRLE Bros. (Lambert Wehrle and Charles Wehrle, trading as), *Jewelers and Watchmakers*, 186, Falcon-road, Clapham Junction. A deed was filed May 11th. Unsecured liabilities, £951 19s. ; estimated net assets, £756 12s. 1d. Among the creditors are :—

		£	s.	d.
Abrahams and Son	London	51	0	0
Bendon, G., and Co.	,,	24	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Faller	London	22	0	0
Gollancz, A.	,,	164	0	0
Lewis, W.	,,	34	0	0
Light, Edward, and Co.	,,	24	0	0
Ling, Edward	,,	56	0	0
Maplendorff, F.	,,	28	0	0
Newmark	,,	34	0	0
Perrier, M. A....	,,	23	0	0
Potter and Sons	,,	24	0	0
Sage, Frederick, and Co.	,,	23	0	0
Wehrle, Mrs.	,,	75	0	0
Weill and Co.	,,	38	0	0
Blanckensee and Son, Ltd.	Birmingham	70	0	0
Sydenham Bros.	,,	86	0	0

WILSON, MICHAEL, *Watchmaker and Jeweler*, CAROLGATE, and CALEDONIAN-TERRACE, LONDON-ROAD, RETFORD. A deed was filed on May 10th. Unsecured liabilities, £391 7s. 5d.; estimated net assets, £190.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

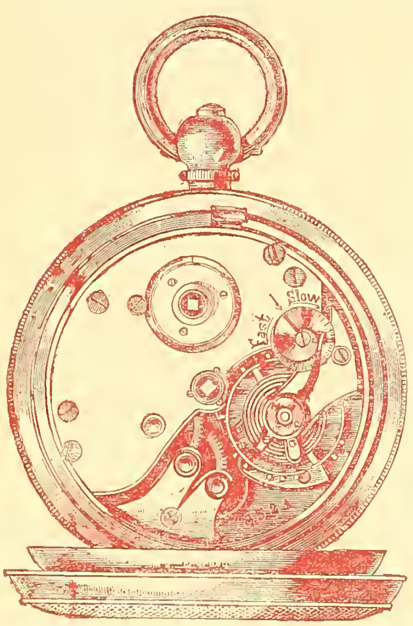
HEASMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, *Watchmaker*, 41, GARDNER-STREET, BRIGHTON. Dividend of 2s. 0¾d. at Official Receiver's, Brighton.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

LEVY, B., AND CO., *Jewelers*, 34, THIRLMERE-STREET, HIGHTOWN, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER. Bernard Levy continues.

CROMEY AND SON, *Jewelers and Silversmiths*, ROYAL PROMENADE and NICHOLAS-STREET, BRISTOL. Debts by William Cromey, who continues under the same style.

Mr. Paul Jeannot.



IN speaking of this old and well-known firm as of Geneva and London perhaps we may appear to slight them a little, seeing they have branches in Chaux de Fonds, Besançon, Berlin, Brussels, and Barcelona. They have a wide European popularity, and their watches are well-known in many of the Colonies. Always aiming at the production of high-class and reliable watches, they have appreciated the value of the Kew certificates, and during the last year no less than 162 of their watches gained the coveted award in class B. When we see how large a percentage this is of the total number passed, some idea of their share of this kind of trade may be formed. With a view to dispense with the cost and trouble of the Kew trial they have a special adjusted watch, with which they give the following guarantee, "I hereby certify that the watch No. ...... double roller straight line lever, brequet spring, compensated balance, adjusted to all climates, temperatures, isochronism, and position has been manufactured entirely on my premises, and has undergone in a very satisfactory manner the condition of trials in extreme temperatures, refrigerator and oven, as well as in the different positions such as are imposed by the rules of the Royal Observatories." By this means the watch, the character of which will be seen by the guarantee, comes at a lower price; and we are informed that it is meeting with a very great demand, and giving not only satisfaction, but a great deal of pleasure, both to retailers and their customers. But these two kinds of watches by no means limit the productions of this firm, as might naturally be expected, seeing that they lay themselves out to meet the wants of the trade in so many parts of the world. For this reason colonial buyers are especially advised to place themselves in communication with Mr. Paul Jeannot, whose London address is 33, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

In and Out of the Courts.

Robbery by an Errand Boy.

HENRY ABSALOM, 15, errand boy to Mark Jacob, jeweler, Frankfort-street, Plymouth, was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stealing numerous articles, including two silver watches, a silver albert, and a ring, valued at £9, the property of his employer.

Thirty Days for a Gold Ring.

RECENTLY at Hull, a young man, named John T. Crashley, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for stealing a gold ring, the property of Mr. Dewhurst, jeweler, 15, Adelaide-street.

From Bad to Worse.

AT the London County Sessions, on the 13th ult., Albert Burton, 32, was sentenced to 15 months' hard labor for having obtained by means of false pretences from William Spenser and others a number of rings, valued at £300, with intent to defraud. The prosecutors are manufacturing jewelers and diamond merchants of Hatton-garden, and the prisoner had had business connections with them for some years. It transpired that most of the rings had been pawned.

A Shoplifting Pair Safely Housed.

EARLY last year several London jewelers received visits from a pair of unwelcome visitors, Victor Bochard, 49, and Lucy Mitchell, 49, both French. When they departed several articles of jewelry were frequently found to have disappeared with them. In one case, that of Mr. Carey, Regent-street, W., a bracelet was missed. The prisoners were apprehended and charged, but as the bracelet could not be found they were released; subsequently, however, they were found to be living together at Birmingham, and it was proved that they had pawned the bracelet in that city, where they were arrested for similar offences, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. On their liberation they were again arrested, and were brought to London to take their trial for this offence. They were found guilty, and several former convictions being proved against each of them, they were sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Burglaries Abound.

IT is usually to February's and November's fog and dark nights that we attribute the excess of burglaries; but during last month, when the sun was below the horizon for so much shorter periods, the "Knights of the Jemmy" appear to have been extra busy. Early on the morning of the 2nd ult. the premises of Mr. Alfred Stevenson, Alfreton-road, Nottingham, were forcibly entered through the roof, and some dozen watches, half a dozen diamond rings, and other jewelry, to the value of £100, carried away. The shop is a lock-up one, being separated from the owner's residence by another house.

Burglary at Blyth.

RECENTLY, between three and four o'clock in the morning, a plate glass window, belonging to Myer, Cohen, and Co., Cowper's Quay, was smashed, and a large quantity of jewelry, to the value of £100, stolen. The thieves got clear away.

Burglary at Sunderland.

ANOTHER lock-up shop, located in Suffolk-street, Sunderland, was broken into in the early hours of the morning, and jewelry to the value of £100 abstracted, the thieves not leaving any clue to their identity or whereabouts behind them.

Burglary at Hanley.

YET another lock-up shop has fallen a victim to the burglar. This one is situated in Piccadilly, Hanley, and is owned by Mr. E. P. Mellard. An entrance was made from the rear. After piercing the iron door the thieves forced it from its frame, and secured £300 worth of jewelry, with which they got clear away.

Gold Ladies' Alberts

WITH SLIDES AND TASSELS (BEST AND MOST SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

FOBS, VICTORIAS, &c., in all different qualities guaranteed, specially suitable for Exportation.

(HERMANN ELSAS'S MAKE AND SEVERAL OTHERS.)

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:—

AD. RIES & CO., 45, Hatton Garden, London.

Telegraphic Address: "PROMPTITUDE, BIRMINGHAM."

Telephone No. 4133.

Estd. 1880.

The Jobbing House of Birmingham

The MOST RELIABLE HOUSE in the TRADE.

AHRONSBERG BROS., Wholesale Jewelers, 37 & 39, ALBION ST., Diamond Mounters, **BIRMINGHAM.**

WEILL & CO.,

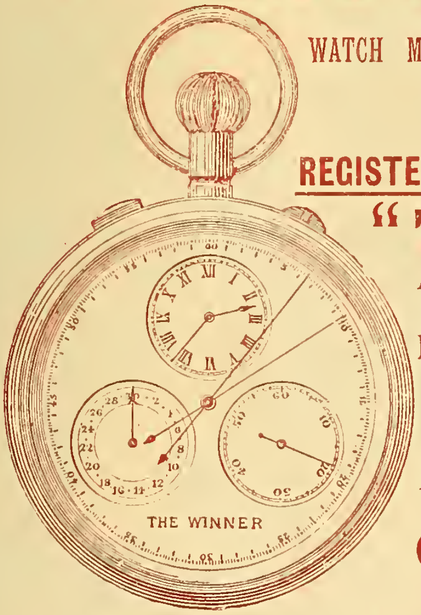
ESTABLISHED 1863.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL BOXES.

SPECIALITIES:

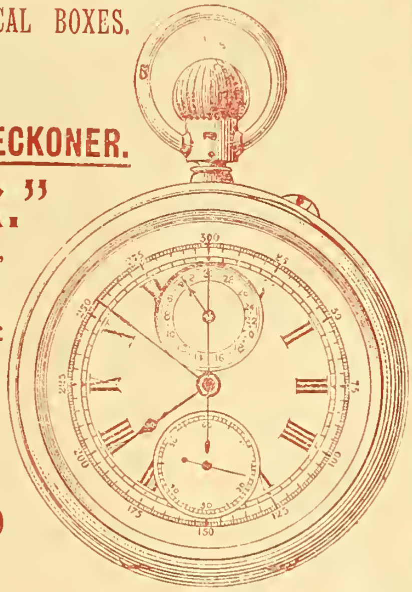
"THE ASCOT"

REGISTERED CHRONOGRAPH MINUTE RECKONER.



"THE WINNER."

A Double-split Non-magnetic Chronograph, Quadruple Dial and Minute Recorder, with PATENT CONTINUOUS SPLIT ACTION.



The Celebrated Machine-made

"BILLODES"

In Gold, Silver, and Nickel.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

KIMBERLEY EXHIBITION, 1892.

Bracelet Watches, Split Chronographs, Non-Magnetic and Calendar Watches.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

3, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.,

AND 40, RUE LEOPOLD-ROBERT, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.

STEAM DIAMOND MILLS.

FORD & WRIGHT,

DIAMOND CUTTERS AND POLISHERS.

GEM CUTTERS & LAPIDARIES IN ALL BRANCHES.

Diamond Mills, 116 and 118, Clerkenwell Road,

and 18 and 19, Clerkenwell Green, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address:— "BRIOLETTE," LONDON.

ALL DIAMONDS AND OTHER GEMS CUT ON THE PREMISES.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

MOORE BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELERS.

Makers of Every Description of Fine Paste Goods.

Shoe Buckles, Necklets, Brooches, Stars, Pendants, Rings, Studs, Scarf Pins, &c., in Modern and Antique Settings. Antique Buckles, &c., Repaired and Re-set.

CURZON STREET, DERBY.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:

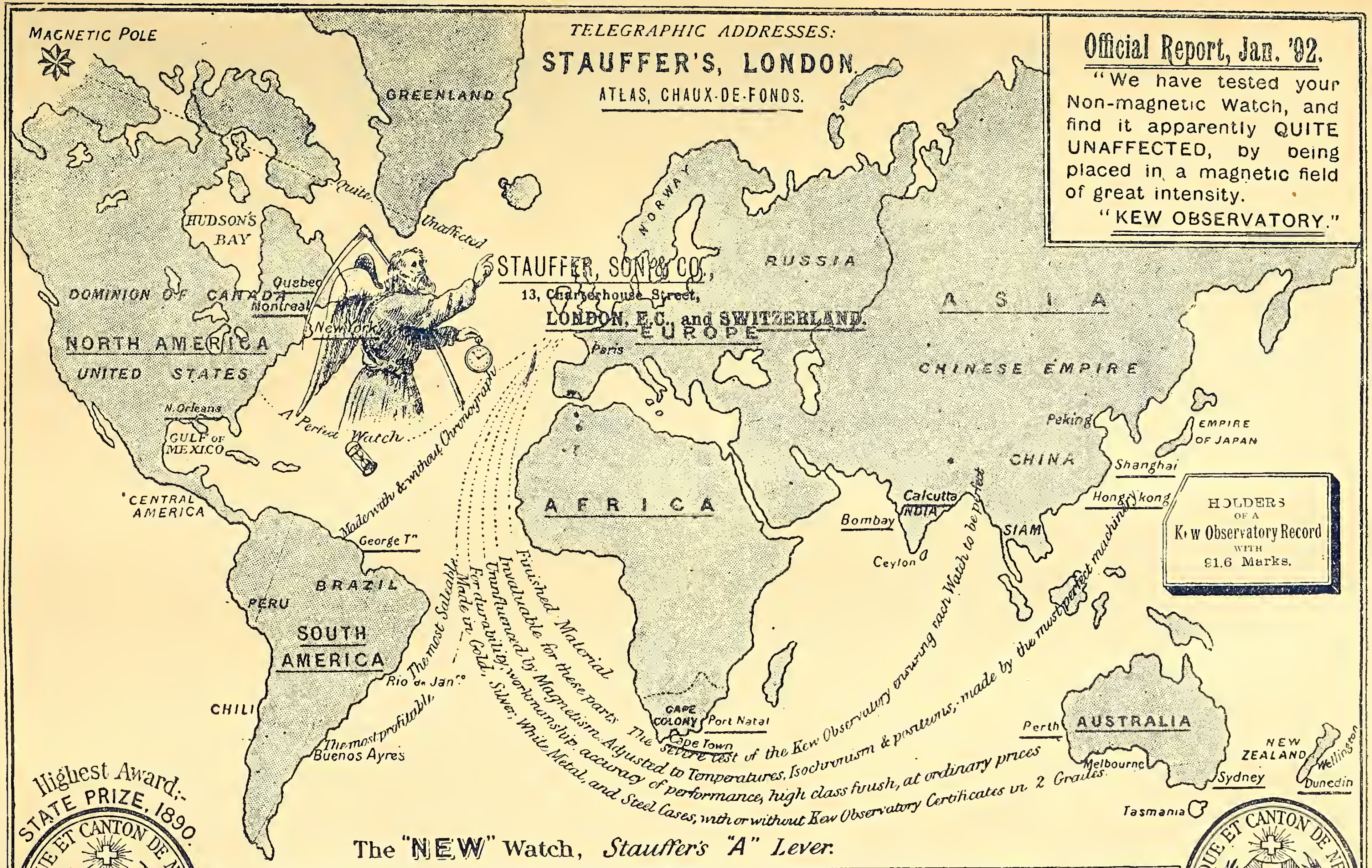
STAUFFER'S, LONDON.

ATLAS, CHAUX-DE-FONDS.

STAUFFER, SON & CO.,

13, Charterhouse Street,

LONDON, E.C. and SWITZERLAND.


MAGNETIC POLE
GREENLAND
HUDSON'S BAY
DOMINION OF CANADA
Quebec
Montreal
New York
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
N. Orleans
GULF OF MEXICO
CENTRAL AMERICA
Quite Unaffected
A Perfect Watch
Made with & without Chronograph
George T^n
BRAZIL
PERU
SOUTH AMERICA
Rio de Jan^o
CHILI
Buenos Ayres
The most Saleable.
The most profitable.
Made in Gold, Silver, White Metal, and Steel Cases, with or without Kew Observatory Certificates in 2 Grades.
For durability, workmanship, accuracy of performance, high class finish, at ordinary prices
Uninfluenced by Magnetism. Adjusted to Temperatures, Isochronism & positions; made by the most perfect machinery
Invaluable for these parts. The severe test of the Kew Observatory ensuring each Watch to be perfect
Finished Material
NORWAY
RUSSIA
EUROPE
Paris
AFRICA
CAPE COLONY
Port Natal
Cape Town
ASIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
Peking
EMPIRE OF JAPAN
CHINA
Shanghai
Hong kong
Calcutta
INDIA
Bombay
Ceylon
SIAM
Perth
AUSTRALIA
Melbourne
Sydney
Tasmania
NEW ZEALAND
Wellington
Dunedin

Official Report, Jan. '92.

"We have tested your Non-magnetic Watch, and find it apparently QUITE UNAFFECTED, by being placed in a magnetic field of great intensity.

"KEW OBSERVATORY."

HOLDERS OF A Kew Observatory Record WITH 91.6 Marks.

Highest Award:- STATE PRIZE, 1890.

The "NEW" Watch, *Stauffer's "A" Lever.*

TO WATCH DEALERS.—In making up your Stock, bear in mind that above-named Watch, after the severe test of the Kew Observatory, is a perfect timekeeper, suitable for all climates, and marks it as the most saleable and the most profitable, and that after comparing it with others you will at once decide in its favour. The prices are at the rate of ordinary Watches.—S. S. & CO.

Burglary at Ingatestone.

EVEN a quiet little place like Ingatestone has been visited by the gentleman who goes a-burgling. He smashed a plate glass window belonging to William Carter, and stole eight watches and three watch cases, the value of the haul being £12.

Burglarised Eight Times in Five Years.

MR. WRIGHT, of 43, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, has had a singular experience in connection with his lock-up shop. It has been visited by burglars no less than eight times in five years, and now a man has been taken for complicity in the last offence. He is said to have made four out of the eight visits.

Five Years for a Professional Crook.

HENRY DIXON, 22, described as a servant, was recently sentenced to five years' penal servitude for burglariously entering the shop of J. W. Arundel, of York, and stealing therefrom jewelry to the value of £53. He had also operated at Liverpool and Derby, where he favored jewelers with his nocturnal visits.

An Old Jeweler Imprisoned.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on the 4th ult., William Scott, 70, jeweler, of St. Albans, was convicted on his own confession of offences against Section 11 of the Debtors' Act of 1869.—The defendant, who carried on business in Ely-place, was alleged to have obtained possession, as a trader, of a large quantity of jewelry on credit, which he had not paid for, and further it was alleged that, within four months of the presentation of his petition in bankruptcy, he had obtained jewelry of the value of £3,524. The prisoner started with his brother in business as a wholesale jeweler in the year 1853. The brother died in the year 1876, and he then started in business on his own account with a capital of £15,000. The amount of the pledges in the hands of the pawnbrokers exceeded £9,000. Some of the jewelry had disappeared entirely.—The Recorder, taking into consideration the age of the prisoner and the fact of his previous good character, passed a sentence of four weeks' imprisonment without hard labor.

Judges and the "Tally" Business.

RECENTLY, at the Dudley County-court, Messrs. Marcuson and Son, Birmingham, sued Edward Strong, of Old Hill, for £2 7s., balance of account due upon a gold watch and chain. Plaintiff said the articles were sold to Strong for £8 5s., the latter agreeing to pay 10s. a fortnight. Subsequently he said he supplied them to Mrs. Strong, whereupon the judge broke in: "Don't tell forty different stories." Plaintiff was unable to give a date of any payment made by defendant. Mrs. Strong stated that she worked in a brick-yard and bought the watch and chain herself. After having paid £5 8s. she had them valued, with the result that she believed she had paid £4 too much. The judge made some very strong comments upon the way this kind of business was transacted, and gave judgment for the defendant.

The same firm also brought an action against an old man whose daughter had been supplied with a watch, but was non-suited.

Accepting Cheques on Blank Paper from a Boy.

AT the May Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, Charles Plowden, 18, pleaded guilty to obtaining three rings, of the value of £61, from William Rees, an agent, of Bedford Mansions. It appeared that Rees had accepted in payment for the rings a cheque made out on a piece of blank paper, upon an imaginary bank, the London and Westminster, Hanover-square. After having got possession of the rings Plowden pawned one, and made presents of the other two to a couple of women. He was traced to Dublin, where he had been guilty of a similar offence. Sentence was postponed.

Quarrel between Rival Jewelers.

AT the Llandudno Police-court, on the 15th ult., Wm. Henry Weston, jeweler, Birmingham, summoned W. J. Holmes, jeweler, also of Birmingham, for an assault. Weston was formerly a traveller employed by Holmes's firm, and had recently set up in the same business himself, a step which seemed to have caused some ill-feeling. After hearing the evidence, the bench fined Holmes 20s. and costs.

The Liabilities of Carriers.

A VERY important decision was recently given in the Queen's Bench Division in an action to recover the value of a box of jewelry which was lost whilst in transit on the Midland Railway Co.'s premises. They pleaded that under the Carriers Act they were not liable, because the value of the goods had not been declared and insured, but the plaintiffs to this replied that the property had been lost through the felony of one or more of the company's servants, and that this rendered them liable. It was stated that the plaintiffs, Messrs. S Blanckensee and Co., jewelers and diamond merchants in Birmingham, and in Ely-place, London, were in the daily habit of sending jewelry from

LODGE ST JOHN
PORTSMOUTH ROAD CYCLING CLUB
1882
CITY OF NEWTON
CAPTAIN
ATTENDANCE MEDAL
C. SUTTON C.

VAUGHTON,
Gothic Works, BIRMINGHAM.
Trowels and Heraldic Jewelry.
Masonic Jewelers.

Medals, Badges,
Challenge Shields, Cups,
Presentation Keys,
Mayors' Chains.

GOLF MEDALS. GUILD & SCHOOL BADGE
CHECKS, TOKENS, LABELS, &c.
Designs submitted gratis.

Lists Free.

Lists Free.

Birmingham to London, and on March 10th in last year they sent a box directed to Ely-place, which contained diamond brooches, bracelets, and other things, worth £275 10s. The box reached the receiving room at St. Pancras at 4.15 a.m. on the 11th, but from that place it disappeared, and was never heard of more. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants. Mr. Justice Hawkins thought the decision a right one.

Clever Theft of Diamonds.

ON the morning of the 15th ult. a man drove up in a dogcart to the shop of Mr. H. Samuel, jeweler, Market-street, Manchester, and asked to see some diamonds. He selected a number of articles to the value of about £400, and asked that an assistant should be sent with him to the Manchester and Salford Savings Bank, Booth-street, as he wished to show the things to his brother, Mr. Chesters, who was, he said, the manager of the bank. The goods were taken by an assistant, whom the customer drove to Kennedy-street. Here the latter got down, took the jewelry into the bank, leaving the assistant in the trap. One of the bank porters happened shortly afterwards to go to the door, and the shop assistant inquired from him if the manager's name was Chesters. On being told that it was not, and that there was nobody of that name at the bank, the shop assistant became alarmed and rushed into the bank to see to the safety of his property. In the meantime the man with the diamonds had disappeared. It was ascertained afterwards that he had left the bank by another door. Up to the present nothing more has been heard of him.

Electric Turn Table.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society a new electrical turn table was exhibited on behalf of Mr. Payne, of Newcastle. It consists of an ordinary pattern brass turn table, having an electric-motor fitted beneath the plate, driven from a bichromate battery cell.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

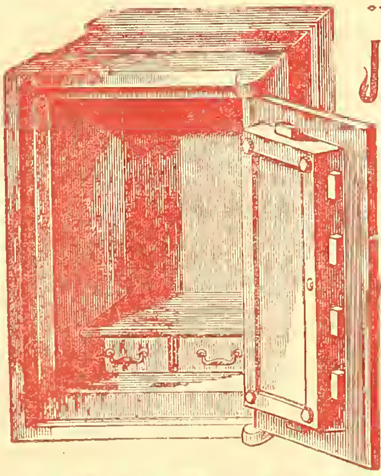
Advertising Prices of Metal.

SIR,—Seeing opinions are invited on the above subject, I venture to send mine—which may also be that of many others. I am most decidedly in favor of all such information being given. The WATCHMAKER is a trade journal, and *should give all possible information* to the trade. It is hardly likely the general public will see it, unless in certain cases it may suit retailers to produce a copy—a thing I have often found advantage in doing. If H. S. Leighton wants no more than a fair commission he need not be afraid to show your statement of market prices.—W. R., LIVERPOOL.

SIR,—I have seen a letter in this month's WATCHMAKER respecting publishing prices of gold, silver, etc. I quite agree with the opinion that these should not be published, because your increasingly valuable trade periodical gets into many hands besides master tradesmen's, and justly so. And another great grievance we poor retailers and working masters have to contend with (besides the mixed shopkeepers you mention, who sell gold and silver jewelry without licence) is certain houses, wholesale and manufacturing, who make or deal in medals, bicycle badges, etc., sending their lists to all the clubs they can root out, and taking orders direct from them at wholesale prices. At certain times these same houses have to depend upon the trade they do with retail houses, and it is grossly unfair for them when there is a push to rob the retailer of his legitimate profit, which is only 15 per cent. from some of these said manufacturers' lists. I think the Trade societies you recommend, with a central one, say in London or Birmingham, and active secretaries meeting two or three times a year, could

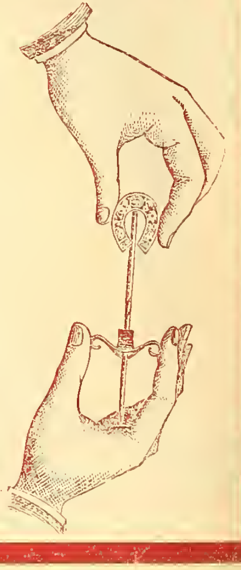
AD. RIES & CO.,
Watch Manufacturers and Importers,
Largest Stock of Watches (Wholesale and for Exportation only).
SHIPPERS' INDENTS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
SPECIALITIES: METAL KEYLESS and KEY WINDING from all Prices. QUARTER and MINUTE REPEATERS. CHRONOGRAPHS, with MINUTE RECORDERS in OPEN FACE and HUNTING CASES (Gold, Silver, and Nickel). PRESENTATION WATCHES in large variety. INTERCHANGEABLE LEVERS and HORIZONTALS in Gold, Silver, and Metal.
Large assortment of all kinds of KEYLESS and NON-KEYLESS, in CRYSTAL and HUNTING CASES.
Foreign Buyers please Note our Address when Ordering.
45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C. (and at BIENNE, SWITZERLAND).

Safes for Jewelers, &c.



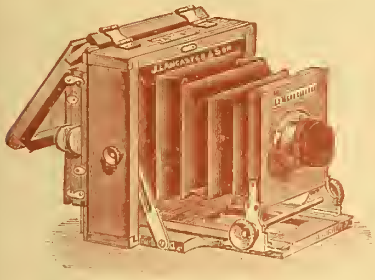
J. & H. BROOKES
CAPE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM.
ALSO
Bedstead
AND
Bicycle Makers.

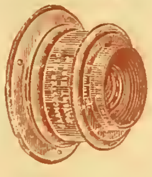
ALFRED APPLEBY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Pendants, Sprays, and Fancy Diamond Goods.
APPLEBY'S PATENT SAFETY FASTENING FOR SCARF PINS,
Or other like articles of jewellery, to protect them from being lost or stolen whilst in wear.
SOLD RETAIL AT 6d. EACH.
The Advantages claimed for this "PATENT GRIP" are, that it may be applied to any pin without alteration to same, no thread or nick being required in stem to fix the grip; the greater the pull on pin the tighter the grip which holds the pin securely.
124, VYSE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Lancashire Agent: S. THOMPSON, FREDERICK-STREET, ACCRINGTON.

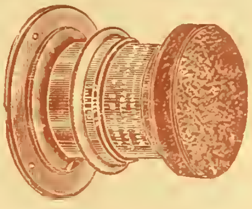


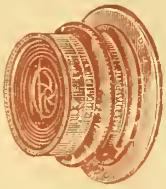
JAS. LANCASTER & SON, Manufacturing Opticians, Birmingham.

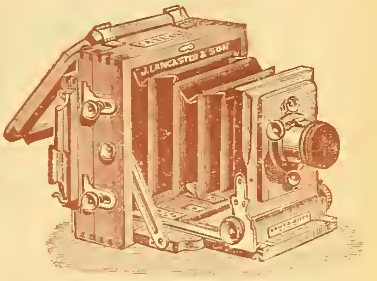
The Largest Makers of Photographic Apparatus in the World. Upwards of 105,000 Cameras Sold.


Lancaster's 1893 "Le Merveilleux" (Patent).
¼-pl., 21/- ; ½-pl., 42/- ; 1/1-pl., 63/-


Lancaster's New "Narrow Angle" Lens (Patent).

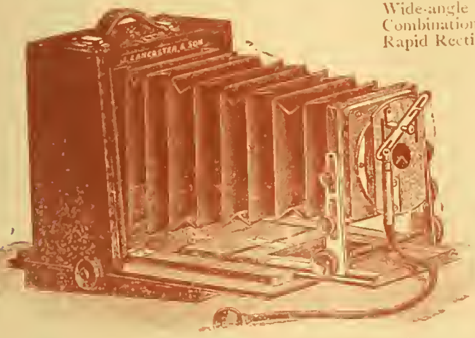

Lancaster's New "Silver Ring Rapid Rectigraph" Lens (Patent).


Lancaster's New Wide-angle "Rectigraph" Lens (Patent).

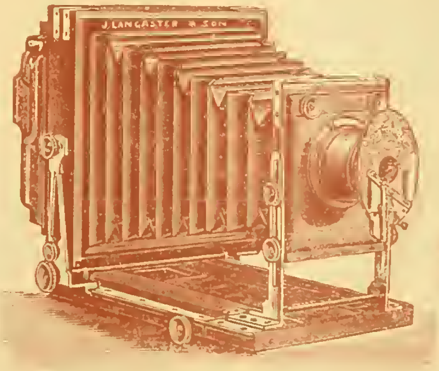

Lancaster's 1893 "Le Meritoire" (Patent).
¼-pl., 31/6 ; ½-pl., 63/- ; 1/1-pl., 90/-

LANCASTER'S SPECIALITIES IN PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES *(Fitted with "Iris" Diaphragms).*

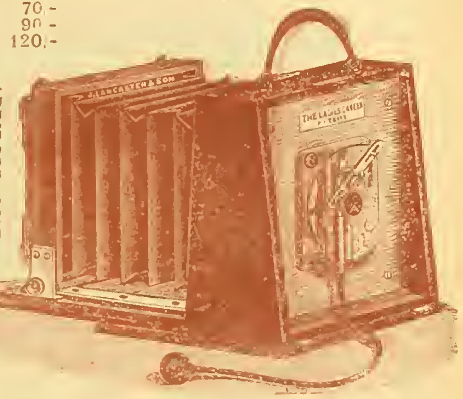
	¼	½	1/1	10 by 8	12 by 10
Narrow Angle	12/6	21/-	30/-	42/-	50/-
Instantaneous	21/-	30/-	42/-	52/6	63/-
Wide-angle Rectigraph	30/-	42/-	50/-	63/-	70/-
Combination Rectigraph	30/-	42/-	50/-	70/-	90/-
Rapid Rectigraph	40/-	60/-	80/-	100/-	120/-


Lancaster's "Portable Instantograph" (Patent).
¼-pl., 42/- ; ½-pl., 84/- ; 1/1-pl., 126/-

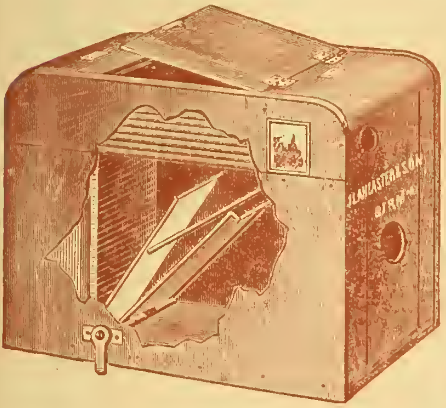
FULLY ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, POST FREE, FOUR PENCE.

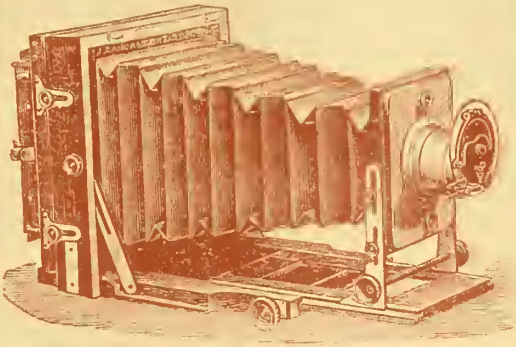

Lancaster's 1893 "Special Instantograph" (Patent). Brass Bound.
¼-pl., 50/- ; ½-pl., 100/- ; 1/1-pl., 150/-

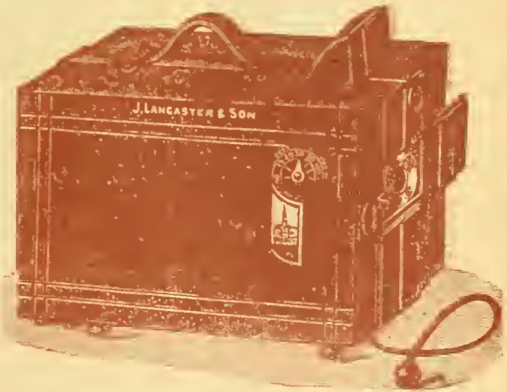
ABRIDGED LIST POST FREE.


Lancaster's "Ladies'" Camera (Patent).
¼-pl., 42/- ; ½-pl., 84/- ; 1/1-pl., 126/-

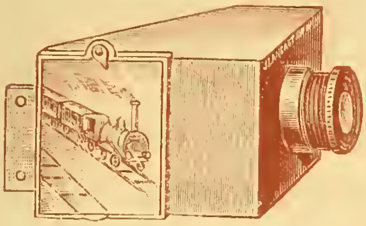
"How to be a Successful Amateur Photographer." By W. J. LANCASTER, F.C.S., &c. Illustrated by Photos and Wood Blocks. Post free, 1/-


Lancaster's Hand Camera, the "Rover" (Patent).
¼-pl., 63/- ; ½-pl., 105/-


Lancaster's 1893 "Instantograph" (Patent).
¼-pl., 42/- ; ½-pl., 84/- ; 1/1-pl., 126/-

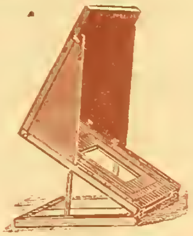

Lancaster's Hand Camera, "The Omnigraph" (Patent). Carries six ¼-plates. Cloth covered, 21/- ; Leather covered, 25/- ; Leather covered, every working part hidden, Superior Lens, &c., 31/6.
The '93 Omnigraph, covered in best leather, with two Finders and registered adjustment for any focus, 42/-

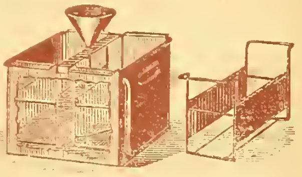
FITS ANY CAMERA.

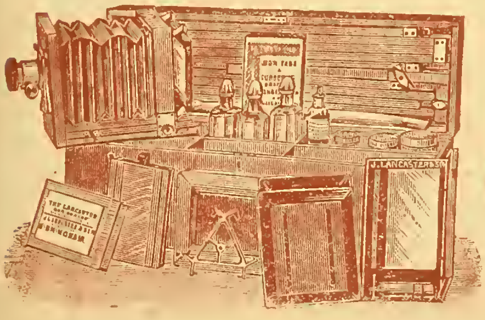

Lancaster's New View Finder, 5/-

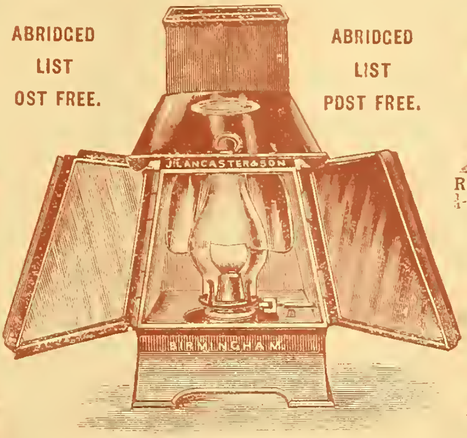
ABRIDGED LIST POST FREE.

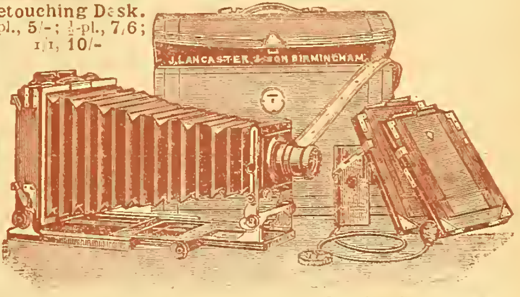
ABRIDGED LIST POST FREE.


Retouching Desk.
¼-pl., 5/- ; ½-pl., 7/6 ; 1/1, 10/-


Lancaster's "Hiero" Washer.
For Negatives or Prints. For 2 doz.
¼-pl., 5/- ; ½-pl., 7/6 ; 1/1-pl., 10/6.

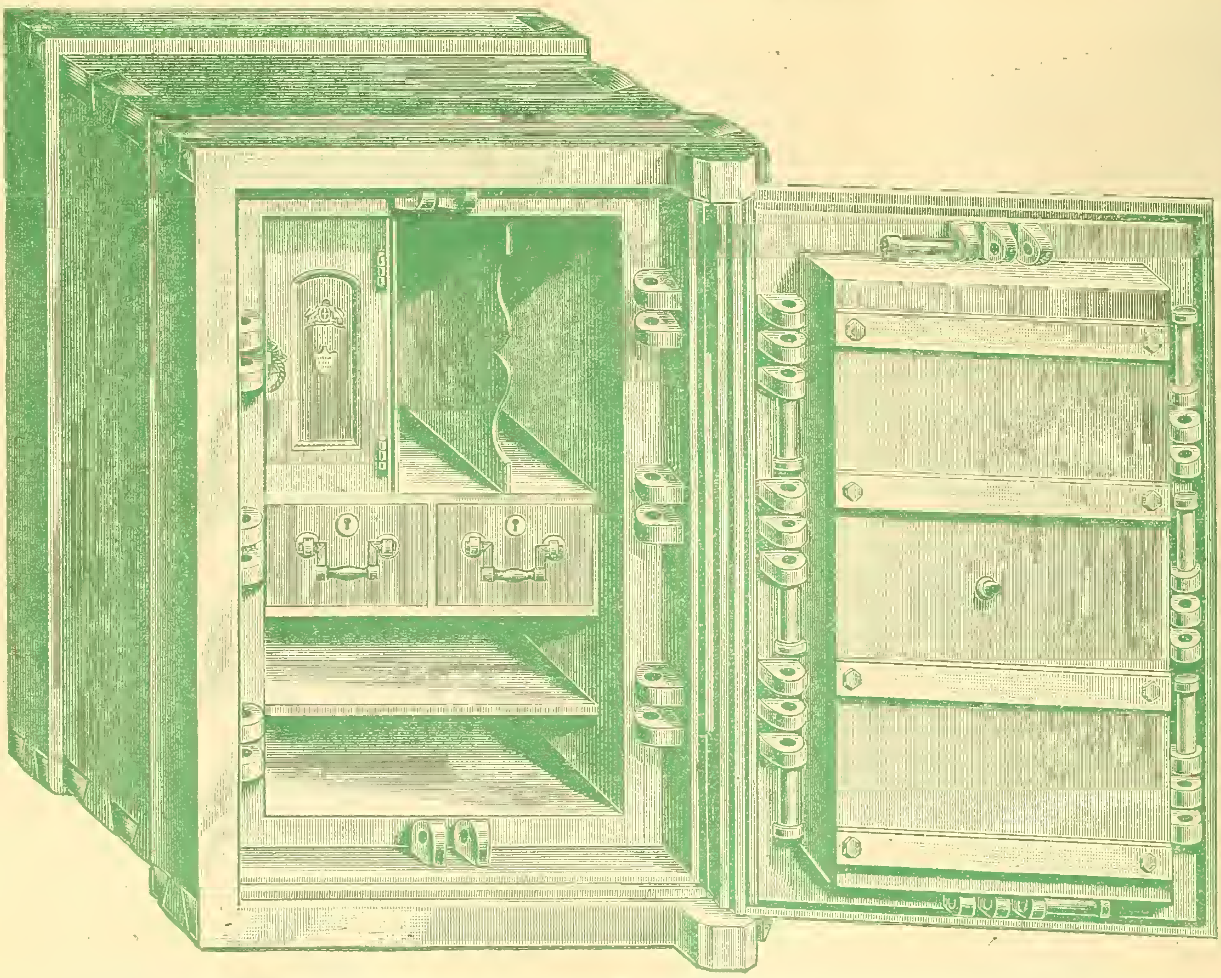

Lancaster's Amateur's Complete Outfit, ¼-pl., 50/-


Lancaster's New "Rubralux" Lamp (Patent).
For Paraffin or Petroleum.
Can be used for White, Yellow, Ruby, or Deep Ruby Light. Price 7/6 ; larger lamp, 10/6


Lancaster's "Extra Special" First Quality Complete Set.
¼-pl., 168/- ; ½-pl., 252/- ; 1/1-pl., 336/-

WHITFIELD'S

SAFES.



WRITE FOR PRICES AND SKETCHES BEFORE ORDERING.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SKETCHES BEFORE ORDERING.

THE "SICKER" PATENT being the most secure Bolt ever invented, is specially recommended for

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS,
SILVERSMITHS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
and BULLION DEALERS.

20, Cheapside,
LONDON.

Oxford Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

do a great deal to stop this and many other grievances that the retail traders have to "grin and bide" at present.—A Working Tradesman in a busy Northern County Centre.

The Advertising of the Prices of Metals.

Dear Sir,—We have read with some amusement the letters which have appeared in your esteemed journal *re* the above subject. That your ceasing to publish trade cutting prices is to be commended for many reasons, few will deny; but the publishing of the prices of metals is another thing altogether. The first is a thing a trade journal alone can do, and in doing so exposes the misleading secrets of the trade; but the publishing of the prices of metals is done every day by the daily papers, therefore they become common property, and the publishing of them gives the public no secrets of which it is not already in possession. It would be interesting to know the line of business in which your correspondents are engaged: the only thing that suggests itself to us is that they are imbued with the good ? old business maxim of "shent per shent." If so we would advise them to try the new lines upon which businesses as large as the one we represent have been developed, of being satisfied with a small profit on certain things, especially when they are such that the public can form a true estimate of them. It will inspire their customers with far more confidence, and thus bring them infinitely more trade than "shent per shent" on a single transaction. We are very pleased to see prices of metals advertised; we can show it to our customers as a guarantee of our fair dealing; we enclose card.—A West End Firm.

Ticket-writing Ink.

Sir,—Would you kindly oblige us by sending the address of the best makers of printing ink, such as you describe in your paper?—J. M. and Son.

[The ticket-ink we referred to was Barnes', 14, Whitechapel-road, but there are several other good makers, especially Mordant and Co. Messrs. Potter and Sons, Aldersgate, also supply a good ink.—Ed.]

Cut or Uncut.

Sir,—I should be greatly obliged if you would act as umpire between me and my partner in the matter of the enclosed diamond. He maintains that it has not been cut, that the faces on it are quite natural, and that it has not even been polished. Of course, I maintain that it has been badly cut, an opinion which I am sure you will endorse. Thanking you in anticipation.—C. D., Manchester.

[Sorry we cannot endorse your opinion, which happens to be ill-formed. The diamond is certainly an interesting crystal, but it is as Mother Nature left it. We gave a series of articles on crystalography about two years ago, which would assist you in matters of this sort. The faces developed are those of the three-faced octahedron cube, Rhombic-dodecahedron. Ed.]

A Colonial Want.

Mr. G. W. Abrahams, jeweler, 67, King-street, Kingston, Jamaica, writes asking us to insert his name and address in a business directory in this country, as he is anxious to get in communication with the cheapest firms here, and obtain the class of goods that best suit his trade. We do better, and give Mr. Abrahams this free advertisement, as a result of which he will hear from plenty of firms.

LOUIS NEWMARK,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
103, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.
Factory: CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.
I undertake to make any class of watch in competition with any other Swiss manufacturer at advantageous terms. Quotations or Samples on application, stating conditions on payment.

LE PAYS DE L'HORLOGERIE
(THE COUNTRY OF WATCHMAKING).
Directory of the **WATCH MANUFACTURE AND TRADE** of Switzerland.
With Special Map, Printed in Four Colors,
PRICE THREE SHILLINGS.
Sent Post Free, on receipt of the amount, by the Publisher —
CHARLES GROS Fils, St. Imier, Switzerland.

O. BRAHAM,
Wholesale Optician & Manufacturer,
3, SEKFORDE STREET,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.
Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Cases; Clinical and Brewers' Thermometers; Self-Registering Thermometers; Aneroids, Thermometers: Barometers, Saccharometers, Hydrometers, &c.; Opera, Field and Sea Glasses; Microscopes, Telescopes, and Reading Glasses; Rain Gauges.
REPAIRS WITH DESPATCH.

W. KIRKHAM,
WHOLESALE JEWELER,
Watch Manufacturer and Importer,
18, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
Best Prices given for Surplus Stock, Job Lots, &c.

EDWARD DAY,
Refiner ✦ and ✦ Assayer
ESTABLISHED 1857,
Dealer in Gold and Silver, pure or in any Standard in Sheet or Wire.
Purchaser of Gold and Silver in Bars, Lemel, Jewellers' Sweep, Dentists' and Photographers' Waste, Gilt and Plated Metal and Old Silver Plate.
Manufacturer of Hollow Gold, Silver and Metal Beads, Beaded and Fancy Wires, Galeree Border, Settings, Brooch Ornaments, Chains, Fancy Rolled Silver and other Metals for Jewelers and Silversmiths.
28, WARSTONE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.
And 108, RUE DU TEMPLE, PARIS.

C. WILLIAMS,
Watchmaker & Repairer,
19A, SMALLBROOK ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Specialities:	Specialities:
Pivoting.	*Staffs.*
Cylinders.	*Conversions.*
Pinions.	*Jeweling.*
Verges.	*Case Repairs.*

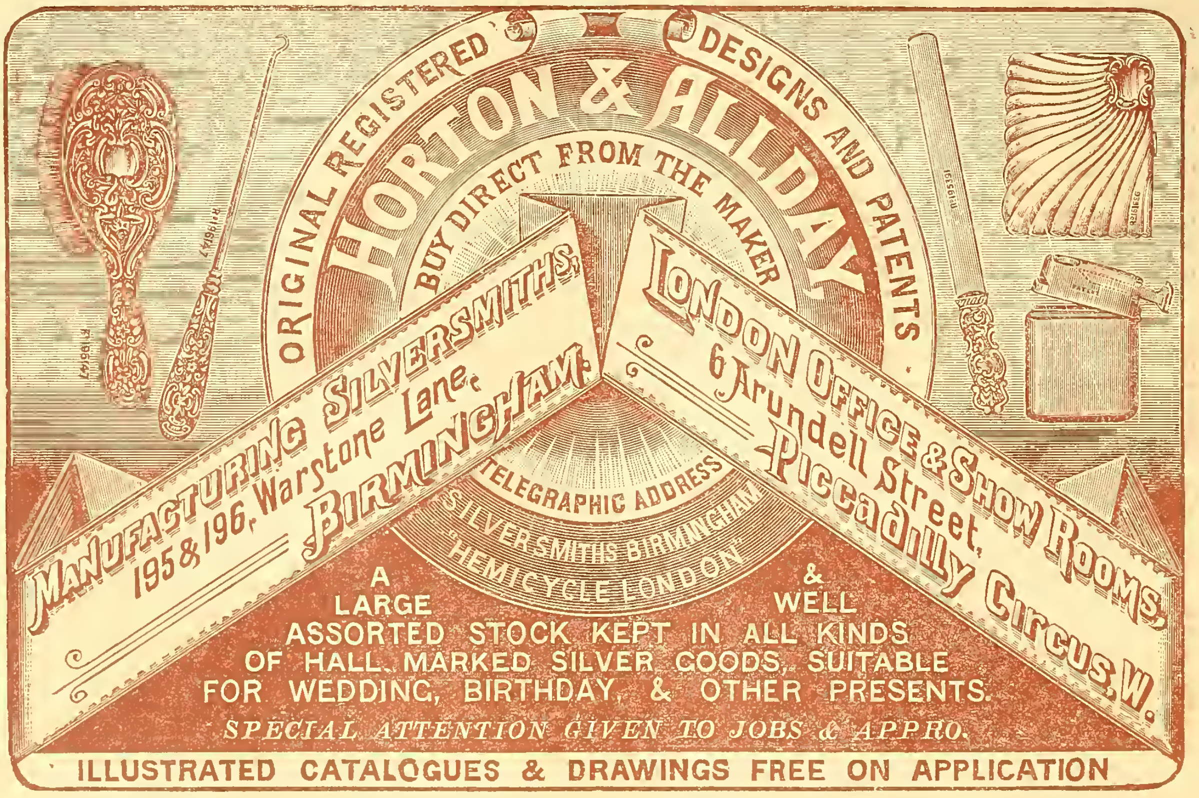
ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY REPAIRS.
Prompt Attention to Country Orders. Price List on Application.

Messrs. P. and A. Guye.

THERE is something about this Farringdon-road firm so historic in connection with the English watch trade that it is always of a pleasant duty to refer to it. Those who have been acquainted with the English trade throughout what may be called its transition state will appreciate this. It was here we first saw the development in London of machinery for the manufacture of watches, and it is here we have seen such remarkable success achieved. There is an idea, however, that machinery once adopted means simply multiplying a single model, and nothing more. This idea, however, ought not to exist, as the great British firms who produce watches by machinery are always introducing, not only improvements in detail, but new models. The latest production of Messrs. P. and A. Guye is a lady's gold English keyless three-quarter plate lever, jeweled in six holes, compensation balance, and specially hardened and tempered balance spring. In appearance it is somewhat similar to their "F" watch, which has met with so much success. It is certainly a very handsome and useful model, and no important detail has been neglected, to secure a quality for it which will give the greatest satisfaction, although the price is very reasonable. For some time they have had in hand another watch which will now be put upon the market. This is a full plate watch, left winding, and although of a low price it is confidently expected to give extraordinary satisfaction. In this watch, as in all Guye's watches, a special attempt has been made to make the barrel as large as possible, and the drawing in of the escapement without hampering its freedom, which will probably be as great as in a high-class watch. It will be jeweled with four holes, and will carry a compensation balance.

A Fine Piece of Silversmith's Work.—Messrs. J. Cameron and Son, Kilmarnock, have recently executed a silver cradle for the Duke and Duchess of Portland, which may be considered a credit to the trade. In form the cradle is a Roman galley supported on two pillars, which rest upon an ebony base, with the carved figure of a child each side. At either end of the galley is a Cupid holding a couple of turtle doves. The sides are occupied by oval panels upon which are depicted groups of children welcoming a new-born babe with the offerings of flowers. The central medallion is surmounted by the Portland arms and an open work rail runs round the top. Altogether this presents a most beautifully conceived and well-executed piece of work.

SILVER MEDAL **USHER & COLE,** PARIS, 1889.
Chronometer and Watch Makers to the Admiralty,
105, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD, LONDON.
Manufacturers of London-made
CALENDARS, REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, AND MARINE CHRONOMETERS.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.
Watches with Kew Observatory "A" Certificates. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists.


ORIGINAL REGISTERED DESIGNS AND PATENTS.
HORTON & ALLDAY
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKER
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 195 & 196, Warstone Lane, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE & SHOW ROOMS, 6 Arundell Street, Piccadilly Circus, W.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "SILVERSMITHS BIRMINGHAM" "HEMICYCLE LONDON"
A LARGE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK KEPT IN ALL KINDS OF HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, & OTHER PRESENTS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO JOBS & APPRO.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES & DRAWINGS FREE ON APPLICATION

Telegraphic Address: "Retract, Birmingham."

REPAIRS REPAIRS REPAIRS
REPAIRS REPAIRS REPAIRS
REPAIRS REPAIRS REPAIRS

CARTER AND CO., 89, VYSE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM,

Wholesale and Manufacturing JeWelers,

The A1 Jobbing House of Birmingham.

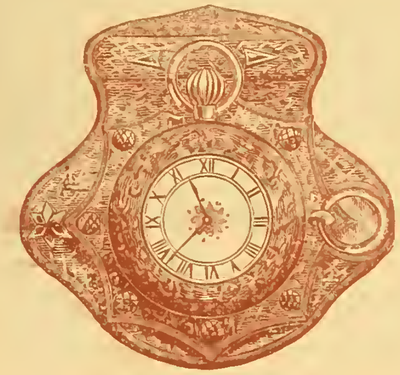
THE "ROBIN" JOBBING CALENDAR, Most complete list in the trade. Sent post free on application.

REPAIRS AND APPRO. have immediate attention.

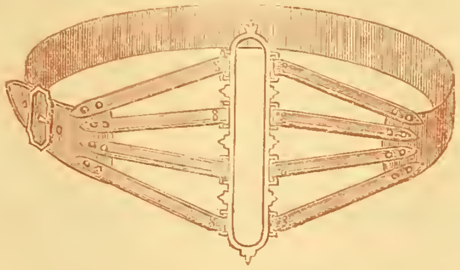
CARTER is the Man for JOBBING. Trial only Solicited.

A. GARSTIN & Co., 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 & 11, Queen Square,
ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

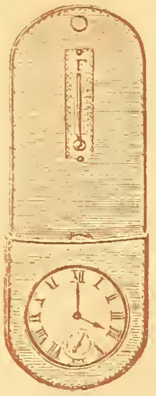
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY LEATHER GOODS.



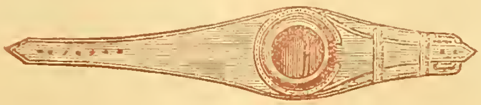
THE PRINCESS MARIE WATCH POCKET
for Breast or Waist, fastened to dress with Special Pin (Registered). Made in Calf, Hide, Russia, Lizard, &c.



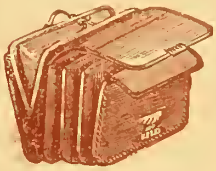
Registered, No. 208386.
LADIES' BELT IN LIZARD, CROCODILE, and all FANCY LEATHERS.



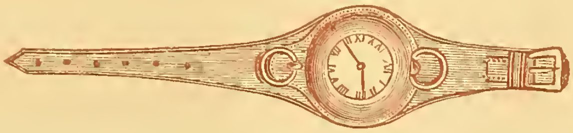
HANGING WATCH POCKET.
No. 935



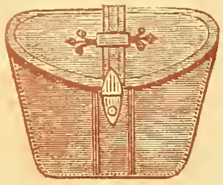
Registered, No. 70068.



PURSE—No. 6024.



Registered, No. 94794.



THE METROPOLITAN PURSE.
Registered, No. 170271.

TELEGRAMS—"GARSTIN, LONDON."

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Messrs. E. Gay Lamaille and Co.

VERY rarely have we enjoyed ourselves more than in a recent ramble round the galleries of this old Charterhouse-street firm, or spent a more pleasant hour than in admiring their new introduction in clocks and bronzes. There are some people who think there is very little new to be seen in clocks, but if any such exist amongst our readers we should advise them to pay a visit to this display, and for such as are not able we will enumerate a few things that struck our eye. Grandfathers' clocks are still developing upon what some might call extravagant lines, three figures now being often reached. As might be expected some magnificent productions result, which in design and workmanship are enough to make one feel quite proud. The landscape clocks are still in demand, and new patterns are being produced. Amongst good sellers are night and day views of the Houses of Parliament, beautifully produced; Big Ben being reduced to a Tom Thumb. Westminster Abbey also forms a suitable subject, as do the Horse Guards, the interior of the Houses of Parliament, St. James's Palace, and the lobby of the House of Commons. China productions are also well to the front, and of these special reference might be made to Louise XV. sets, Doulton's ware, and some elegant reproductions of old French faience. Of the latter the coloring of the hand-painted Louis XV. is of exceptional beauty. The metal productions, ormolu and china of this period, in cases en suite, are now meeting with good sale in the West End and are certainly most artistic objects. Miniature grandfathers' clocks for boudoirs also receive the same artistic treatment as do silver and gilt repousee miniature carriage clocks. Crown Derby fancy plaques are still used in ever new patterns, while our old friends Buhl, Verni Martin, and Emboyna are not forsaken. Nor in the struggle have artistic productions upon recognised lines usurped the whole of the field, for every day subjects are well represented in designs emblematical of cricket, football, tennis, and many other sports.

NEWSOME & CO.,
THE BUTTS, COVENTRY.

WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

All kinds of English Lever Watches in Stock. Sole Makers of Patent Safety Wheel for Going Barrels. Keyless Work a Spécialité with or without the
KEW CERTIFICATE IN "A," "B," OR "C" CLASS.

Highest No. Marks for Positional Adjustment at Kew. Watch No. 102816, 36·4 out of possible 40. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

NOVELTY.
NEW PEDOMETER-COMPASS.
(PATENT.)

Case Nickel, size 14 lines. Big hand marks the whole circuit of 1,760 yards, the small hand in 50 miles, both indicate fractions. The Pedometer is regulated on a step of 2½ feet. The compass of this instrument is further provided with a Map, on which are indicated the principal towns of United Kingdom or other country. Price 8s. for one Sample, 20 per cent. discount for 12 pieces, CASH.

P. A. JOANNOT,
Watch Manufactory:—
5, ALPES, GENEVA, (SWITZERLAND)

FOR CYCLE NAME PLATES AND CLUB BADGES GO TO

PRICE LISTS FREE.

WALTER MIDDLETON
DIE SINKER, LETTER CUTTER, & RUBBER STAMP MAKER.
STEEL NAME & LETTER PUNCHES, BRASS TOOLS FOR GILDING ON LEATHER & SATIN. BRASS MOULDING LETTERS FOR MACHINISTS & BRANDS, STENCILS &c.
METALLIC CHECKS & LABELS. DIE SINKERS' LETTERS. EMBOSSING & ENDORSING PRESSES. JEWELLERS' PUNCHES. WINE & DESK SEALS. DOOR PLATES &c.
UNIVERSAL TRADE MARK
6 NEWHALL HILL AND 104 VYSE ST BIRMINGHAM
ESTIMATES SOLICITED.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

Berndorf Metal Works
(ARTHUR KRUPP).
General Agent & Manager: Arthur E. Heckford.
TRADE MARK. BIRMINGHAM—SHEFFIELD.
Thio, Nickel Silver, and German Silver, Sheet Metal, Wires &c.
Thio and Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, &c. Finished or Ready for Plating.
BMF
Wholesale * Trade * Only.
PURE NICKEL COOKING UTENSILS. ART BRONZE GOODS.
Telegrams: "Berndorf, Birmingham."
Telephone Nos.: Birmingham, 4048. Sheffield, 765.

CHAS. HARROLD and CO.,
Nos. 2 & 3, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham,
ASSAYERS, REFINERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION.
Fine Gold in Sheet or Grain; Fine Silver in Sheet, Grain, or Ingot; Sterling Silver in Ingots or Sheet; Fine and Sterling Wires, all sizes & patterns.
PATENT WATCH PENDANTS, BLANKS, STAMPINGS, BEADS, &c.
Silver Solders, all qualities; Pure Copper for Alloys.
GOLD, SILVER, & PARTING BARS BOUGHT BY ASSAY
The Full Market Value given for Old Gold, Silver, Lace, Watch Cases; also Jewelers', Dentists' Sweeps, Polishings, and Photographers' Waste.
Remittances forwarded and prompt attention paid to Parcels received from the Country.

We hold one of the Largest and most varied Stocks in the World of

Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver Plate,
Electro Plate,
Pencils, and
Every Necessary
for the Trade.

SPECIALLY for HOME
and all COLONIAL and
FOREIGN MARKETS.

H. J. COOPER & CO., LTD.,

Indents
Executed
with great
care.

H
J
C

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Cable Address—
"Hencoop, London."

The House for
Novelties and Good
Value.

Vide "Watchmaker and Jeweler."

22, Thavies Inn,
HOLBORN CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.

Our NEW PRICE LIST No. 5 is now Ready. It contains thousands of ILLUSTRATIONS of all sorts of Goods, Comprehensive Table of Plate, Hall Marks; Decimal Tables; Foreign Coins, with equivalents in English; useful Recipes, and an immense amount of information of value to the trade. Can be had free. Business Card must be sent with Application.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

THE
'Castle'
Link.
PATENTED.

TRADE MARK
REGD.

THE "CASTLE" LINK
JONES'S PATENT.

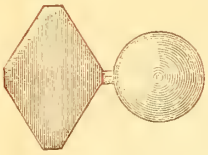
Is Instantly Inserted or Removed. | Does not Crease the Cuff.
Is Entirely Self-Adjusting. | Does not wear the Button Hole.
☞ Has no Springs or Complicated Parts to get out of Order. ☜

T. WALTER JONES, PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
48-50, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Telegraphic Address: "STUDS, BIRMINGHAM." ONLY WHOLESALE HOUSES SUPPLIED.

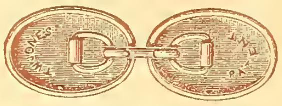
☞ **IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

The success which has attended the sale of the "Castle" Link has induced several makers to put up their goods upon cards closely resembling those on which the "Castle" Link has been sent out FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS. It is important, therefore, for buyers to note that my Patent Links are put up on cards bearing my Trade Mark as above, and the words THE "CASTLE" LINK, JONES'S PATENT.

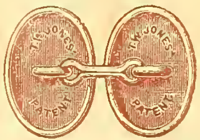
Made in
a Great Variety
of Patterns in
GOLD,
SILVER,
GOLD FRONT,
GOLD PLATE,
GOLD CASED,
PEARL, &c.



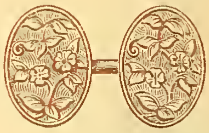
Back of Link.

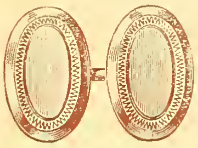


Ready for Inserting in Cuff,

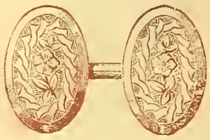


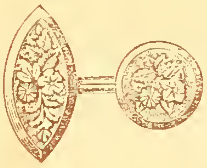
In Cuff.

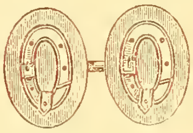


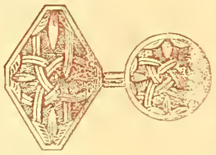


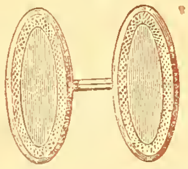
THE "CASTLE" LINK
JONES'S PATENT.

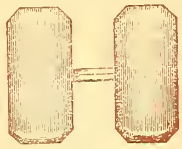


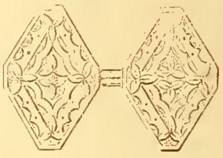


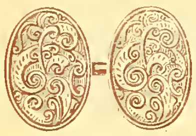




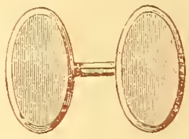


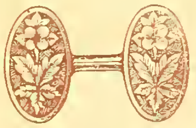


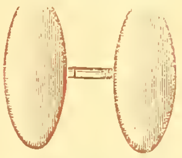


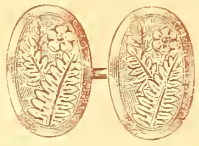


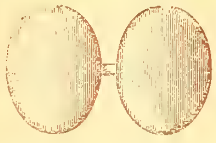
THE "CASTLE" LINK
JONES'S PATENT.

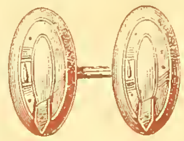


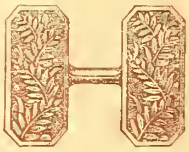


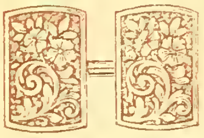




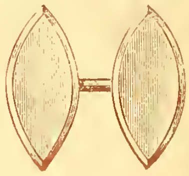


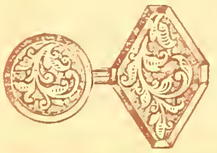


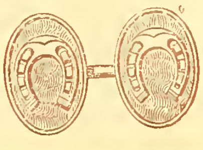


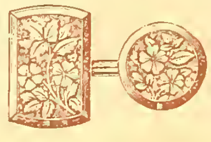


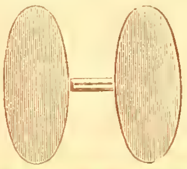
THE "CASTLE" LINK
JONES'S PATENT.

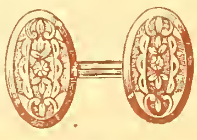


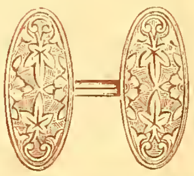












OLD GOLD BOUGHT.

BANGLES, RINGS, TO ORDER.

TRADE
S.H.
MARK.

Established 1874.

TRADE
S.H.
MARK.

HOPE

THE

Gold Wedding Ring

Manufacturer,

126, VYSE STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—The Manufacturer of 9-ct. Hall-marked Wedding Rings.

Bankers :—National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Birmingham.

Registered Telegraphic Address, "HOPEFUL," BIRMINGHAM.

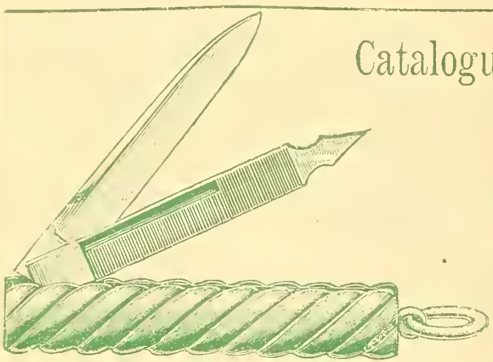
LUCAS BROTHERS, 22, Hylton Street, BIRMINGHAM.

LIMITED,

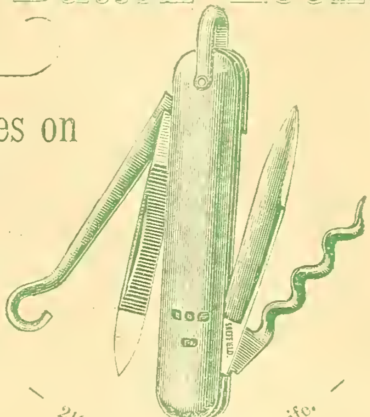
MANUFACTURERS of every description of

Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Toothpicks, Mounted Knives, Button Hooks, Shoe Lifts, and Novelties.

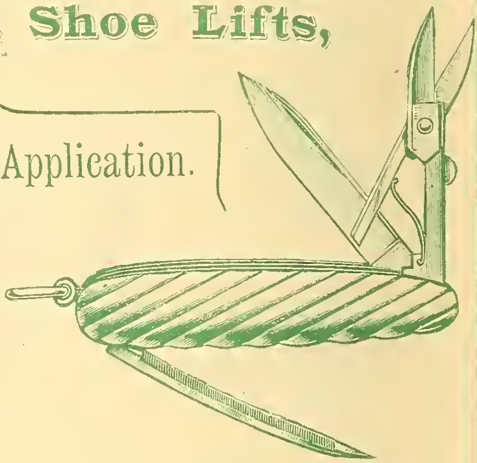
Catalogues on Application.



312 F.—Silver mounted combination Knife and Nail Cleaner.

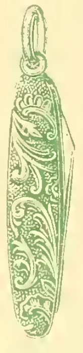


219.—Silver Mounted Knife.

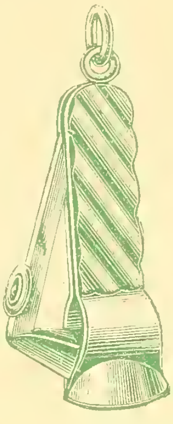


359 F.—H/M Silver Mounted Knife.

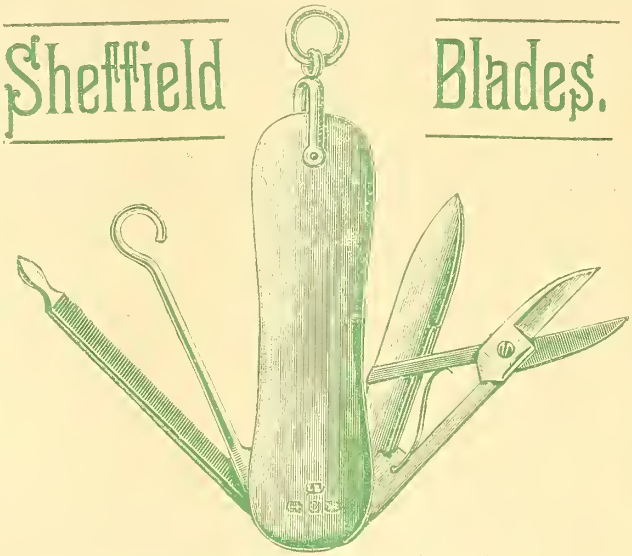
Sheffield Blades.



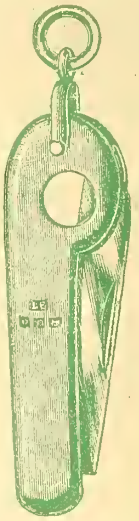
171 D.—Silver Mounted Knife, Chased.



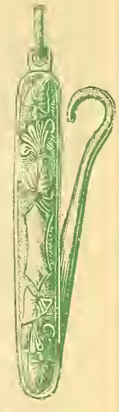
187 F.—Silver Mounted Cigar Cutter.



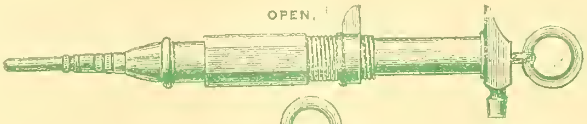
218.—H/M Silver Mounted Knife, plain or Engraved.

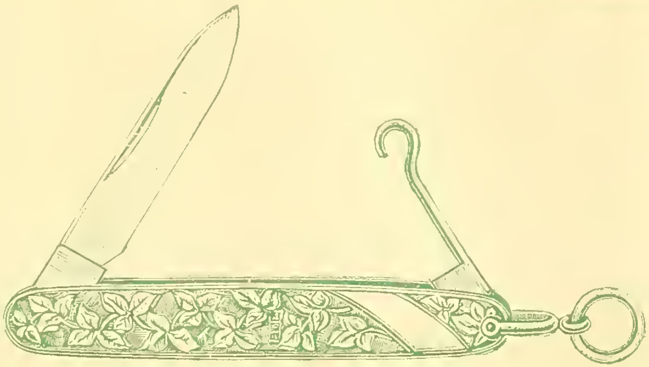


208 L.—Silver Mounted Knife & Cigar Cutter combined.

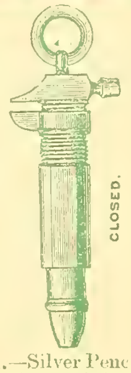


172 A.—Silver Mounted Button Hook, engraved.

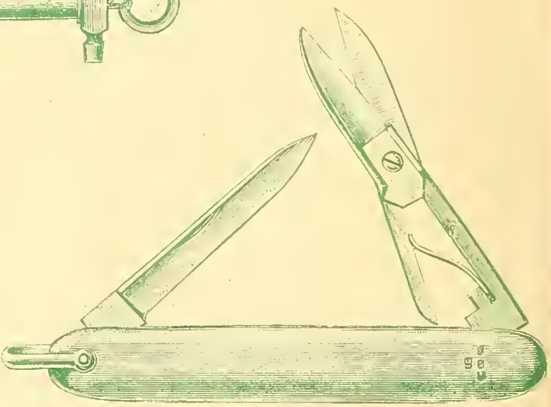




256 A.—H/M Silver Mounted Knife.

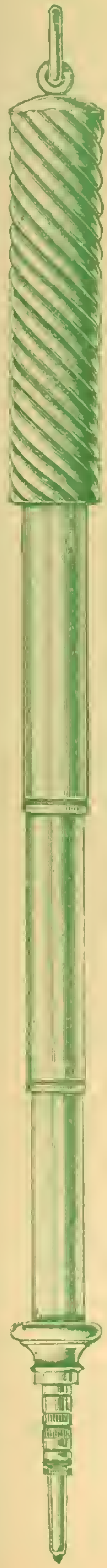


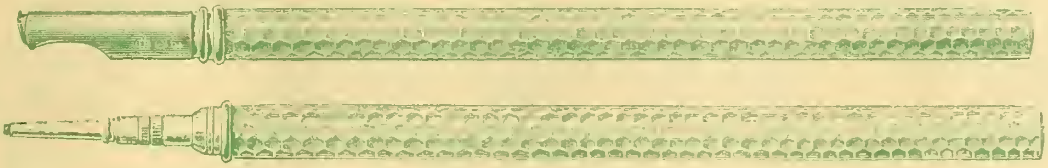
81.—Silver Pencil, in shape of Screw-Wrench.

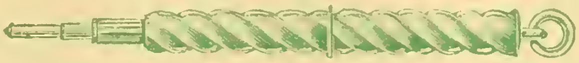


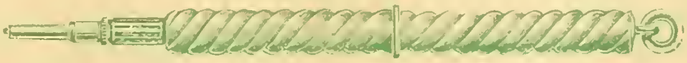
220.—Silver Mounted Knife, plain or engraved.

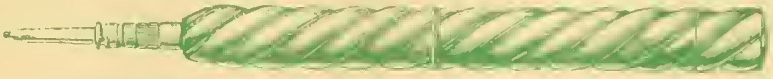
LUCAS BROTHERS, LIMITED, 22, Hylton Street, BIRMINGHAM.

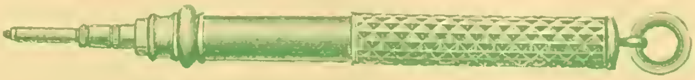

0271 F.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil.

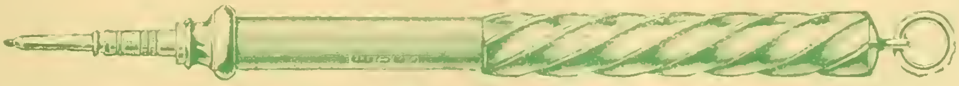

266/10.—H/M Silver Writing Set, Penholder and Pencil.

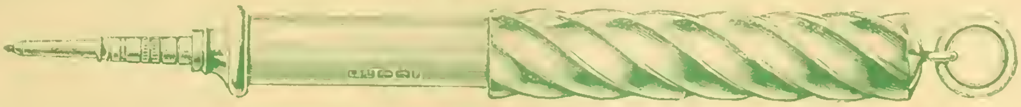

102 G.—H/M Silver Twist-out Action Pencil.

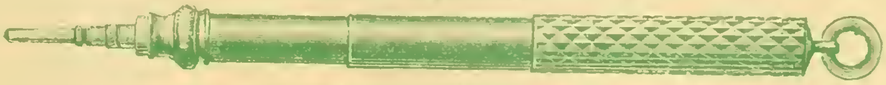

125 H.—H/M Silver Twist-out Action Pencil.

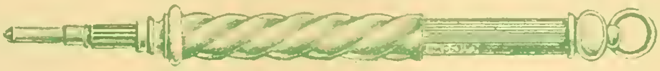

180 F.—H/M Silver Twist-out Action Pencil, with reserve for leads.

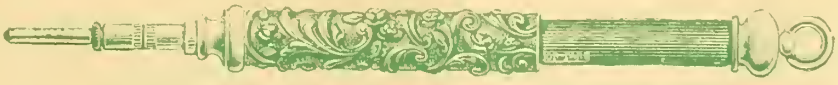

2 B.B.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil, Diamond Cut.

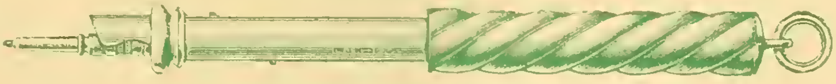

5 F.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil, Fluted.

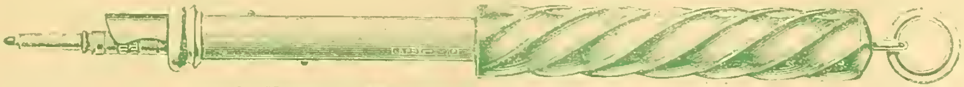

293 F.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil, Fluted.


7 B.B.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil, Diamond Cut.

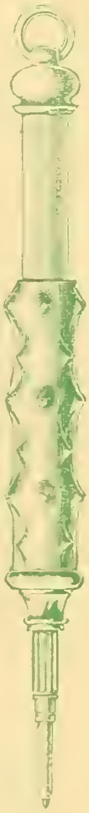

132 F.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil.

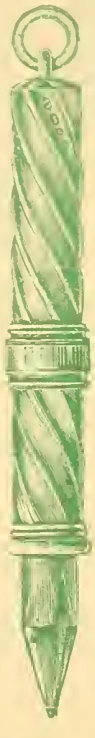

133 D.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil, handsomely chased.

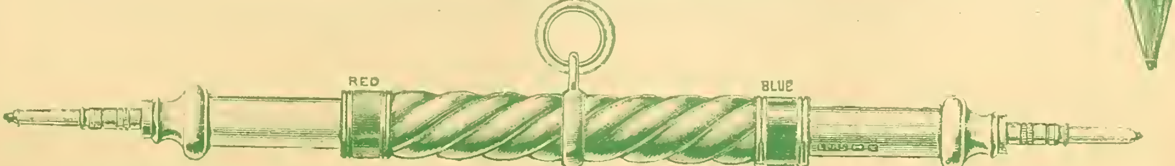

366 F.—H/M Silver Telescopic Penholder and Pencil.


41 F.—H/M Silver Telescopic Penholder and Pencil.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.


343.—H/M Silver Magic Action Pencil, "Thorn."


106 F.—H/M Silver Cedar Fluted.



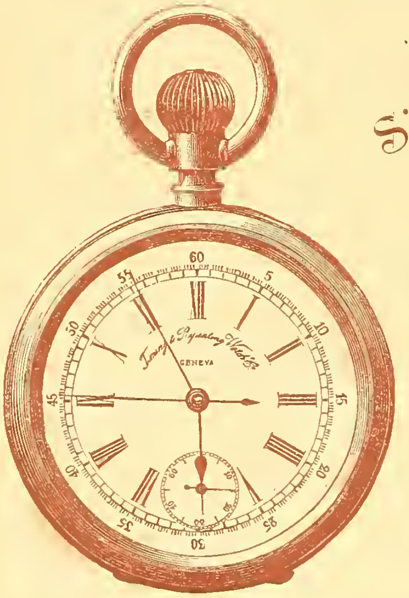
378 F.—H/M Silver Magic Action Double Pencil, with enamelled bands red and blue to indicate colour of leads.

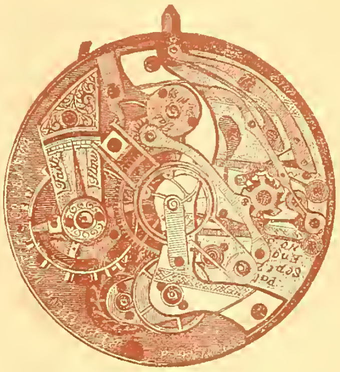
TIMING AND REPEATING
WATCH CO.

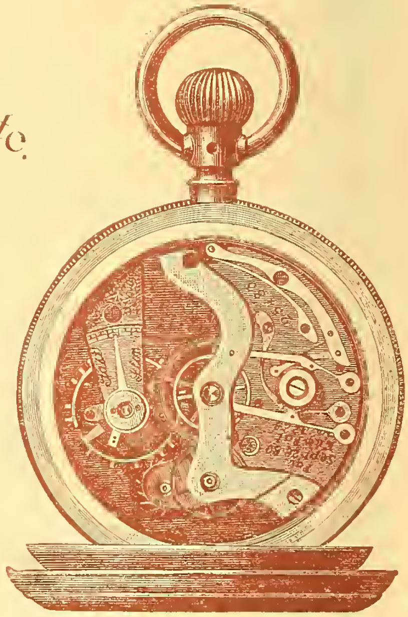
OF GENEVA.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS.

Simple, Durable, Accurate.







WITH AND WITHOUT

MINUTE RECKONERS.

MANUFACTURED UNDER LUGRIN'S PATENT.

(Controlled formerly by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.)

SOLD IN GOLD, SILVER, AND EXTRA WHITE METAL CASES

— BY ALL —

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.

TIMING AND REPEATING WATCH CO.

OF GENEVA.

TO THE TRADE.

WE beg to inform the trade that we have now placed on the market a complete line of

CHRONOGRAPHS

AND

SPLIT SECOND CHRONOGRAPHS

with and without Minute Reckoners, suitable for Horse-racing and any other close observations.

Above movements being constructed entirely by machinery under LUGRIN'S PATENTS (these patents were formerly controlled by the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY of WALTHAM, Mass.) are INTERCHANGEABLE in every part. Any part of our Chronographs and Splits can be readily obtained and exchanged or replaced at a very moderate cost, thus obviating any necessity of sending away for repairs.

This should give full confidence to the Dealers who formerly have been troubled by the delicate machinery of Chronograph and Split Watches.

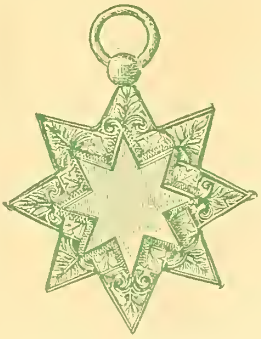
REPAIRS OF OUR CHRONOGRAPHS AND SPLITS ARE EASY TO ALL WATCHMAKERS.

Let it be well understood that the quality of above movements is perfect, and its TIMING QUALITIES are EQUAL to any simple and well-made Timekeeper.

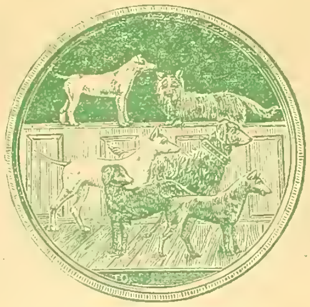
EVERY MOVEMENT IS FULLY GUARANTEED AGAINST ANY FAULT OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

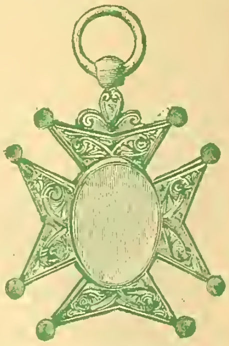
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES.



ATHLETIC MEDAL
NO. 52.



DOG SHOW MEDAL,
NO. 204.



ATHLETIC MEDAL
NO. 50.

A. SYDENHAM,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Jeweler,

26, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LADIES' RINGS—
Very fine selections of Ladies' Rings to suit all tastes.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS—
Signet Rings, Knot Rings, Bangle Rings, and all other styles of Gentlemen's Rings to suit all requirements.

KEEPERS—
Beautiful and choice selection of all the most fashionable and pretty patterns of 18-ct. and 9-ct. Gold Keeper Rings, from the cheapest to the most expensive.

WEDDING RINGS
And Bangle Rings at all prices.

SILVER RINGS—
Silver Rings, in great variety, to suit all districts.

GOLD BROOCHES—
The choicest and most charming selection of Colonred Gold and Bright Gold Brooches ever offered.

SILVER BROOCHES—
The largest and best selection of all the newest and most saleable Silver Brooches, View Brooches, and Name Brooches in the Trade.

WATCHES—
Grand selection of Gold and Silver Watches, of all the best possible qualities of English, Waltham, and Swiss manufacture.

GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS—
Gold and Silver Chains, of every description, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

SEALS—
Charms, Seals, Pendants, and Compasses, in great variety.

SILVER MATCH BOXES—
Match Boxes, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, of all sorts.

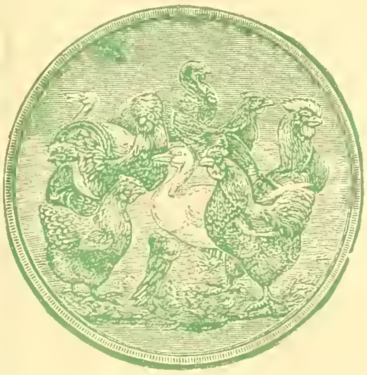
LINKS AND SUITES—
Gold and Silver Studs, Links, and Solitaires, at all prices.

MASONIC JEWELS—
Masonic Jewels, Buffalo Jewels, Medals, &c., of every description.

SCARF PINS—
Gold and Silver Scarf Pins, at all prices, to suit all tastes.

GOLD PENCILS—
Gold and Silver Pencils to please everyone.

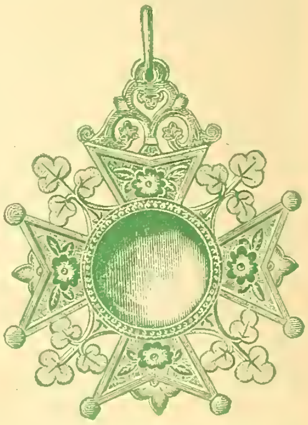
BRACELETS—
Bracelets and Bangles, in Gold and Silver, of all the newest and best patterns.



GOLD AND SILVER

MEDALS

Of Every Description.



POULTRY SHOW MEDAL.

NO. 81 ATHLETIC MEDAL.

Gold and Silver Medals of every description for Athletic Sports, Yachting, Boating, Swimming, Cycling, Golf, Shooting, and competitions of every kind. Cheap Medals for all sorts of school prizes.

Struck Medals for Poultry Shows, Dog Shows, Bird Shows, Rabbit Shows, Horse Shows, and Agricultural and Horticultural Shows of all kinds.

SPECIAL DIES CUT TO ORDER.

FULL PRICE LISTS SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE ONLY.

A. SYDENHAM,

Wholesale & Manufacturing Jeweler,
and Watch Factor.

26, FREDERICK STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD ENGLISH WATCHES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE ORDERS.

Gentlemen's Gold Watches of all the Best Styles of Movements, at various prices.

Plain or Engine-turned Cases.
All 18ct. English Hall Marked.

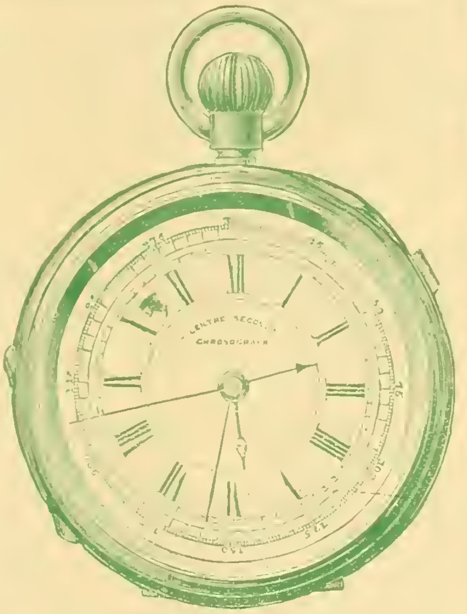
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS FOR PRESENTATION WATCHES.

Very fine selection of Centre Seconds Keyless and Key-winding, English Gold Watches, with ¾-plate Movements, all of the finest qualities of make and finish, Jeweled in every action, Chronometer Balance, Massive 18ct. English Hall Marked Cases.

Plain or Engine-turned.

SILVER WATCHES

TO SUIT ALL MARKETS.



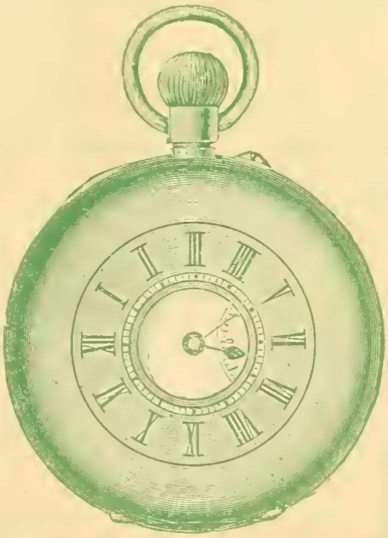
Gold English Watches

Of the Best Manufacture always in Stock.

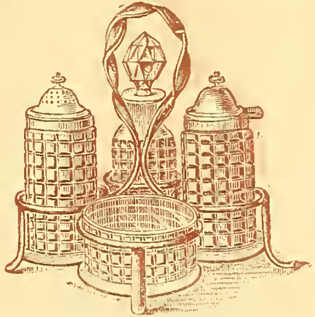
WATCHES SENT ON APPROBATION FOR SPECIAL ORDERS.

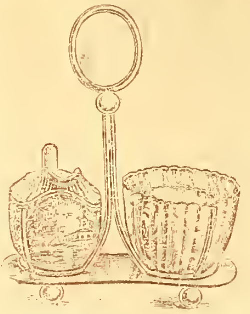
Gold English Keyless Watches, Open Face, Hunters and Half-hunters, with full Jeweled ¾-plate Movements, Chronometer Balance, finished throughout in high-class London Style. Fitted in 18ct. London Hall Marked Cases, Plain or Engine-turned.

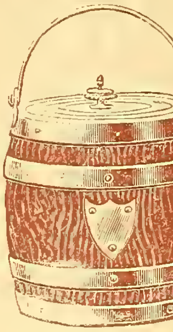
Ladies' GOLD WATCHES in great variety.

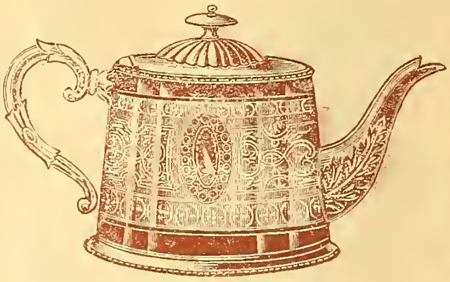


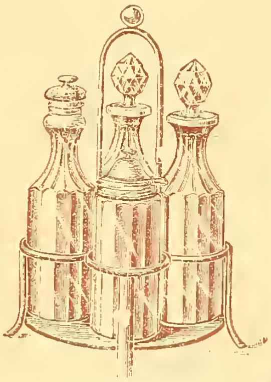
LIONEL BLANCKENSEE, Manufacturer of ELECTRO PLATE IN EVERY VARIETY.

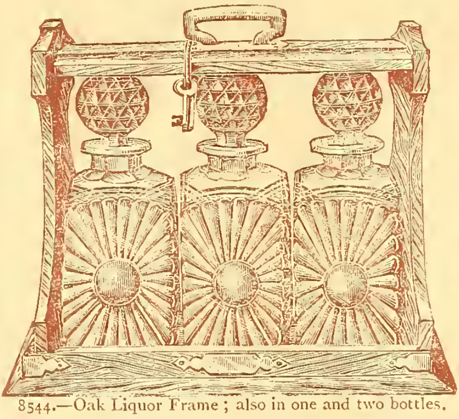

9578.—Plaid Glass Luncheon Cruet.

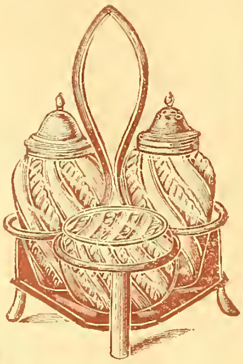

9710.—Sugar and Cream, Willow Pattern Design, Copeland China, all Colors.

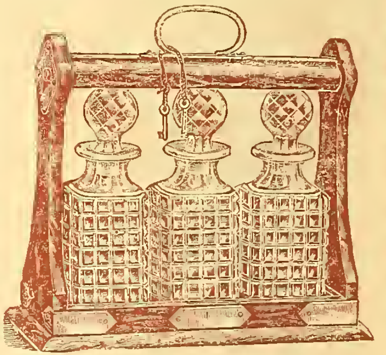

3437.—Oak Biscuit, with Four Bands.

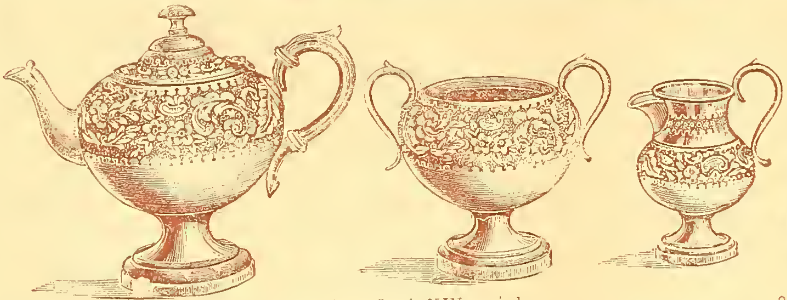

9392.—Tea, Pressed Pattern.

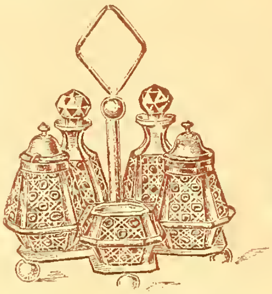

20.—Government Pattern Glass Cruet, and in 5 and 6 hole.

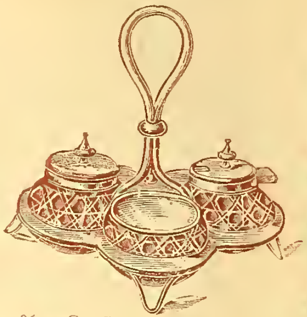

8544.—Oak Liquor Frame; also in one and two bottles.

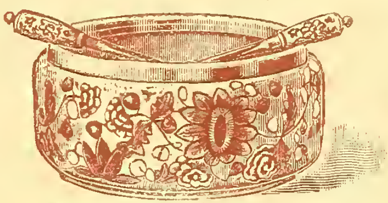

9723.—Breakfast, New Pressed Glass.

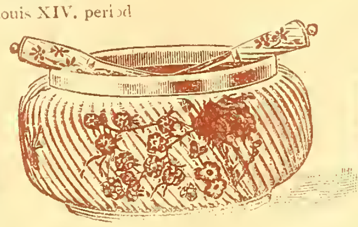

8780.—Oak Liquor Frame, American Glass (Sole Right).

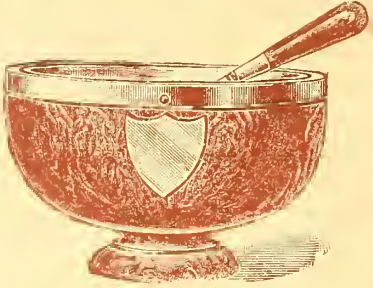

64.—Tea Set. Louis XIV. period

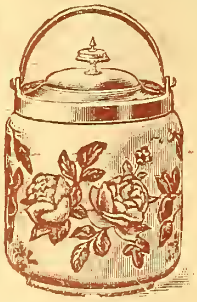

9875.—Fine Cut Glass, Carlton.

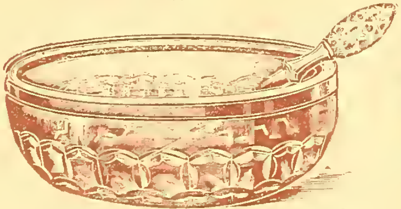

9869.—Cut Glass, New Hobnail.

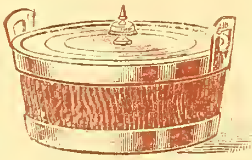

3696.—China Salad with helpers, Crown Derby Decoration.

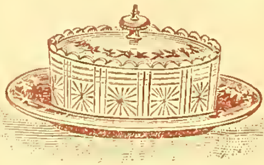

8756.—China Salad with helpers, Strawberry Leaves.

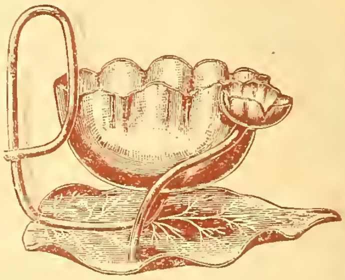

3782.—Oak Salad with helpers.

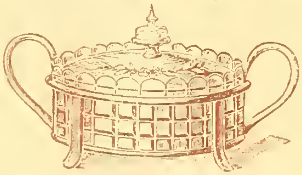

9774.—China Biscuit, English Hand-Painted.

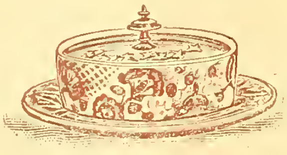

9402.—Salad Bowl with helpers, American Glass.

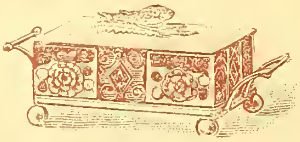

3427.—Oak Tub, Butter.


9486.—Butter Glass in two sizes.


9368.—Lily Sugar Bowl, Gilt inside, and Sifter.


9876.—Plaid Glass Butter, Pressed Ivy Cover.


8539.—China Butter, Crown Derby Decoration.


3824.—China Sardine, Crown Derby Decoration

Works and Showrooms, **18 and 19, NORTHWOOD ST., BIRMINGHAM,**
and at **118, HOLBORN (Near Hatton Garden), LONDON, E.C.**

[Telegrams, "Progressive, Birmingham."

HAVE YOU SEEN THE **ALUMINIUM** CO.'S

NOVELTIES

IN TRAYS, BASKETS,
Cigarette and Cigar Cases,
MATCH BOXES,
And Cases,
PURSES,
CRUETS,
THIMBLES,
INKSTANDS,
CHAINS,
&c.,
&c.

IN
HAIR PINS,
Flower Vases,
MIRRORS,
Work Boxes,
HAIR BRUSHES,
Combs, Paper Stands,
Watch Stands, Paper Knives,
Butter Dishes, Photo-Frames,
CLOCKS, Napkin Rings, &c.

CHEAP, EVERLASTING, Never Tarnishes.
Is a Pure Metal, Beautiful in Appearance.

EXACTLY SUITED FOR EXPORT.

The ALUMINIUM FABRIC Co.,
Manufactory and Show Rooms, 83, VYSE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Inspection Invited.
Agents Wanted.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.

The Charges for the Insertion of Announcements in this Directory for a Year or any portion thereof are: SMALL TYPE, 2/6 PER ENTRY *(One Line).* LARGE TYPE, 7/6 PER ENTRY. Cash to accompany Order. *The Year commences with the January Number. New Headings opened as required ; no extra charge.*

ALUMINIUM GOODS.

Aluminium Fabric Co., 83, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

ALUMINIUM SOLDER.

Briggs, W. A., East Dock-street, Dundee.

ART METAL GOODS.

Hall, John, & Co., Show-rooms, Princes' Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

ARTISTIC SILVER SUNDRIES.

Pringle, Robert, and Co., actual Makers (not merely Factors), at their Steam Works, 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road. Children's Cans, Salt Cells and Spoons, Serviette Rings, Apostle and Coffee Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Mustard Pots and Spoons; Muffineers, Cream Jugs, Sugar Basins, Tea Spoons, Medals, and Alberts, duty free. Old Gold and Silver bought in any quantity for melting at the highest market price. Silver Goods sent out on approbation.

BAROMETERS.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London. Wholesale Manufacturers of Pocket and Charm Compasses, Aneroid Barometers, Sun Dials, etc. Illustrated Trade Catalogue free on application. (See advertisements. Pages as in index)

BOXES AND CASES.

Kettle, F. G., 11, Kingsgate-street, London, W.C.

Swingewood, Albert, 81, Caroline-street, Birmingham.

BULLION DEALERS.

Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

Plucknett, C. J., & Co., 29, Poland-street, London, W.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

Box, F. B., 64, Holborn Viaduct, London.

Poppleton, G. G., C.A., 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

BRONZES, &c.,

Gay, E., Lamaille and Co., Charterhouse-street, E.C.

CHAINS.

Leake, C., 9, Horton's Buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.

Reading N. C., and Co., 186, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

WEDDING RING SIZING made interesting.

⇸ PINFOLD'S ⇷

Patent Archimedian Ring Sizing Tool,

PERFECTED.

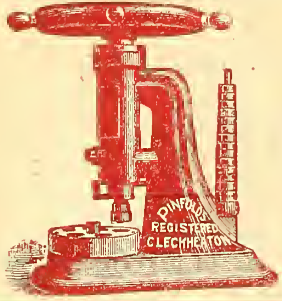
A. and G. P. beg to call the attention of the trade to the following improvements in the above tool, and which they believe constitute a perfect tool, viz. :—

Three Sizing Blocks, containing 13 holes, graduated $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch; also Two specially shaped holes for Shrinking, by which the modern broad half-round Rings are successfully altered without mark or alteration of outside shape.

Tools purchased previous to this advertisement can have the improvements added at a small cost. A whole town can be supplied from a small stock of rings, whilst those possessing large stocks can avoid the delay and expense incurred by sending rings away to be altered.

☞ GET ONE!

Place it in your window, Advertise **Rings Altered without reducing the weight, whilst you wait.**



A Guarantee given by A. and G. P. with every Tool.

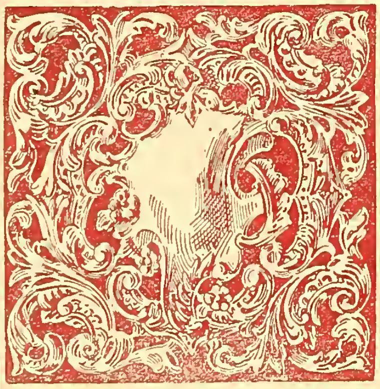
Foreign Orders receive Prompt Attention.

To be obtained from all Tool and Material Dealers, or of the Patentees,

A. & G. PINFOLD,
CLECKHEATON, YORKS.

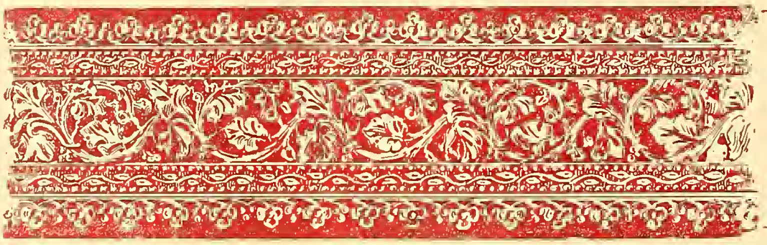
PRICE £2 2s. 0d.

PIERCED ORNAMENT.



E. F. HAYNES (LATE HAYNES & FORD,), PATENTEES

Manufacturers of PIERCED GALLERIES, STRIPPING and BORDERS, All Kinds of STAMPED and PIERCED ORNAMENTS suitable for BELTS, CLASPS, BUCKLES, CLOCK and PHOTO FRAMES, BOXES, PLUSH and LEATHER GOODS, &c.



GALLERIES SUPPLIED IN ANY KIND OF METAL, AND IN ANY LENGTHS.

STAMPINGS OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK. MANUFACTURERS ONLY SUPPLIED.

48 & 49, Northampton Street, BIRMINGHAM.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

CHRONOMETERS.

Oram, George, and Son, 19, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell. Marine and Pocket Chronometers, all kinds of first-class Keyless Lever Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, and Regulators always in stock.

CHRYSOPRASE SPECIALITIES.

Walters, W. H., 21, Reedworth-street, Kennington-road, S.E.

CLOCKS.

Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4, St. Mary-street, Manchester.
Evans, W. F., and Sons, Soho Clock Foundry, Birmingham.
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford.
Gay, E., Lamaille and Co., Charterhouse-street. E.C.
Haycock, W., Church-street, Ashbourne.
Smith, John, and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.
Swinden and Sons, 27, 28, 29, Temple-street, Birmingham.

CLOCK REPAIRS.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.

COIN MOUNTS.

Light and Witcomb, 8, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

COMPASSES.

Barker, Francis, and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. (See advertisements. Pages as in index.)

CUTLERY.

Vale, William, and Sons, Unett Works, 83, Unett-street, Birmingham.

CYCLES.

Coventry Cycle Manufacturing Co., Grove Works, Coventry.
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry.
Reform Cycle Co., Coventry.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.

Chapman, Son and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London.

DIAL PAINTING AND WRITING.

Armstrong, Adam L., 45, Stamshaw-road, Portsmouth.
Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, London.

DIAMONDS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holborn Viaduct.
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden E.C.

DIAMOND CUTTING, &c.

Ford and Wright, 116, Clerkenwell-road, London.

DIE CUTTING.

Grueber, H., 37, Snow Hill, E.C.

ELECTRIC BELLS & BATTERIES.

King, J. Russell, 11, Albemarle-street, Clerkenwell.

Antique Silverings, Oxydizings, AND PARCEL-GILDING IN ALL DEAD AND BRIGHT COLOURS

B. J. ROUND, ELECTRO-PLATER AND GILDER, BIRMINGHAM.

FIRST INTRODUCER OF THE
Sand-Blast Process
WHICH PRODUCES ON GOLD WORK THE NEAREST APPROACH TO COLOURED GOLD,
AND ON ALL KINDS OF METAL & SILVER WORK A SPLENDID SATIN FINISH.
"Special attention to Country Orders."

9 & 10, NORTHAMPTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, and ALL PLATED GOODS RE-POLISHED AND DONE UP AS NEW at lowest possible cost.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

CHARLES J. HILL,
Russell House, COVENTRY.

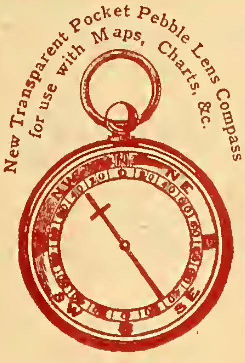
PRIZE MEDALS 1862. 1867. 1882.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

ENGLISH WATCHES
GOLD AND SILVER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED "TALBOTT & TALBOTT."
TRADE T & T MARK.

APPRO ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

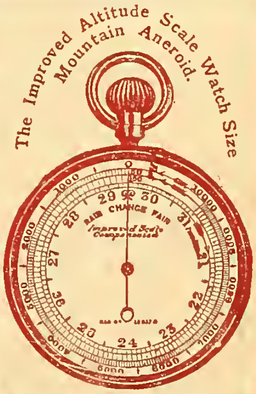


New Transparent Pocket Pebble Lens Compass for use with Maps, Charts, &c.

Made in Gold and Silver.
Prices on Application.

FRANCIS BARKER & SON,
12, Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.,
Manufacturers for the Trade and Export
Of High-class Gold and Silver Charm Compasses, Charm Measuring Instruments, Calendars, and other Scientific Novelties for the Watch Chain,
Also Makers of Pocket Mountain Aneroid Barometers, Compasses, and every description of Surveying, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments.
OPERA AND MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.
UNMOUNTED COMPASSES FOR JEWELRY, &c., SUPPLIED.
Illustrated and Descriptive Trade Catalogues Post Free to any Part of the World on Application.
Cheap Line of Silver Hall-marked Charm Compasses from 12s. per doz.

The Improved Altitude Scale Mountain Aneroid. Watch Size



Made in Gilt, Nickel, & Silver Cases. Prices on Application.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

ELECTRO-PLATE GOODS.

Blanckensee, Lionel, 55, Buckingham-street, Birmingham.

Pringle, R., and Co., 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.

ELECTRO PLATING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

Smith, T., and Co., 10, Percival-street, Goswell-road, London.

Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road London, E.C.

Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, London, E.C.

King, John W., 13. St. John's-square. Clerkenwell, E.C.

ENGRAVING.

Lancaster and Carstairs, 47, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

Mitchell and Cooper, Heraldic, Monogram, Inscription, and General Engravers to the Trade, 58, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London. Articles engraved while customers wait.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Schlein, N., VII/I Neubaugasse 72, Vienna.

GERMAN SILVER GOODS.

Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham.

GEMS.

Backes and Strauss, 15 and 16, Holhorn Viaduct, London.

Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden, E.C.

King, John W., 13, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

GEM RINGS.

Carter, H., 4. Augusta-street. Birmingham.

King, John W., 13, St John's-square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

GEMS AND FANCY RINGS.

Griffiths, A. G., 4, Hylton-street, Birmingham.

GILDING.

Round, B. J., 9 and 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.

Wilkins, J., and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell.

King, John W., 13, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

Hope, S., 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham.

Pendleton, W., & Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING.

Day, Edward, 28, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

Harrold, Charles, and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.

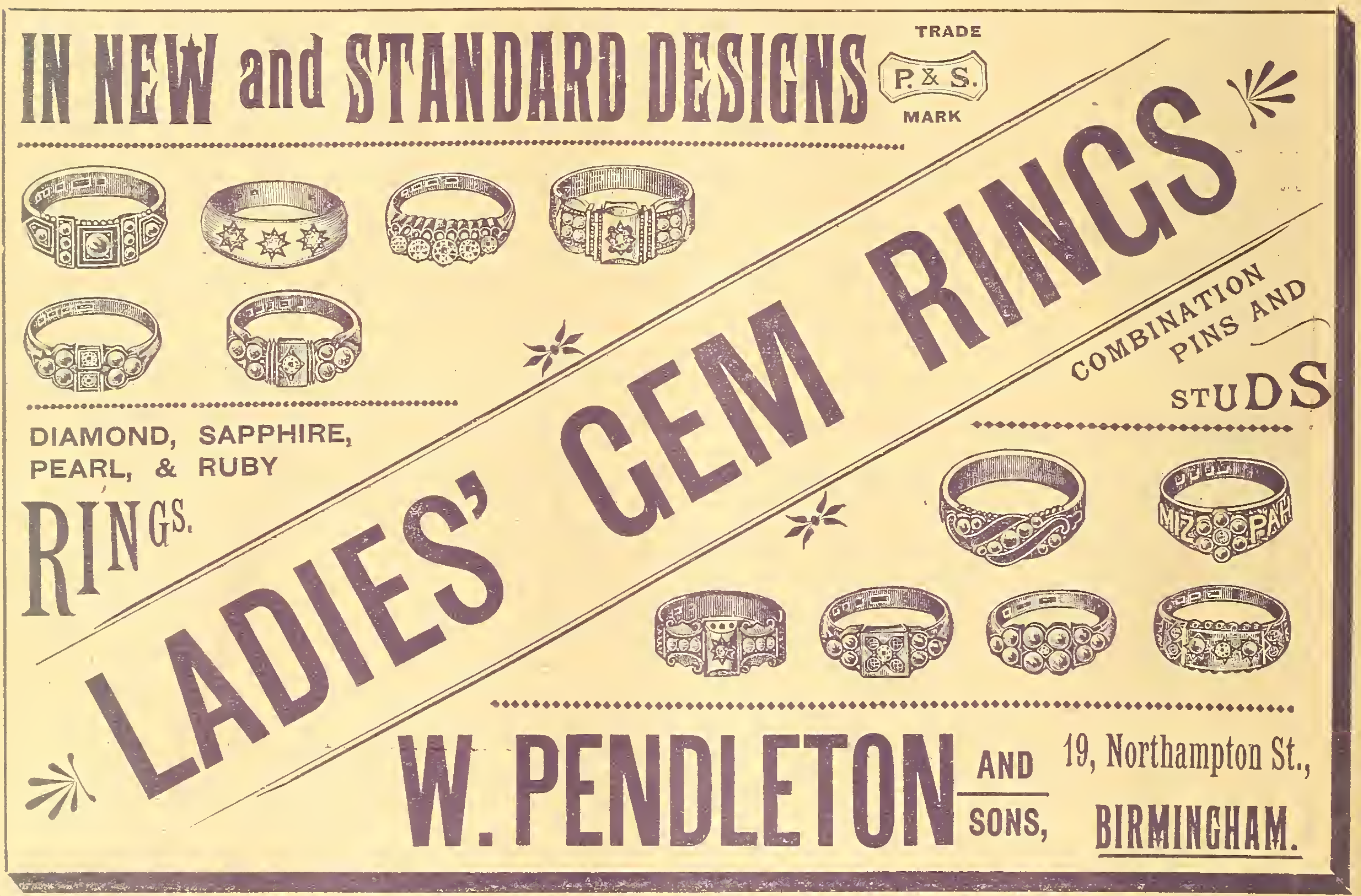
The Sheffield Smelting Company, Limited, Sheffield, *Sell* Gold and Silver (refined and alloyed). *Buy* all materials containing Gold and Silver.

Westwood, Charles, and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham.

GOLDSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham, and 15, Thavies Inn, London, Goldsmiths, Jewelers, Diamond Mounters, Art Silversmiths. *By Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.* Royal and other Orders and Insignia, Mayoral Chains, Maces, Corporate Seals, Caskets, Keys, Swords, Masonic Jewelers.

Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham.



IN NEW and STANDARD DESIGNS

TRADE P. & S. MARK

LADIES' GEM RINGS

DIAMOND, SAPPHIRE, PEARL, & RUBY RINGS.

COMBINATION PINS AND STUDS

W. PENDLETON AND SONS,
19, Northampton St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

NOTICE TO THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
LATEST SILVER
PASTE GOODS?

GET PARTICULARS AT ONCE.

LOVERIDGE & CO.,
66, Spencer St., Birmingham.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

The LONDON & PARIS OPTIC & CLOCK Co.

24, EDMUND PLACE, AND 7, JEWIN STREET, Aldersgate St., LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of the
'ROYALTY' Cameras & Lenses.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1892.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.

Lucas. Bros, Ltd., 22, Hylton-street. Birmingham

JET ORNAMENTS.

Sawdon, W., 17, Bridge-street, Whitby.

JEWEL CASES.

Goering, J. H., 20, Hylton-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS, MANUFACTURING.

Appleby, Alfred, and Co., 124. Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Blanckensee, S., and Son, Ltd., 14 and 15. Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Carter, H., 45, Augusta-street, Birmingham
Cooper, A., 179, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
Cox, W. F., 14, Hull-street, Birmingham.
Ginder, Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jenkins, A. J., 36, Regent-parade. Birmingham,
Johnson, Walker, & Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 2[illegible], Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Jones, T. Walter, 43-50, Hylton-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Bros., and Co., Curzon-street, Derby.
Payton, C., and Son, Vyse-street. Birmingham.
Pendleton, W., & Sons, 10, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Phelps, Bros., 50, Spencer-street. Birmingham.
Saunders and Shepherd. Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.
Siegele and Bennett, 11, Charterhouse-street, London.
Starling, J. H., 7. Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Wall, T., 90, Vittoria-street, Birmingham.

JEWELERS' MATERIALS.

Gray, E., and Sons, 46 and 47, Clerkenwell-green. London.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.
King, John W., 13, St. John's-square. Clerkenwell, E.C.

JEWELERS, WHOLESALE.

Carter and Co., 39, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Cooper, H. J., and Co., Limited, 22, Thavies Inn, London.
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Kirkham and Worster, 18, Clerkenwell-road. London.
Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London.
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, London, E.C.

"JEWELER'S PUNCHES."

Middleton, Walter, 104, Vyse-street. Birmingham.

LEATHER GOODS.

Garstin, A., and Co., 1, Queen-square, London.
King and Sons, 222. Goswell-road, London.
Wich, Fred., and Co., 8 and 10, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

LINKS.

Jones, T. Walter, 48 and 50. Hylton-street. Birmingham.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

Fenwick, A., 16. Augusta-street, Birmingham.
Moore, Joseph, Pitsford-street, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham.

METAL WORK.

Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham.

Trade Mark. MOEBIUS WATCH OILS. Trade Mark.

Prepared from Refined Neat's-foot Oil.

Prize Medals.
HANOVER - - 1859.
HANOVER - - 1878.
CHAUX-DE-FONDS 1881.
HANOVER - - 1881.
PORTO ALEGRE - 1881.
NEW ZEALAND - 1882.

THE CELEBRATED
Watch Oils
OF
H. MOEBIUS & SON, Hanover,
Are to be had of all Watch Material Dealers.

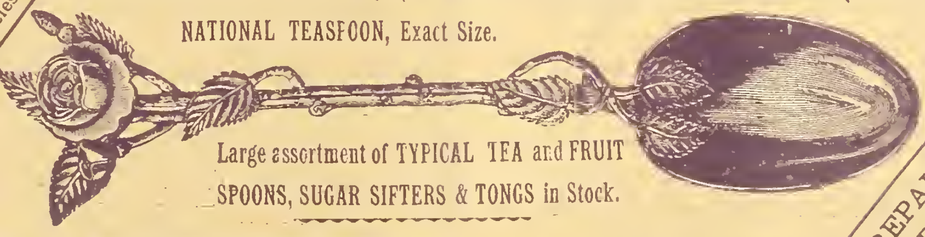
Prize Medals.
VIENNA - - - 1882.
AMSTERDAM - 1883.
NIZZA - - - 1884.
CALCUTTA - - 1884
TURIN - - - 1884.
LONDON - - - 1884.
ANTWERP - - 1885.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
H. MOEBIUS & SON, Hanover (Germany).

STOKES & IRELAND, LTD., 83 & 84, GT. HAMPTON ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.
Silversmiths, Flask Makers, & Spinners.

SPECIALITIES: Tea Sets, Muffineers, Mustard Pots, Salts, Match Boxes, Card Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Fancy Candlesticks, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Trinket Boxes, Dessert and Fish Knives and Forks, Cream Ewers and Sugar Bowls, Waiters, Cups, &c. Tortoiseshell and Glass Articles Mounted.

NATIONAL TEASPOON, Exact Size.



Large assortment of TYPICAL TEA and FRUIT SPOONS, SUGAR SIFTERS & TONGS in Stock.

TYPICAL SPOONS, &c., for any Town or County made to order.
VERY LARGE APPRO. STOCK.

A. G. IRELAND, } MANAGING
T. SCHWARCK, } DIRECTORS.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALITY.
OLD SILVER BOUGHT

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

MOUNTING.

Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.
Carter, H., 45, Augusta-street, Birmingham.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Paillard, C., and Co., 62, Holborn Viaduct. London.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.

NOVELTIES.

Barnett, A. P., 50, Northampton-street, Birmingham.
Chapman, Son, and Co. 2, Charterhouse-buildings, London, E.C.
Jenkins, A. J., 36, Regent's-parade, Birmingham.

OILS.

Moebius, H., & Son, Hanover, Germany.

OPTICIANS, WHOLESALE.

Aston, T., and Son, 90, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Botwright and Grey, 13, Spencer-street, E.C.
Braham, O., 3, Sekforde-street, London.
London and Paris Optic and Clock Company, 7, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
Taylor, J. and H., 49, Tenby-street N., Birmingham.

PASTE GOODS.

Loveridge and Co., 66, Spencer-street, Birmingham.

POLISHES.

P.P.P. Polishing Medium.

PEDOMETERS.

Joannot, P. A., 5, Alpes, Geneva.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' APPARATUS.

Lancaster, James, and Son, Birmingham.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Fridlander, Aug. A., 31, Hylton-street, Birmingham.

REPAIRS

Ahronsberg Bros., 37-39, Albion-street, Birmingham.
Leake, C., 9, Horton's-buildings, Branston-street, Birmingham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street, Oldham.
Woolf, Henry, 17, Worcester-street, Birmingham.

RING SIZING TOOLS.

Pinfold, A. and G., Cleckheaton.

SAFES.

Brookes, J. and H., Cape Works, Birmingham.
Whitfield, F., and Co., Oxford-street, Birmingham.

SEALING WAX.

Craddock, J., and Co., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

SILVERSMITHS, MANUFACTURING.

Hammond Creake and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield.
Horton and Allday, 195, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.
King and Sons, 222, Goswell-road, London.
Linegar, John, 68 and 70, Spencer-street, Birmingham.
Pringle, Robert, and Co., 40, Clerkenwell-road, London.
Round, John, and Son, Ltd., Tudor Works, Sheffield
Stokes and Ireland, 83, Great Hampton-street Birmingham.
Wilkinson, Henry, and Co., Sheffield.

SPIRIT FRAMES AND TOILET BOTTLES.

Chapman, Son and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings Aldersgate, London.

STAMPINGS AND GALLERIES.

Haynes, E. F., 48 and 49, Northampton-street, Birmingham.

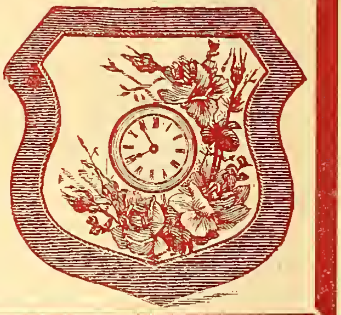
SUN DIALS.

Barker, F., and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.

TOOLS.

Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, London, E.C

THE BEST HOUSE FOR ARTISTIC NOVELTIES.
A. P. BARNETT, Northampton Street, BIRMINGHAM,
Is now manufacturing New Season's Novelties in the following goods:

Engagements
CUT-UP Electro-Plated
Belts, Buckles
Clasps, Slides,
Fancy Clocks,
Photo Frames,
Mirrors,
Menu and Engagement Stands,
Salt Cellars, Muffineers,
Ash Trays,
And Metal Novelties of every description.

And shall be pleased to quote and forward Samples on Application.
London Agents and Show Rooms: CHANELL & SON, 60, RED CROSS ST., E.C.
Enquiries accompanied by Birmingham reference immediately attended to.

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Geneva,
SWITZERLAND.
LONDON Agency, 60, Chandos Street, Strand.
VACHERON & CONSTANTIN

A. E. JENKINS,
MANUFACTURER
9ct., 15ct., AND SILVER GENT'S LOCKETS
Compasses
AND
SILVER NOVELTIES, &c.
36, Regent Parade, BIRMINGHAM.

MILL 682.
Grass-Bleached Silver Tissue.
Warranted not to tarnish Silver or Plated Goods.
EACH REAM BEARS MILL LABEL
682
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ROBERT FLETCHER & SON, STONECLOUGH.

COMPLETE
ELECTRO-PLATING PLANT
FOR WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.
Prices from £3 to £4,000. Estimates Free.
O. BEREND & Co.,
Electrical Engineers,
61, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THORPE & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Watch and Clockmakers' Tools and Materials,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, etc.
Every Description of Watch & Jewelry Repairs.
STAFFS, PINIONS, CYLINDERS, etc., RETURNED SAME DAY.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
31, KING STREET, OLDHAM.
Cheapest House in the Trade for Reliable Goods and Sound Workmanship.

BUYERS' GUIDE AND TRADE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Thorpe and Co., 31, King-street Oldham.
Triumph Lathe.

TISSUE.

Fletcher, Robert, and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, 68, Fleet-street, London.
Tripplin, J., 31, Holborn Viaduct, London.

THIMBLES.

The Gripper.

WATCH-CASES.

Causer, Thos., 1, Stanley-terrace, Coventry.
Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, London, E.C.
Pike, R. J., Gold and Silver Watch-Cases, Cromwell House, Earlsdon, Coventry. Engine Turning, Springing, Polishing, and Engraving.

WATCH KEYS.

Parkes, S., and Sons, 7, Bach-street, Birmingham.
Baker, John, 4, King-street, Dover.
Millward, W., Milton-street, near Summer-lane, Birmingham.

WATCH GLASSES.

Berger, Walter, and Co., 21, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

American Waltham Watch Company, London, E.C. (Robbins and Appleton.)
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton Garden, London.
Blanckensee, J., and Co., 48, Frederick-street, Birmingham.
Carley, G., and Co, 30, Ely-place, London.
Cohen, Philip, 16, Oxford-terrace, Chapel Fields, Coventry.
Freres, Clemence, 30, Ely-place, London.
Guye, P. and A., 77, Farringdon-street, London.
Hill, Charles J., Russell House, Coventry.
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Kullberg, V., 105, Liverpool-road, N.
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John-square, London,
Newmark, Louis, 103, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
Newsome and Co., Butts, Coventry. E.C.
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry.
Richardson, James, Carlton House. Holyhead-road, Coventry.
Ries, Ad., and Co., 45, Hatton Garden, London.
Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva.
Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, London E.C.
Vacheron and Constantin, Geneva.
White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry.
Weill and Co., 3, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

WATCH MATERIALS.

Brown, W.H., 15, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Grimshaw and Baxter, 33, Goswell-road, London.
Gray, E., and Sons, 46, Clerkenwell-green, London.
Haswell, R., and Sons, 49 and 50, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell.
Hirst, A. and S., 34, Union-street, Oldham.
Williams, E., and Co., 10, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.

WATCH REPAIRS.

Bloxham, W., 183, Hockley-street, Birmingham.
Dunlop, C. J., 62, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Edwards, A., and Co., 17, Spon-street, Coventry.
Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham.
Hayward, G., Watchmaker and Repairer to the Trade, New pieces by post. Complicated and Faulty Watches put in good order. G. Hayward, 90, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
Williams, C., 19A, Smallbrook-street, Birmingham.

H. T. GLEESON
Established **Sixty** Years.
Gem & Signet Ring Mounter
TO THE TRADE.
18-ct. Hall Marked Ring Shanks kept in stock—can be finished on short notice.
JEWELER, GENERAL MOUNTER, &C.
18-ct. & 15-ct.
ALBERTS
In stock, or made to order.
REPAIRING, GILDING, COLOURING, PLATING, &c.
Old Jewellery and Precious Stones Purchased.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
50, CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturing Opticians.
SPECIALITY:
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
T. ASTON & SON,
Makers of Gold and Silver Eye-Glass Chains
95, SPENCER STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
W. F. COX,
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.
Manufacturer of Silver Seals, Compass and other Pendants, Charms Pins, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Gold Plate, Silver and Gilt Lockets, Gold and Silver Medals, Badges, &c.
14, HALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

C. J. PLUCKNETT & Co.
29, Poland Street, London, W.,
REFINERS, BULLION DEALERS, &c., &c.
Casting in Gold, Silver, and Metal Daily.
Best Work only. Silver a Speciality.
MELTING AND FLATTING FOR JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, DENTISTS, &c., &c.
Gold & Silver Platinum, Dental Alloy, Aluminium.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

ART METAL
An Attraction to any Window.
CLOCKS, Ink Stands, Ash Trays, Vases, &c.
They command a Quick and Constant
SALE.
Telephone No. 943.
Telegraphic Address: "REALITY."
JOHN HALL & CO.,
SHOW ROOMS { Princes Chambers, Corporation Street, } BIRMINGHAM.
WORKS: 158, Hockley Hill,

H. GRUEBER,
PRACTICAL
DIE CUTTER, SEAL ENGRAVER & MEDALLIST.
Speciality:
Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Dies, Spoon & Fork Dies, &c., &c.
37, SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

THOS. CAUSER,
1, STANLEY TERRACE, Old Allesby Road,
COVENTRY,
Manufacturer of all descriptions of
SILVER WATCH CASES.
ENGLISH MOVEMENTS RECASED TO Trade Mark.
Special attention given Repairs.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

The Charge for the Insertion of a Telegraphic Address in this list is 3s. 6d. for a year or any portion thereof. Cash to accompany order.]

Appleby and Co., 124, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Sprays, Birmingham.**
Armstrong, Adam L.—**Armstrong, Clockmaker, Landport.**
Armstrong, T., and Bros., 4 St. Mary's-street, Manchester—**Armstrong, St. Mary's, Manchester.**
Backes and Strauss, 64, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.—**Brooches, London.**
Barker, F., and Son, 12, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.—**Altazimuth, London.**
Baume and Co., 21, Hatton-garden, London—**Baume Watch, London.**
Berend, O., and Co., 61, Fore-street, E.C.—**Yttrium, London.**
Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham—**Berndorf, Birmingham.**
Blanckensee, Lionel, 18 and 19, Northwood-street, Birmingham—**Progressive, Birmingham.**
Blanckensee, S., and Son, Ltd., 14 and 15, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Bee, Birmingham; Blanckensee, London.**
Botwright and Grey, Spencer-street, Clerkenwell—**Botwright, Clerkenwell.**
Bragg, T. and J., Vittoria-street, Birmingham—**Bragoria, Birmingham.**
Brooks, J. and H., Cape Works, Birmingham—**Emerald, Birmingham.**
Carley, Geo., and Co., 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.—**Carley. London.**
Carter and Co., 89, Vyse Street, Birmingham—**Retract, Birmingham.**
Chapman, Son, and Co., 2, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, London, E.C.—**Tantalus, London.**
Clémence, Frères, 30, Ely-place, London, E.C.—**Les Bois, London.**
Cohen, Philip, 1, Oxford-terrace, Chapel Fields, Coventry.—**Cohen, Coventry.**
Comyns, Wm., and Sons, 41, 43, 45, and 47, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.—**Grandeur, London.**

Now Ready, with Frontispiece, Demy 8vo, 140 pages. Price 2s. (post free.)

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKING IN 1889.

Being an Account and Comparison of the Exhibits in the Horological Section of the French International Exhibition, by J. TRIPPLIN, F.R.A.S., Watch Manufacturer, *Vice-President, British Horological Institute; Juror, International Exhibition, 1889; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, &c.*; 31, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.—Introduction—Horological Literature—Schools of Horology—Chronometer Makers—Watch Manufacturers—Turret Clock Manufacturers—Clock Manufacturers—Tools for Watch and Clock Makers—Inventors—Shopkeepers—Watch-case Makers—Timers—Engravers—Gilders—Platform Escapement Makers—Escapement Material Makers—Watch Jewel Makers—Balance-Spring Makers—Mainspring Makers—Pinion Makers—Wheel and Wheel-Cutter Makers—Hand Makers—Dial Makers—Screw Makers—File Manufacturers—Morocco Watch-case Makers—Watch Importers—Musical Boxes—Optional Hall Marking at Geneva—Conclusion.

TRADE NOTICE.

A. COOPER,
Manufacturing Jeweler,
GEM AND FANCY RING MAKER,
AND DIAMOND MOUNTER,
19, WARSTONE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRS.
Brooches, Ear-Rings, &c., &c., mounted in Gold, Silver, or Plating.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

J. H. GOERING
Manufacturer
of Every Description of
JEWELERS' AND OTHER CASES
for Home and Export.

MACHINE CASE WORKS,
20, Hylton Street,
BIRMINGHAM

Alexander Edwards & Co.,
17, SPON STREET (Late of 88-9 Craven St.), COVENTRY.

Watch Repairs for the Trade a Speciality
WATCH TOOLS AND MATERIALS.
All LATEST LATHES & IMPROVED ARTICLES.

Agent for Lutz Springs, Basely's Gold Hands, Montgomeries, Hones, Fletcher's Grass Bleached Tissue. Lists Free.

AGENT FOR THE ARROW SAFETIES, CHEAPEST AND BEST.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

GEM-RINGS
IN EVERY
STYLE OF
SETTING.
MOUNTING
HALF-HOOPS, CLUSTERS, &c.,
and according to any specified design.
H. CARTER,
48, AUGUSTA ST., BIRMINGHAM

AVOID IMITATIONS.
TRIUMPH
LATHE.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES *(continued)*.

Cooper, H. J., and Co. (Ltd.), 22, Thavies Inn, W.C.—**Hencoop, London.**

Craddock, J., and Co., Balsall Heath, Birmingham—**Sealingwax, Birmingham.**

Evans, W. F., and Sons, Soho Clock Foundry, Birmingham—**Soho Clock Foundry, Birmingham.**

Fenwick, A., 16, Augusta-street, Birmingham—**Fenwick, Augusta-street, Birmingham.**

Fischer, R., 33, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Fischer, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**

Fletcher, R., and Sons, Stoneclough, Manchester—**Tissue, Stoneclough.**

Ford and Wright, 116 and 118, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Briolette, London.**

Fridlander, Aug. A., 31, Hylton-street, Birmingham—**Fridlander, Birmingham; Metziah, London.**

Garstin, A., and Co., 1 to 11, Queen-square, Aldersgate-street—**Garstin, London.**

Ginder Bros., 47, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Setters, Birmingham.**

Gleeson, H. T., 50, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Gleeson, Clerkenwell.**

Goode, John, and Sons, Regent-place, Birmingham—**Quality, Birmingham.**

Gray, E., and Son, London—**Materials. London.**

Gray, W. M., and Co., 7, Hatton-garden—**Pyrogenic, London.**

Greenberg, I. S., and Co., 32, Vyse-street, Birmingham.—**Greenberg, Birmingham.**

Griffiths, A. G., 4, Hylton-street, Birmingham—**Griffiths, Hylton-street, Birmingham.**

Grimshaw and Baxter, 33 and 35, Goswell-road, London, E.C.—**Grimbax, London.**

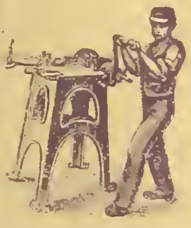
Hall and Co., Prince's Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham—**Reality, Birmingham.**

Hammond, Creake, and Co., St. Mary's-road, Sheffield—**Creake, Sheffield.**

Harrold, Chas., and Co., 2 and 3, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**

Harvey, G. W., and Co., Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Harvey, Frederick-street, Birmingham.**

Haynes, E. F., 48 and 49, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Haynes Northampton-street, Birmingham.**



WIRE DRAWING MACHINE, with 3 Speeds.

E. GRAY & SON,

Manufacturers & Importers of

TOOLS AND MATERIALS

FOR JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, AND SILVERSMITHS.

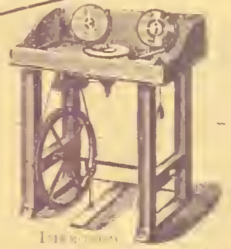
Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for 1892

POST FREE TO THE TRADE ON APPLICATION.

46 & 47, CLERKENWELL GREEN, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MATERIALS, LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1822.



[illegible] TREADLE LAPIDARY'S MACHINE.

TO THE TRADE.

C. LEAKE,

Maker to the trade of every description

Hollow & Solid Alberts,

Curb Chains for Bracelets and Brooches, Fancy Alberts and Padlocks.

9, Horton's Buildings, Branston Street, BIRMINGHAM.

THE BEST JOBBING HOUSE.

LIGHT & WITCOMB,

8, AUGUSTA STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturing Jewelers & Patentees.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR

Gold and Silver Brooches, Medals, Club Badges, &c.

Over a Million of our Patent "Adjustable" Coin Mounts have been sold; suitable for English and Foreign Coins, Tokens, &c.

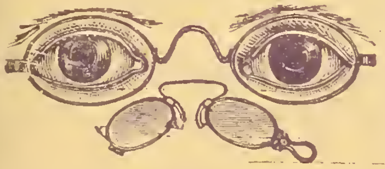
THE BEST STOCK OF 9ct. SET, AND OTHER PINS IN BIRMINGHAM.

ESTIMATES BY RETURN OF POST.
WHOLESALE & SHIPPING ONLY.

J. & H. TAYLOR,

Late JOHN TAYLOR. *Established 1878.*

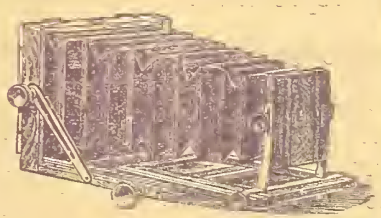
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS FOR THE TRADE AND SHIPPERS ONLY.



OPERA GLASSES, FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES. BAROMETERS. (Special Fancy Patterns at Low Figures.) THERMOMETERS PHOTOGRAPH CAMERAS, LENSES and STANDS. SPECTACLE CASES, EYEGLASS CASES, EYEGLASS CORDS, LENSES of every description, plain and tinted. PEBBLE SPECTACLES. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully worked. REPAIRS (same day as received).

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS in every Pattern known to the trade, from cheapest to the very best, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Solid Nickel, and Tortoiseshell. Specialities in Non-Rusting Folders and Spectacles for Export Trade. All the Latest Patterns in Cork Nose and Easy-Wearing Folders.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

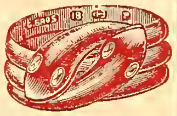


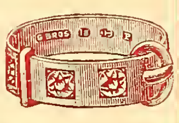
PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS (Our own Make). SPECIALITE.—High Class Workmanship and Finish, at Moderate Prices. Lenses, Stands, and all Accessories. Complete Outfits supplied. Photographs of our Specialities furnished to Buyers on application.

Manufactory at 54, Tenby Street North, Birmingham.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES (*continued*).

Hill, C. J., Russell House, Coventry—**Hill, Russell House, Coventry.**
Horton and Allday, 195, Warstone-lane, Birmingham—**Silversmiths, Birmingham.**
Hope, 126, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Hopeful, Birmingham.**
Jeannot, Paul, 33, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.—**Jeannot, London.**
Johnstone, G. H., and Co., 38, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Sleevelinks, Birmingham.**
Johnson, Walker, and Tolhurst, 80, Aldersgate-street, E.C.—**Jowato, London National Telephone, 6599.**
Jones, T. Walter, 48 50, Hylton-street, Birmingham—**Studs, Birmingham.**
Joseph, B. H., and Co., 20, Frederick-street, Birmingham—**Wheatsheaf, London; Standard, Birmingham.**
King and Sons, 222 and 224, Goswell-road, E.C.—**Ormolu, London.**
Kirkham, W., 18, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Kirkham, Clerkenwell-road**
Lamb, H. T., 5, St. John's-square, E.C.—**Lamb, St. John's-square, London.**
Lancaster, James, and Son, Birmingham—**Lankester, Birmingham.**
London and Paris Optic and Clock Co., 7, Jewin-street, London, E.C.—**Lunettier, London.**
Lucas, Bros. (Ltd.), 22, Hylton-street, Birmingham—**Lucas, Hylton-street, Birmingham.**
Mander, H., and Co., 75, Spon End, Coventry—**Mander, Spon End, Coventry.**
Newmark, Louis, 103, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.—**Newmark, London.**
Newsome and Co., The Butts, Coventry—**Newsome Butts, Coventry.**
Oliver, J. G., 6, King-square, E.C.—**Oliver, King-square, London.**
Payton, C., and Son, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Pepper, Birmingham.**
Pendleton, W., and Sons, 19, Northampton-street, Birmingham—**Fingering, Birmingham.**
Phelps Bros., 50, Spencer-street, Birmingham—**Phelps Bros., Birmingham.**
Pringle, R. and Co., 40 and 42, Clerkenwell-road, London—**Wilderness, London.**
Reading, N. C., and Co., 180, Warstone-lane, Birmingham—**Albo, Birmingham.**
Ries, Ad., and Co., 45, Hatton Garden, London—**Ries, Hatton Garden, London.**





GINDER BROS.
Manufacturing Jewelers And Merchants,
47, FREDERICK STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Ask for Catalogue. Also Appro. Parcel. We solicit your Repairs, and guarantee satisfaction.

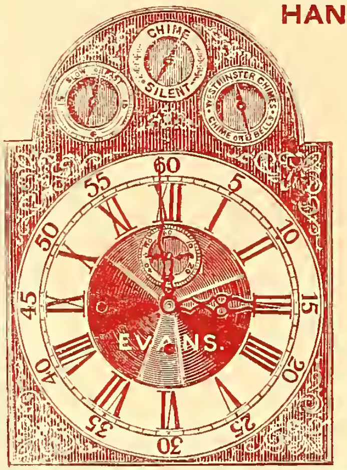
Precious Stone Dealers and Buyers of Old Gold & Silver.

Popular Prices to meet requirements of keenest Purchasers.

Speciality, **GEM RINGS**
Established 1871.
Telegraphic Address—"SETTERS," BIRMINGHAM.
TELEPHONE No 4085.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
W. SAWDON,
MANUFACTURER OF WHITBY JET JEWELRY,
Specialities: Artistic Work, Best Quality, Repairs, Goods sent on approval.
17, Bridge Street, WHITBY.
One Quality—the Best! One Price—the Lowest!

W. F. EVANS & SONS,
SOHO CLOCK FACTORY,
HANDSWORTH,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.



GRANDFATHER CLOCK.

Manufacturers of
CHURCH, CHIME & QUARTER
CLOCKS,
School and House Clocks
With arch brass dials to chime upon Bells, Gongs and Harrington's Patent Tubes.
ESTABLISHED 1805.

ALBERT E. RICHARDS,
3, KEY HILL DRIVE,
HOCKLEY, BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturer of
GILT ◆ AND ◆ PLATED ◆ JEWELERY.

SPECIALITIES IN
Links, Scarf Pins, & Paste Goods.

The Latest Designs in Sleeve Links always in stock.
MERCHANTS ONLY DEALT WITH.

Imitation Precious Stones.

AGENT, with connection in the Birmingham Jewelry Trade, required to represent a

Manufactory in Bohemia

of Imitation Precious Stones of all descriptions. One with knowledge of German preferred. Offers, with references, to be sent to "BOHEMIA," c/o Heywood and Co., Ltd., 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Established 1872. AGG Established 1872.

A. G. GRIFFITHS,
4, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Ladies' and Gent's Gold & Silver Rings,
DIAMOND MOUNTER, &c.

Special Lines in Gold Dress Rings.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES *(continued)*.

Robbins and Appleton, American Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., U.S.A.—**Robbins, London.**

Round, John, and Son (Ltd.), Tudor Works Sheffield.—**Rounds, Sheffield.**

Saunders and Shepherd, Bartlett's Passage-buildings, Holborn-circus—**Export, London.**

Sawdon, W., 17, Bridge-street, Whitby—**Sawdon, Bridge-street, Whitby.**

Scott, Adolph, 49, Vyse-street, Birmingham—**Scott, Vyse-street, Birmingham.**

Smith and Sons, Hearsall Works, Coventry—**Smith, Hearsall Works, Coventry.**

Stauffer, Son, and Co., 13, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.—**Stauffers, London.**

Stokes and Ireland, 83 and 84, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham—**Stokes and Ireland, Birmingham.**

Sturtevant, T. T., 92, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.—**Sturtevant, London.**

Swinden and Sons, 27, 28, 29, Temple-street, Birmingham—**Swinden, Birmingham.**

Sydenham, A., 26, Frederick-street, Birmingham — **Sydenham, Birmingham.**

Thwaites Bros., 25, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.—**Thwaites, St. John Street-road, London.**

Usher and Cole, 105, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, London—**Usco, London.**

Vaughton, P., and Sons, Gothic Works, Birmingham—**Vaughton, Gothic Works, Birmingham.**

Venour, F., and Son, 97, Spencer-street, Birmingham—**Venour, Spencer-street, Birmingham.**

Walter, W. H., 31, Newgate-street, London, E.C.—**Ivy, London.**

Weill and Co., 3, Holborn-circus, E.C.—**Festal, London.**

Westwood, Chas., and Sons, 14, Hall-street, Birmingham—**Aurum, Birmingham.**

White, Joseph, and Son, Earlsdon, Coventry—**Retort, Coventry.**

Whitton, T. M., and Sons, 12, etc., St. John's-lane, E.C.—**Whitton, Clerkenwell.**

Whitfield, F., and Co., Oxford-street, Birmingham—**Safes, Birmingham.**

Wholesale Traders' Association (Ltd.), 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham—**Poppleton, Birmingham; Poppleton, Huddersfield.**

Wich, Fred., and Co., 8 and 10, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.—**Fancy, London.**

Wilkins, John, and Co., 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.—**Wilkins, 11, St. John Street-road, E.C.**

J. F. CRADDOCK & Co.,
Manufacturers of Sealing Wax, for Seals, Crests, and Bottling Purposes.
CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
CRESCENT & STAR BRAND
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT
CRESCENT & STAR BRAND
THE BIRMINGHAM SEALING WAX WORKS,
47 & 48, Vincent Parade, Balsall Heath, BIRMINGHAM.

JOHN SMITH & SONS,
Church Clock Makers,
MIDLAND CLOCK WORKS,
DERBY.
Makers of the New Great Clock for St. Paul's Cathedral.

Every Description of
MATERIAL
— AND —
TOOLS
FOR WATCHMAKERS
Wholesale Dealers in Silk, Steel, and Nickelled Alberts.
SPECIALITIES IN WATCH GLASSES, KEYS AND MAINSPRINGS.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.
10, Great Hampton St., Birmingham.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

[To be cut out and forwarded to the Publishers, HEYWOOD & Co., Ltd., 68, Fleet Street, E.C., together with the amount of Subscription (5s. Home or Abroad, Post free).]

Add my name to your List of Subscribers, and forward me "THE WATCHMAKER" until further notice, for which I enclose Five Shillings, being Twelve Months' Subscription in advance.

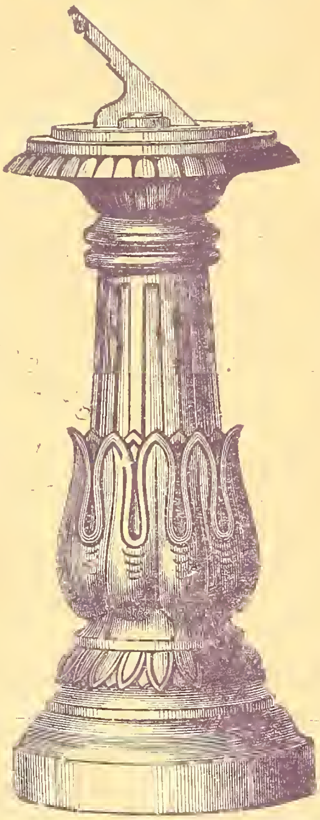
Name..

Address...

....

Date...................................

GARDEN SUN DIAL ON PEDESTAL.



These form a very interesting and attractive feature for GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.

They are made in Ancient or Modern Styles, with or without Pedestal. Also VERTICAL SUN DIALS for BUILDINGS, &c.

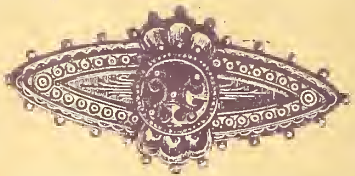
Best Brass Horizontal Sun Dial, 14 in. diameter, fully divided and engraved with equation table, on Terra Cotta Pedestal, complete, as Illustration. Price on Application.

MORE EXPENSIVE OR CHEAPER FORM OF DIALS ON APPLICATION.

F. BARKER & SON,
Sun Dial Makers,
12, CLERKENWELL RD.,
LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated and Descriptive Pamphlet, Show Cards and Catalogues Free on Receipt of Trade Card.

NOTICE TO THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.
PHELPS BROS.,
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths.



Get Particulars of our Latest Novelties.

Manufacturers of 15 ct. and 9 ct. H.M. Brooches, Ear-Rings, Scarf Slides, Pins, &c.

FOR ALL HOME AND COLONIAL MARKETS.

Made in 15 ct. H.M., and 9 ct. H.M.

Speciality: BRIGHT LAPPED-WIRE ORNAMENTATION.

50, SPENCER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of every Description of
Watch & Clockmakers' & Jewelers'
FILES, TOOLS, & MATERIALS.
Watch & Clock Glasses, Hands, Keys, *&c. of superior quality at lowest prices*
Complete Electroplating & Gilding Outfit for 20s.
WATCHES & CLOCKS
Of every description supplied at *Lowest possible prices*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
HENRY WOOLF, From 94, Smallbrook Street, to
17, WORCESTER ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Send your Repairs.
Pivoting, Jeweling, Staffs, Cylinders, Verges, Pinions, &c.
Replaced and returned with despatch and reasonable charges.
First-class Workmen upon the premises.
ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING, &c.
Jewellery of every description Repaired, Altered, Matched, and Mounted as new.

W. BLOXHAM,
Watchmaker and Repairer,
80 & 81, UNETT St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

WATCH REPAIRS.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired.

SPECIALITIES:
PIVOTING AND JEWELING.

All kinds of Jewelry Repaired.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Mr. N. SCHLEIN
[Vienna, Austria, VII/1, Neubaugasse 72],
Agent of First-rate German and French Manufacturers of Metal Stampings and Raw Materials for Jewelry and Gold and Silver Work, would be glad to have the
REPRESENTATION IN VIENNA
OF SOME
English Houses,
Also for Precious Stones and Pearls.
French and German References. Write direct to Address as above.

MR. FREDK. B. BOX,

Member of the Horological Society,

Agent for the Disposal of Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Businesses.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—No charge whatever unless a sale is effected, and no charge to Purchasers.

Valuations made on moderate Terms.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Offices:
64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

MR. BOX *is instructed to sell the following businesses:—*

1. **Watch and Clockmaker's, one of** the leading businesses in Scotland. In same family for three generations; good jobbing trade; some valuable contracts. No goodwill. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £3,500. Easy terms to a responsible purchaser.

2. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** Cathedral City, North of England. Shop situate in the best street and in best position; eight-roomed house. Rent on lease, £75. Average returns, £1,400. No goodwill. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £1,500. Easy terms of payment.

3. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** University Town, established 15 years. Rent (for two shops) £105. House attached. Returns last year, £1,500. Good sale trade. At valuation about £1,400. Purchase arranged with £1,000.

4. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** good suburb (Kent) 10 miles from London, population 20,000. Rent on lease, £100; let off £40. Returns last year, £1,200. About £1,000 required. An exceptional opening.

5. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** W.C. District. Rent £80. Lease, 11 years unexpired. Part of house let off to pay the rent, leaving 5 rooms and kitchen for occupation. Established 1862. Average returns, £15 a week. Jobbing about £350. Lease, goodwill, and fixtures, £300. Stock at valuation, about £300, or will exchange suburban or country business to value.

6. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** best part of Bristol. Returns over £2,000. Handsome modern front, well fitted. Lease, 7, 14, or 21 years. Good class trade, mostly cash. Stock about £2,000 at valuation.

7. **Fancy Jewelry Business in Main** Road in the City. Rent £150. Returns £30 a week. Stock and fixtures at low valuation, about £250.

8. **Watchmaker's and Jeweler's in** flourishing Market Town, population, 10,000. Thirty miles from London. In same hands 14 years. Rent £45, lease 15 years unexpired; good shop and commodious house. Returns, £1,000 proof; net profits, £300. Ill health sole cause of sale. About £900 required. Purchase arranged with £600.

9. **Small Jobbing Business in a Vil**lage (population 8,000) in Kent. Rent £35. Six-roomed house; one room let off for £12. Established 16 years. A good jobbing connection. Windings £22 a year. All for £150.

10. **Small Jobbing Business in Glouces**ter. Rent £20; returns £6 to £7 a week. Stock (worth over £100), fixtures, and goodwill, all for £150.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BUSINESS TRANSFER AND PARTNERSHIP AGENCY:

On account of the repeated use of the Association for the above purposes, it has been thought advisable to form a distinct department for negotiating sales and purchases of businesses, introducing partners, capital, etc. Registers have therefore been opened, and those desirous of effecting any of the above-mentioned objects should at once communicate in confidence to the General Manager, G. G. POPPLETON, The Wholesale Jewelry and Fancy Trades' Association, 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

The following businesses at the present time are for Disposal:—

A WELL-KNOWN WATCHMAKER'S AND JEWELER'S BUSINESS occupying the very best position in Reading, with good connection and doing an increasing turnover. Takings average over £20 weekly. Rent under lease only £110. Price for fixtures and twelve years' lease, £320. Stock about £500 at valuation. Proprietor retiring sole cause of disposal.

WATCHMAKER'S Business in Dorsetshire for immediate disposal as a going concern. Stock at cost £500. Fixtures and fittings £50. Repairing trade about £2 10s. per week. Good opportunity for practical man.

WATCHMAKER'S and JEWELER'S, in thriving market town in Herefordshire, established and in same hands many years. Premises situate in leading thoroughfare. Large shop, good window, and commodious house. Stock and fixtures at valuation about £350.

ADDRESS—
G. G. POPPLETON, C.A.,
Business Agency Department,
The Wholesale Jewellery and Fancy Trades' Association,
26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

PREPAID COLUMN.

Situation or Sale and Exchange Advertisements inserted under this heading are charged 6d. per line *(of seven words) if order is accompanied with remittance, otherwise they will be charged* 1s. per line. *Business Announcements are charged at* 1s. per line.

ORDERS (WITH COPY) MUST REACH THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE 25th OF EACH MONTH.

BUSINESSES.

AN Old-established Silversmith's and Watchmaker's business, with modern plate-glass premises and convenient dwelling house, in the centre of a thriving provincial town, to be disposed of. Present proprietor retiring. In same hands 50 years. Long lease.—Introduction through Raffety and Son, Business Agents, High-street, High Wycombe.
W 273

WATCHMAKER'S and Jeweler's shop and house to let, immediate possession, in present occupier's hands for nine years, during which time the fancy business, optical and cutlery trades have been carried on in conjunction. Good showy premises, next to the Post Office in leading thoroughfare. Rent £30. Fixtures £35. Satisfactory reasons for leaving. —A. F. Wilson, 5, Westgate, Shipley, Yorks.
W 275

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WATCHMAKER'S and Jeweler's Assistant (practical) seeks situation with a view to purchase. North or Midlands preferred.—H. Dakin, Chester-place, Norwich.
W 274

AGENT in Birmingham wanted to represent a Bohemian manufactory of imitation precious stones; one with knowledge of German preferred.—Offers, with references to "Bohemia," care of Heywood and Co., Limited, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SALE OR EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL BOX MATERIALS.—Largest Assortment of Materials for modern and ancient Musical Boxes; every description of Musical Boxes repaired and put into thorough order at most moderate charges; Springs of the finest quality and temper.—Messrs. Nicole Freres, 21, Ely-place, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

JEWELERS' SOLDER MAKER.—Rose's Easy-running Hard Solder, at 3s. 6d. per oz., for Jobbers; samples enclosed in a little work on "Soldering," P.O. 1s., from Charles E. Rose, Jewelers' Material Manufacturer, Bolton.—N.B.—Old Gold and Silver bought or exchanged; Sheet Silver kept in stock for pipe mounters and jobbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAPPHIRE and Spinel Crystals.—Wanted, well-formed crystals of spinel not less than a quarter of an inch across the faces, also crystals of sapphire over half an inch in length. Color and transparency no importance, as they are for mineralogical purposes; any quantity taken, or any other gem stones if in crystals.—A. E. T., Office of this Journal.

MR. G. W. ABRAHAMS, The Cheap Jewelry Store, 67, King-street, Kingston, Jamaica, will be glad to hear from firms offering goods to suit his trade.

COKE AND COALS for Jewelers and Metal Workers, at best market prices. Ask for quotations, and they will be sent on return by T. Springthorpe and Co., Great Northern Railway, Frederick-street, Caledonian-road, N.

WATCH REPAIRS a Speciality; Price List post free.—Chas. H. Kilner, 31, Kilverts-buildings, Manchester.

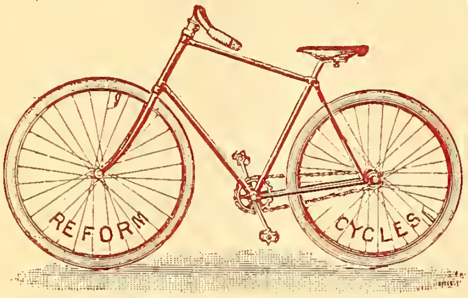
WATER AND ELECTRO-GILDING. Silvering, and Nickel-Plating, Silver Polishing, Bright and Dead Gilding.—E. Hills, 51, St. John Street-road, Clerkenwell, London.

WHITBY JET JEWELRY.—T. Trueman, Church-street, Whitby, Manufacturer of all kinds of Jet Goods for the Trade; orders promptly executed.

WELLS and LYON, Manufacturers of Spectacles and Folders of every description in gold, silver, steel, platinum, platinex, etc., etc. Wholesale Opticians. Oculists' Prescriptions, special odd work and repairs of any kind by return evening post. Four medals and three diplomas for excellency of workmanship. Patentees and Manufacturers of the Patent Folding Astigmatic Clip.—7, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, E.C. Wholesale and Export only.

£20.—Tobacconists commencing. Illustrated Guide (3d.), "How to open respectably, £20 to £1,000." TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO., 186, Euston-road, London. A prospectus on the Jewelry and Stationery Trades free. Established 1866. HY. MYERS, Manager.

REFORM CYCLES.



AGENTS WANTED.
REFORM CYCLE Co., COVENTRY.

W. H. BROWN,
15, GT. HAMPTON STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Watchmaker and Material Dealer
IN EVERY DETAIL FOR THE TRADE.
PRICE LIST POST FREE.

ALBERT SWINGEWOOD,
Manufacturer of Every Description of
JEWELRY ❖ CASES
AND
GLASS SHOW CASES,
81, Caroline St., and 45, Frederick St.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Agents for Birmingham for the WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.
FRANK MOTT,
General Stationer, Bookbinding, and Newsagency.
Wholesale Paper Dealer. Dealer in Fancy Goods.
57, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHED 1782.
S. Parkes and Sons,
WATCH KEY MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE MAKERS OF THE
Combination Swivel & Watch Key, Patent, and "Universal" Keys to wind any watch.
7, Bath Street, BIRMINGHAM.

B. H. JOSEPH & Co.,
Manufacturing Jewelers & Diamond Mounters,
20, FREDERICK STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

WILLIAM HAYCOCK,
Clock Manufacturer, Clock Brass, and Clock Bell Founder.
The trade supplied with brass-work, orge-work, and pinions; also with small public clocks and timepieces; 8-day, grandfather, and spring clocks and timepieces movements only, or fitted in cases to order.
CHURCH STREET, ASHBOURNE.
Old Grandfather Clock to Chime.
Scientific Instruments or Machines made to order.

C. J. DUNLOP,
62, Great Hampton St., BIRMINGHAM,
WATCHMAKER & REPAIRER,
Dealer in all kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Tools, Materials, &c.
Trade Repairs quickly attended to at moderate charges.
Jewel Holes Fitted, Staffs, Pinions, Watch Dials, English Clock Dials restored.
N.B.—PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THWAITES BROTHERS,
Church, House, Transparent, Telegraph Steam-gauge, and General
Dial Painters and Writers,
25, ST. JOHN STREET ROAD,
CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.
Gold Medal, International Exhibition; also Society of Arts Prizes for Clock Dials.
Gold and Silver Dials Painted and Named.

WILLIAM VALE & SONS,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the
AUTOMATIC FORK,
Suitable for Pickles, Fish, Bread, Pastry, &c., &c.
Unett Works, 83, Unett Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

THOMAS WALL,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BEST GILT JEWELRY,
BEST MOURNING JEWELRY,
PAINTED & ENAMEL GOODS.
Specialites in all the above constantly produced.
VITTORIA STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Wholesale Only.

The "Gripper" Thimble.
REGISTERED.
Special Features.
The only Thimble made which grips the needle and prevents it slipping off into the finger.
Will Wear longer than two or three of any other pattern.
Shape of holes causes all pressure on strongest part
Made of Solid Silver, and obtainable of any Wholesale House.

The Most Effective } POLISHING
The Most Economical } MEDIUM.
OF ALL TOOL & MATERIAL DEALERS.

ADAM L. ARMSTRONG
45, Stamshaw Road, PORTSMOUTH.
CLOCK REPAIRS
A SPECIALITY.
Antique Clock Repairs
Personally attended to.
NEW PARTS BY RETURN OF POST.
Dials made to order, Lacquered or Silvered.
GONGS, BELLS, &c.
Pinion Wire Blanks, &c., always in stock or special to order.
ESTIMATES FREE.

JOSEPH MOORE,
Die Engraver and Medallist,
Manufacturer of
CROSSES, BADGES, &C., FOR ATHLETIC, RIFLE, SWIMMING, AND OTHER PRIZES.
PITSFORD ST., VYSE ST., BIRMINGHAM.

"THE PERFECTION OF NEATNESS."
London-made Jewelry Boxes at Birmingham Price.
All Nested in Six—Oblong or Square.
From 3s. per Gross, nested: 16 qualities.
A Sample Nest, showing all qualities,
Post Free on receipt of Trade Card & Six Penny Stamps.
F. G. KETTLE, Jewellers' Box Manufacturer,
Price List Post Free.
9, NEW OXFORD STREET,
And 11, Kingsgate Street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
WILLIAM MILLWARD
MANUFACTURER OF
Gilt Watch Keys and Patent Key to Wind any Watch,
MILTON STREET,
Near Summer Lane, BIRMINGHAM.

Sheffield & Birmingham Plating Works
T. SMITH & CO.,
(*Established 1850.*). *Price List on application.*
10, Percival St., Goswell Rd., London.
French Zinc and other clock cases restored or gilt, colours equal to Paris. Timepiece dials dead gilt or matted, and dead silvered, and French silvered. Watch dials gilt, bleached and painted, 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. per dozen. Electro-plating and Gilding of every description.
Post Office Orders to be made payable Chief Office, Goswell Road.
Cheques to be crossed "London and County Bank"

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE
Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Silversmith
IS
PER ANNUM. 5/- FREE BY POST.
Every Member of the Trade should read this Journal.

J. G. OLIVER,
Silver Watch Case Maker.
English Movements Re-cased as Crystals.
JOBBING IN ALL BRANCHES.
6, KING SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

PAGE
Ahronsberg, Bros., Birmingham .. 339
Aluminium Fabric Company, Birmingham .. .. 322 and 359
Aston, T., and Sons, Birmingham .. 365
Armstrong, T., and Bros., Manchester i
Armstrong, A. L., Portsmouth .. 372
Appleby, A., and Co., Birmingham .. 342
Backes and Strauss, London .. ii
Barker, F., and Son, London 361 and 370
Barnett, A. P., Birmingham .. 330 and 364
Berndorf Metal Works, Birmingham and Sheffield 348
Berend, O., and Co., London .. 364
Blanckensee, J., and Co., Birmingham 333
Blanckensee, L., Birmingham .. 358
Blanckensee and Son, Ltd., Birmingham 373
Bloxham, W., Birmingham 370
Botwright and Grey, London .. i and 302
Box, F. B., London 371
Braham, O., London 345
Brown, W. H., Birmingham 372
Brookes, J. and H., Birmingham .. 342
Carley, Geo., and Co., London .. iv
Carter and Co., Birmingham 347
Carter, H., Birmingham 366
Causer, Thos., Coventry 365
Chapman, Son, and Co., London i and 374
Clemence Freres, London iv
Cohen, Philip, Coventry 298
Cooper, A., Birmingham 366
Cooper, H. J., and Co., Ltd., London .. .. .. 310 and 349
Cox, W. F., Birmingham 365
Craddock, J., and Co., Birmingham .. 369
Day, Edward, Birmingham 345
Dunlop, C. J., Birmingham 372
Edwards, Alexander, and Co., Coventry 366
Evans, W. F., and Sons, Birmingham .. 368

PAGE
Fattorini and Sons, Bradford 318
Fenwick, A., Birmingham 298
Fletcher and Son, Stoneclough .. 364
Ford and Wright, London .. 314 and 339
Fridlander, Aug., A., Birmingham .. i
Garstin, A. and Co., London 347
Gay, Lamaille, E., and Co., London .. 336
Ginder, Bros., Birmingham 368
Gleeson, H. T., London 365
Goering, J. H., Birmingham .. 366
Goode, John, and Sons, Birmingham .. 298
Gray, E., and Son, London 367
Gray, W. M., and Co., London .. 301
Greenberg, I. S., and Co., Birmingham ii
Griffiths, A. G., Birmingham .. 368
Grimshaw and Baxter, London .. 301
Gripper Thimble 372
Gros, Chas., Fils, St. Imier 345
Grueber, H., London 365
Guge, P. and A., London 313
Hall, John, & Co., Birmingham .. 365
Hammond Creake and Co., Sheffield 306
Harrold, C., and Co., Birmingham . 348
Haswell, R., and Sons, London .. 305
Haycock, W., Ashbourne 372
Haynes, E. F., Birmingham .. 360
Hill, C. J., Coventry 361
Hirst Bros. and Co. Oldham 329
Hope, Birmingham 351
Horton and Allday, Birmingham .. .. i, 309 and 346
Jeannot, Paul, London 321
Jenkins, A. E., Birmingham 364
Joannot, P. A., Geneva 348
Johnson, Walker and Tolhurst, London 305
Jones, T. Walter, Birmingham .. 350
Joseph, B. H., and Co., Birmingham .. 372
Kettle, F. G., London 372
King and Sons, London 326

PAGE
Kirkham, W., London 345
Kullberg, V., London iii
Lancaster and Carstairs, Birmingham 329
Lancaster, James, and Son, Birmingham 343
Leake, C., Birmingham 367
London & Paris Optic & Clock Co., London 362
Loveridge and Co., Birmingham .. 362
Light and Witcomb, Birmingham .. 367
Lucas, Bros., Ltd., Birmingham .. .. 352 and 353
Middleton, Walter, Birmingham .. 348
Millward, W., Birmingham 372
Moebius and Son, Hanover 363
Moore Bros. and Co., Derby 339
Moore, Joseph, Birmingham 372
Mott, F., Birmingham 372
Newmark, Louis, London 345
Newsome and Co., Coventry 348
Oliver, J. G., London 372
Paillard, C., and Co., London .. i
Parkes, S., and Sons, Birmingham .. 372
Payton, C., and Sons, Birmingham .. 318
Pendleton, W. & Sons, Birmingham .. 362
Pinfold, A. and G., Cleckheaton .. 360
Pringle, Robert, and Co., London .. 317
Phelps Bros., Birmingham 370
Plucknett, C. J., & Co., London .. 365
Poppleton, G. G., Birmingham .. 371
P P P Polishing Medium 372
Reading, N. C., and Co., Birmingham 326
Reform Cycle Company, Coventry .. 372
Richards, Albert E., Birmingham .. 368
Richardson, James, Coventry .. 318
Ries, Ad., and Co., London .. 338 and 342
Robbins and Appleton, London .. 305
Rotherham and Sons, Coventry .. iv
Round, John, & Son, Ltd., Sheffield .. .. 334 and 335

PAGE
Round, B. J., Birmingham 361
Saunders and Shepherd, London i and iii
Sawdon, W., Whitby 398
Schlein, N., Vienna 370
Scott, Adolph, Birmingham 317
Siegele and Bennett, London i
Smith, J., and Sons, Derby 369
Smith, T., and Co., London 372
Starling, J. H., Birmingham 298
Stauffer, Son, and Co., London .. .. i, 297 and 340
Stokes and Ireland, Birmingham .. 363
Sturtevant, T. T., London 298
Swinden and Sons, Birmingham .. 333
Swingewood, A., Birmingham .. 372
Sydenham, A., Birmingham .. 356 and 357
Taylor, J. and H., Birmingham .. 367
Thwaites, Bros., London 372
Thorpe and Co., Oldham 364
Timing and Repeating Watch Company, Geneva .. .. 354 and 355
Tripplin, J., London 366
Triumph Lathe 366
Usher and Cole, London 346
Vale, W., and Sons, Birmingham .. 372
Vaughton, Birmingham 241
Vacheron and Constantin, London .. 364
Wall, T., Birmingham 372
Walter, Berger and Co., London .. 310
Walter, W. H., London 329
Weill and Co., London 339
Westwood, C., and Sons, Birmingham iii
White, Joseph, and Son, Coventry .. ii
Whitfield, F., and Co., Birmingham .. 344
Whitton, T. M., and Sons, London .. 317
Wich, Fredk., and Co., London .. 325
Wilkins, J., and Co., London .. 301
Williams, E., and Co., Birmingham . 369
Williams, C., Birmingham 345
Woolf, H., Birmingham 370

S. BLANCKENSEE & SON LTD.
Birmingham & London.

REGISTERED
*
NOVELTIES.

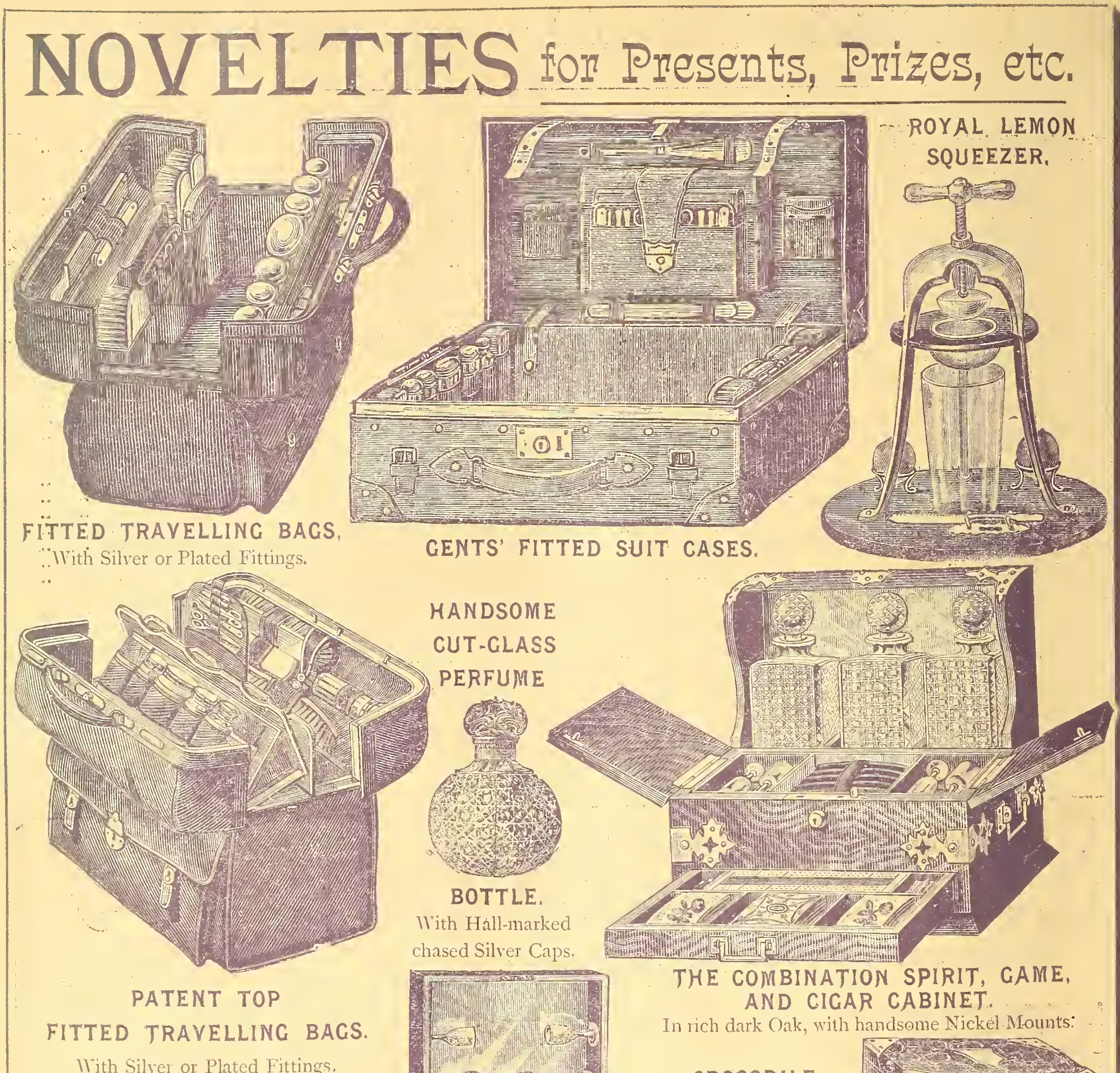
THE NEW BRIDESMAIDS' JEWELRY

OUR LATEST PRODUCTION

Electros for Advertising our Novelties and Specialities now ready.

MANUFACTORY:
14 & 15, FREDERICK ST., BIRMINGHAM.
Telephone. No. 4040. Telegrams—"BEE, BIRMINGHAM."

LONDON WAREHOUSE:
35, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN, E.C.
Telegrams—"BLANCKENSEE, LONDON."



NOVELTIES for Presents, Prizes, etc.

FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS,
With Silver or Plated Fittings.

GENTS' FITTED SUIT CASES.

ROYAL LEMON SQUEEZER.

HANDSOME CUT-GLASS PERFUME BOTTLE.
With Hall-marked chased Silver Caps.

PATENT TOP FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.
With Silver or Plated Fittings.

THE COMBINATION SPIRIT, GAME, AND CIGAR CABINET.
In rich dark Oak, with handsome Nickel Mounts.

CROCODILE CIGARETTE BOX.
Silver Mounts.

LADIES' CROCODILE PURSES.
Long Shape.

THE NEW "STUART WORTLEY" SPIRIT, CIGAR, AND GAME CABINET.
Dark Oak, with rich Nickel Mounts.

TANTALUS PERFUME STAND.

CHAPMAN, SON & CO.,

Manufacturers, 2, CHARTERHOUSE BUILDINGS, ALDERSGATE, LONDON, E.C. (*Two minutes' walk from Aldersgate Street Station.*)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 01549 0709